



Prelims Practice Questions 14-02-2018

01. Consider the following statements.

1. Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council is a statutory body.
2. It advises the Prime Minister on a whole host of economic issues like inflation, microfinance, industrial output etc.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (PMEAC) is a non-constitutional, non-permanent and independent body constituted to give economic advice to the Government of India, specifically the Prime Minister. The council serves to highlight key economic issues facing the country to the government of India from a neutral viewpoint.

02. Consider the following statements.

1. Indo-HCM is India's first ever highway capacity manual that guides about road expansion.
2. The manual has been developed by NITI Aayog.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

The manual has been developed by CSIR - Central Road Research Institute.

03. Consider the following statements.

1. The Unani system of medicine was introduced to India by the British in 18th century.
2. The freedom fighter Hakim Ajmal Khan was an eminent Unani physician.
3. Recently, the International conference of Unani Medicine is held at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2

- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2, 3

Answer : b

The Unani system of medicine was introduced to India by the Mughals in 13th century. Recently, the International conference of Unani Medicine is held at Delhi.

04. Consider the following statements.

1. The Development Impact Bond was launched with the support of U.K government.
2. It is intended to improve literacy and numeracy learning levels for primary school students from marginalised communities in the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

The new bond has been launched by the British Asian trust with the support of the UK government's Department for International Development (DfID), Comic Relief, the Mittal Foundation and the UBS Optimus Foundation. The concept of DIB is intended as a result-oriented way to attract new capital into development projects, with a strong emphasis on data and evidence.

05. Consider the following pairs.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Lambani tribes | : | Kerala |
| 2. Aptanis | : | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3. Chakma | : | Tripura |

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2, 3

Answer : b

The Lambani tribes are spread over Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

06. Consider the following statements.

1. Great Indian Bustard is categorised as 'Critically endangered' species by IUCN.
2. It has been identified as one of the species for the recovery programme under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats.
3. Kutch Bustard sanctuary is also known as Lala-Parjan sanctuary.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2, 3

Answer : d

Great Indian Bustard can be seen in Western part of India. It is protected by Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, CITES and CMS convention.

07. Consider the following statements:

1. Deliberate pursuance of the policy of divide and rule.
2. Tight European control over the civil and military administration.
3. Development of representative institutions in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are the consequences of the Revolt of 1857?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2, 3

Answer : d

Other consequences are :

Policy of annexation and expansion of British Empire in India ended. British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the Native princes. The Company rule was abolished and through the 'Queen's Proclamation' on November 1, 1858 the direct responsibility for administration of India was assumed by the British Crown. The Army was thoroughly reorganized and British military policy came to be dominated by the idea of 'division and counterpoise' etc.

08. With reference to the socio-religious reform movements during 19th century in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Prarthana Samaj was different from Brahmo movement as the former emphasizes reforms to be introduced gradually accommodating within the cultural space of tradition.
2. Arya Samaj condemned the polytheism, idolatry, child marriage but upheld the fourfold varna system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

The most notable distinction of Prarthana Samaj was in its cautious approach in contrast to the relatively more confrontational attitudes of the Bengali Brahmos. It did not break with

the past and cease all connection with our society. The reforms it sought were to come gradually, not cataclysmically, wrecking the structure of the society. Modernization was to be accommodated within the cultural space of tradition, without signalling a sharp break

09. Which of the following is/are the part of 'Home charges', which is the major part of economic drain?

1. Interest on public debt raised abroad
2. Dividend to the shareholders of the East India Company
3. Civil and Military charges
4. All of the above

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Answer : d

10. Consider the following nature of the socio-religious reform movements in different parts of India:

1. They appealed only to a small elite group who were primarily the economic and cultural beneficiaries of colonial rule.
2. Unlike revivalist movements, reformist movements depended upon the reason and experience of the European society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2



Answer : c

Socio-religious reform movements during 19th century appealed only to a small elite group who were primarily the economic and cultural beneficiaries of colonial rule. These movements remained confined to a narrow social space.

Both the reformist and revivalist movements aim to bring the purity of the religion but the former is more relied upon the reason and conscience. While, the latter rely upon safeguarding the national culture from the attack of the West.