
General studies paper I

Answer key:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	c	c	a	c	b	b	d	c	d	b	b	b	d	b	c	d	a	d	a

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a	c	d	c	d	d	d	b	b	d	b	c	c	a	d	d	d	d	b	b

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
d	b	c	a	b	a	c	b	d	d	d	c	d	d	b	c	c	d	d	a

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
c	c	a	c	a	b	c	c	a	b	c	d	d	d	b	b	c	c	b	d

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
c	a	c	b	b	b	a	d	c	a	b	a	c	c	b	b	b	a	d	a

Explanations

3c . A carbon tax is a fee imposed on the burning of carbon-based fuels (coal, oil, gas). More to the point: a carbon tax is the core policy for reducing and eventually eliminating the use of fossil fuels whose combustion is destabilizing and destroying our climate.

10 d Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Description The Scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The Government subsidy under the Scheme is routed by KVIC through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries / entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts. A carbon tax is a fee imposed on the burning of carbon-based fuels (coal, oil, gas). More to the point: a carbon tax is the core policy for reducing and eventually eliminating the use of fossil fuels whose combustion is destabilizing and destroying our climate.

11. b Tilak founded the first League in the city of poona in April 1916 then after this Annie Besant founded second league at Adyar Madras in September 1916.

Objectives of the Home Rule League movement

- To establish self- government
- To build up an agitation for home rule by promoting political education and discussion.
- To build the confidence of the Indians against the suppression of the British government and to create an alternative movement to break the existing state of stagnation and the inertia.
- To revive the political activity on their own while maintaining the principles of congress.
- To demand for greater political representation from the British government.

14. d The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress.

The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic ‘Purna Swaraj’ – (total independence) resolution – at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 – a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as ‘Independence Day’. The declaration was passed due to the breakdown of negotiations between leaders of freedom movement and the British over the question of dominion status for India.

15 b As the legend goes, Sultan Ghyasuddin Tughlaq, during his campaign in Bengal, sent a message to the saint, threatening to take his life on his return to Delhi.

- The saint remained undeterred, smiled and pronounced in Persian, "Hunooz Dilli door ast" — "Delhi is a long way off." As fate would have it, the sultan died in an accident on the other side of the Yamuna just before he could reach Delhi.

16 a Sulh-i kul is an Arabic term literally meaning “peace with all,” “universal peace,” or “absolute peace,” drawn from a Sufi mystic principle.

- As applied by the third Mughal Emperor of India, Akbar (who reigned 1556-1605), it described a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions.

17 d Aurangzeb was given the title ‘Zinda Peer’ for the following reasons:

- He compiled Fatwa-Al-Alamgiri. Which was a digest of Muslim law. It was special because for the First time all the teachings of Sharia Law were compiled in one book.
- He banned music and singing, despite being accomplished in both.
- He banned alcohol, gambling, dancing, castration, drugs, unjust taxes, and bowing to the King because these things were un-Islamic

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- Aurangzeb completely memorized Quran (He was a Hafiz)
 - Aurangzeb ruled his empire according to Islamic Law (Sharia)
 - Aurangzeb did not spend a penny from royal treasury. Unlike his predecessors
 - Aurangzeb used to earn money by sewing Islamic Caps and copying Quran.
 - Aurangzeb led a simple life. He wore simple clothes.
 - His grave was also simple at the time of his death. It was modified later by the British

23 c Sangam literature which combines idealism with realism and classic grace with indigenous industry and strength is rightly regarded as constituting the Augustan age of Tamil literature. It deals with secular matter relating to public and social activity like government, war charity, trade, worship, agriculture etc.

- Tolkappiyam is the earliest Tamil literature authored by Tolkappiyar. It is the work on Tamil Grammar.
- Silappadikaram was written by Ilango Adigal (grandson of Karikala, the great Chola King). It is a tragic story of a merchant, Kovalan of Puhar who falls in love with a dancer Madhavi, neglecting his own wife, Kannagi, who in the end revenges the death of her husband at the hands of the Pandyan King and becomes a goddess. It also provides valuable information on Sangam polity and society.

24. c Freshwater is harmful to Corals

25 d Allows all resident individuals.

32.c It criminalize with up to 3 years.

41. d Thalghat – Mumbai and Thane

45.b The World Food Programme (WFP) is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security. According to the WFP, it provides food assistance to an average of 80 million people in 76 countries each year. From its headquarters in Rome and from more than 80 country offices around the world, the WFP works to help people who cannot produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group and part of its Executive Committee.

51 d Adi Sankaracharya, during his travels across the length and breadth of India, founded four mathas (monasteries) as seats of Hindu religion at these four places- the Sringeri Math on the Sringeri hills in the south, the Sharada matha on the Dwaraka coast in the west, the Jyotir matha at Badrinath in the north, the Govardhan matha at Puri in the east.

55 b The Chach Nama is one of the main historical sources for the history of Sindh in the seventh to eighth centuries CE, written in Persian. The text, with the stories of early 8th-century

conquests of Muhammad bin Qasim, has been long considered to be a 13th-century translation into Persian by `Ali Kufi of an undated, original but unavailable Arabic text.

56 c In the ancient India most of the inscriptions were in Brahmi script which is written from left to right.

- The Kharoshti script found on Ashokan inscription were written from right to left.

57. c Tadoba national park – Maharashtra

58. d Society and Economy under Vijaynagara Empire Allasani Peddana, in his Manucharitam, mentions the four castes that existed in the Vijayanagar society.

- Viprulu or Brahmins followed the traditional profession of teachers and priests. They sometimes also performed duties of soldiers and administrators. This is confirmed from the narration of Domingo Paes.
- Rajulu or Rachavaru was generally associated with the ruling dynasty. The rulers as well as generals were actually Sudras, but called rachavaru on account of their position. As in the case of other parts of South India, the Kshatriya Varna seems to be absent here.
- Matikaratalu or Vaishyas were the same as merchants who carried on trade and commerce.
- Nalavajativaru or Sudras were mainly agriculturists, but some of them carried on several other professions. They were not segregated, although considered inferior.

59. d Shree Samarth Ramdas Shree Samarth Ramdas was a noted 17th-century saint and spiritual poet of Maharashtra. He is most remembered for his Advaita Vedantist text, the Dasbodh.

- Ramdas was a devotee of Hanuman and Rama Samarth Guru Ramdas was an inimitable saint of India who had created a religious awareness as well as started the movement of national and cultural awareness and was the guru and guide of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

60. a 1. Rice

Temperature: 15°-27° C ; Rainfall: 100- 150 cm; Soil: Heavy-clayey to-clayey-loam

Producers: China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Japan, Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

Leading exporter in the world: Thailand

2. Wheat

Temperature: 12°-25°C; Rainfall: 25-75 cm; Soil: well-drained-light clay to heavy clay

Producers: China, India, USA, Russia, Australia, Canada, Pakistan, France, and Turkey.

Leading exporter in the world: USA

3. Maize

Temperature: 15°-27°C; Rainfall: 65-125 cm; Soil: Deep-heavy clay to light sandy loam

Producers: USA, China, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Romania, India, and South Africa.

Leading exporter in the world: USA

4. Millets

Temperature: 20°-35°C; Rainfall: 25-75 cm; Soil: Sandy-loam to clayey loam

Producers: China, USA, India, Nigeria, Ukraine, Thailand, Russia, and Turkey.

Leading exporter in the world: USA

61 c Illbert Bill The bill was introduced in 1883 by Viceroy Ripon, who actually desired to abolish the racial prejudice from the Indian Penal Code. Ripon had proposed an amendment for existing laws in the country and to allow Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level.

62. c George Yule was a Scottish merchant in England and India who served as the fourth President of the Indian National Congress in 1888 at Allahabad, the first non-Indian to hold that office

63. c The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary terrorism included Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra. Young India was a weekshed - a weekly paper or journal - in English published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1931. Gandhi wrote various quotations in this journal that inspired many. He used Young India to spread his unique ideology and thoughts regarding the use of nonviolence in organizing movements and to urge readers to consider, organize, and plan for India's eventual independence from Britain.

64. a The 31st Session of the Congress was held at Lucknow in 1916. It was presided over by the Ambica Charan Majumdar who was a prominent lawyer and was actively associated with the Congress since its birth, finally readmitted the Extremists led by Tilak to the Congress fold. After a lapse of about 10 years both the Moderates and Extremists were united again which was a good sign for the national movement. In his address the President declared 'If the United Congress was buried at Surat it is reborn at Lucknow in the garden of Wajid Ali Shah. After nearly 10 years of painful separation and wanderings through the wilderness of misunderstandings the brother had at first met brothers'. In this session the Congress and the Muslim League came closer to each other and they signed the historic Lucknow Pact. While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the Government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a leader of extremists.

65b Non-cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 to drive the British out of the country. Non-cooperation movement was nothing but a declaration of peaceful; and

non-violent war against the atrocities of the British government which had gone back on its words.

68. c Pulicat – located in Andhra Pradesh near Chennai

69. a Bhutan has common border with 4 India States.(Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam & Arunachal Pradesh)

72. d The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) recently relaxed the branch authorization policy.

It aims to bring all branches and fixed business correspondent outlets under the definition of banking outlets and **removing restrictions on opening branches in Tier 1 centres.**

74. d The first two statements pertain to national program for organic production. PGP is a form of self certification program conducted by MoAgriculture. Statement 3 is correct.

76. b It is released by world economic forum. Statements 2 and 3 are correct.

79. b The aim of the scheme is to bring higher educational institutions selected as IoEs in top 500 of world ranking in the next 10 years and in top 100 eventually overtime. The scheme has been launched with an objective to provide world class teaching and research facilities to Indian students within the country and enhance general level of education of the country. The salient features are available in the UGC Guidelines and the UGC Regulations under which greater autonomy viz. to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of UGC; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc. has been provided to IoEs.

81.c The new policy empowers States to make rules and regulations and set up permanent Fare Fixation Authority for timely revision of fares. It is not the job of Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA). Setting up of Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) has been made mandatory which is to prepare Comprehensive Mobility Plans for cities for ensuring complete multi-modal integration for optimal utilization of capacities.

83. c FIIs/FPIs allowed to invest in Power Exchanges through primary market unlike earlier restriction to secondary market only. 100% FDI under automatic route in Construction Development in Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Real Estate Broking Services. Earlier policy on SBRT allowed 49% FDI under automatic route, and FDI beyond 49% and up to 100% through Government approval route.

Now, 100% FDI under automatic route for Single Brand Retail Trading(SBRT) has been allowed.



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