



2016

PYQ ANALYSIS



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Comprehensive PYQ ANALYSIS**

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SAMPLE DOCUMENT

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P-WHY-Q COURSE



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1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation.**
- 2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

<p>Statement 1: INCORRECT. Prorogation ends a sitting and a session of the House but doesn't impact pending bills or other business. Only pending notices (except for bill introductions) expire, requiring new notices for the next session.</p> <p>Statement 2 is CORRECT. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, bills have different outcomes regarding lapsing based on their status and legislative process</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A bill in the Lok Sabha, regardless of origin, lapses.2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha also lapses.3. A bill not passed due to House disagreement, if a joint sitting is notified before Lok Sabha dissolution, does not lapse.4. A bill in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha doesn't lapse.5. A bill passed by both Houses pending presidential assent does not lapse.6. A bill returned by the president for reconsideration doesn't lapse.
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2. Which of the following is/are the indicator/ indicators used by IFPRI to compute the Global Hunger Index Report?

- 1. Undernourishment**
- 2. Child stunting**
- 3. Child mortality**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 3 only

<p>The Global Hunger Index (GHI) report is an annual release by the International Food Policy Research Institute(IFPRI).</p>	<p>It assesses hunger globally, regionally, and nationally, tracking progress in addressing hunger.</p>	<p>The GHI uses four key indicators: Undernourishment, Child Wasting, Child Stunting, and Child Mortality.</p>
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POLSTRAT

Global Hunger Index 2023



What is the report?

The Global Hunger Index is a tool for comprehensively measuring and tracking hunger at global, regional, and national levels.

India's 2023 Rank

111/125



Score

28.7



Hunger level

Serious



Indicators Analysed & India's 2023 Score



Undernourishment: the share of the population whose caloric intake is insufficient

India's Score: 16.6% of children <5 years of age



Child Stunting: the share of children under the age of five who have low height for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition

India's Score: 35.5% of children <5 years of age



Child wasting: the share of children under the age of five who have low weight for their height, reflecting acute undernutrition

India's Score: 18.7% of children <5 years of age



Child mortality: the share of children who die before their fifth birthday, reflecting in part the fatal mix of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments

India's Score: 3.1% of children <5 years of age



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3. There has been a persistent deficit budget year after year. Which action/actions of the following can be taken by the Government to reduce the deficit?

- 1. Reducing revenue expenditure**
- 2. Introducing new welfare schemes**
- 3. Rationalising subsidies**
- 4. Reducing import duty**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
 (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

<p>1.Reducing revenue expenditure: This action directly addresses the deficit by cutting down on government spending, which helps to bring the budget closer to balance.</p>	<p>2.Introducing new welfare schemes: While welfare schemes may be beneficial, they typically require additional expenditure, which could worsen the deficit unless they are adequately funded through other means.</p>
<p>3.Rationalizing subsidies: This action helps to optimise government spending by targeting subsidies more efficiently, which can contribute to deficit reduction by reducing unnecessary or inefficient expenditure.</p>	<p>4.Reducing import duty: While reducing import duty may stimulate economic activity, it could also reduce government revenue, potentially exacerbating the deficit unless accompanied by other measures to offset the loss of revenue. Therefore, it might not directly contribute to deficit reduction.</p>

4. The establishment of 'Payment Banks' is being allowed in India to promote financial inclusion. Which of the following statements is/are correct in this context

- 1. Mobile telephone companies and supermarket chains that are owned and controlled by residents are eligible to be promoters of Payment Banks.**
- 2. Payment Banks can issue both credit cards and debit cards.**
- 3. Payment Banks can not undertake lending activities.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 only
 (d) 1, 2 and 3

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment Banks in India are registered as public limited companies under the Companies Act, 2013, and they hold a licence under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. • Primary objective is to promote financial inclusion by offering small savings accounts and payment/remittance services to various segments like migrant labourers. 	<p>1.The eligible promoters include existing non-bank Pre-paid Payment Instrument (PPI) issuers, NBFCs, corporate Business Correspondents (BCs), mobile phone companies, supermarket chains, real sector cooperatives, public sector entities, and individuals/professionals controlled by residents. E.g. Airtel Payments Bank, Paytm Payments Bank etc.</p>
<p>2.Payment Banks can issue ATM/debit cards, but are not permitted to issue credit cards.</p>	<p>3.Payment Banks are restricted from engaging in lending activities, meaning they cannot use their funds for loans.</p>

5. With reference to 'Li-Fi', recently in the news, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. It uses light as the medium for high-speed data transmission.**
- 2. It is a wireless technology and is several times faster than 'WiFi'.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

1.**LiFi, short for Light Fidelity**, is a mobile wireless technology that uses light instead of radio frequencies to transmit data.

2.**LiFi is considered superior to WiFi** due to its faster data transmission speeds, reaching up to 224 Gbps in tests, approximately 100 times faster than WiFi.

3.It is backed by a global network of companies promoting its adoption as the next-generation wireless technology, seamlessly integrating with the 5G core.



6. The term 'Intended Nationally Determined Contributions' is sometimes seen in the news in the context of

(a) pledges made by the European countries to rehabilitate refugees from the war-affected Middle East

(b) plan of action outlined by the countries of the world to combat climate change

(c) capital contributed by the member countries in the establishment of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

(d) plan of action outlined by the countries of the world regarding Sustainable Development Goals

<p>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) or Intended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) are central to the Paris Agreement's objectives and the pursuit of long-term climate goals. NDCs represent each country's efforts to reduce national emissions and adapt to climate change impacts. Under the Paris Agreement, each Party is required to develop, communicate, and update successive NDCs aimed at achieving their determined contributions.	<p>Read more: Click here</p> <p>In news: Click here</p>
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7. Which one of the following is a purpose of 'UDAY', a scheme of the Government?

(a) Providing technical and financial assistance to start-up entrepreneurs in the field of renewable sources of energy

(b) Providing electricity to every household in the country by 2018

(c) Replacing the coal-based power plants with natural gas, nuclear, solar, wind and tidal power plants over a period of time

(d) Providing for financial turnaround and revival of power distribution companies

- The **Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)** was introduced by the **Ministry of Power, Government of India, in 2015**.
- The scheme's objectives were to achieve financial turnaround, improving operational efficiency, reducing the cost of power generation, promoting renewable energy development.
- **Under UDAY, state governments assumed 75% of the outstanding debt of their distribution companies and issued low-interest bonds to cover the remaining debt.**



8. With reference to 'IFC Masala Bonds', sometimes seen in the news, which of the statements given below is/are correct?

- 1. The International Finance Corporation, which offers these bonds, is an arm of the World Bank.**
- 2. They are the rupee- denominated bonds and are a source of debt financing for the public and private sector.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Masala Bonds are bonds issued by Indian entities outside India to raise capital.

1. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a branch of the World Bank, issued the first Masala Bonds in 2014.
2. Masala Bonds are denominated in Indian Rupees, meaning their value and repayment obligations are in Rupees.
- 3. Both public and private sector entities can utilise Masala Bonds for purposes such as debt financing.**

9. Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijayanagar, consider the following statements:

1. The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.
2. Private owners of workshops paid an industry tax.

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

<p>1. The government relied primarily on land revenue as its main source of income, and to assess the revenue properly, the land was classified into four categories based on its quality: wetland, dry land, orchards, and woods. Tax rates were then fixed accordingly.</p>	<p>2. In addition to land tax, the government imposed other taxes during that period. Private owners of workshops were required to pay an industry tax, while commercial taxes included levies, duties, and customs on manufactured goods that were traded.</p>
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<h2 style="margin: 0;">LIST OF FOREIGN TRAVELLERS VISITED VIJAYANAGARA:</h2>		
NAME OF TRAVELLERS	FROM	VIJAYANAGARA-RULER
Abu Abdullah/ Ibn Batuta (Book:Rihla)	Morocco	Harihara I
Nicolo de Conti	Italy	Devaraya-II
Abdur Razzaq	Persia	Devaraya-II
Athanasius Nikitin	Russia	Virupaksha Raya II
Ludvico de Vortheima	Italy	Krishna Deva Raya
Duarte Barbosa	Portugal	Krishna Deva Raya
Dominigo Paes	Portugal	Krishna Deva Raya
Fernao Nuniz	Portugal	Achyuta Deva Raya
Marco Polo	Venice	—



10. Which one of the following books of ancient India has the love story of the son of the founder of Sunga dynasty?

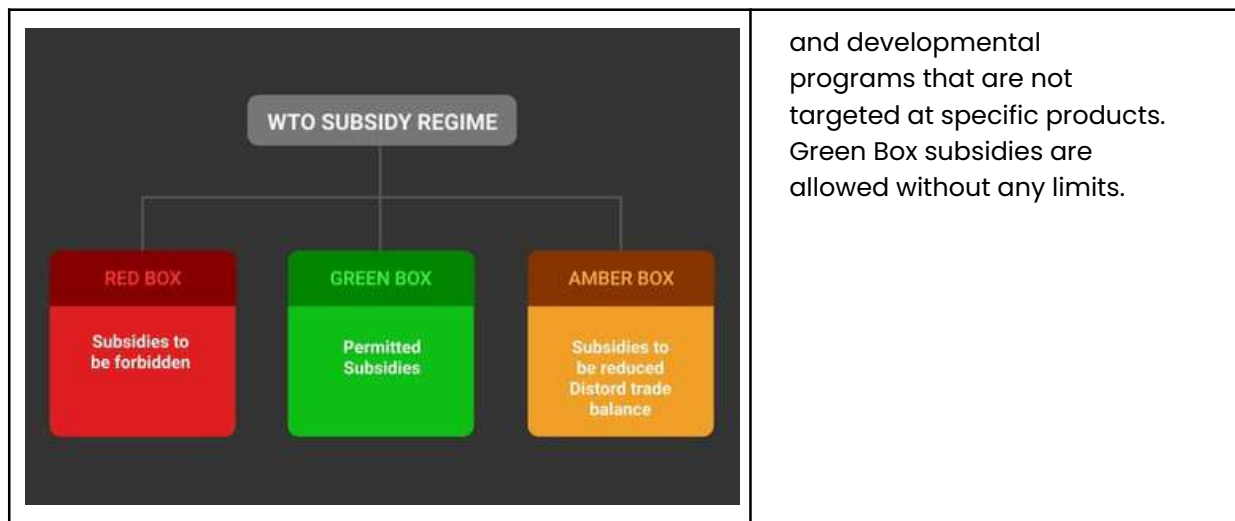
- (a) Swapnavasavadatta
- (b) Malavikagnimitra**
- (c) Meghadoota
- (d) Ratnavali

<p>a. Svapnavasavadattam is a Sanskrit play by ancient Indian poet Bhāsa, cent ered around the romantic tale of King Udayana of Kaushambi and Vasavadatta, daughter of Avanti's ruler Pradyota.</p>	<p>b. Malavikagnimitra is a Sanskrit play written by Kalidasa. The play narrates the love story of Agnimitra, the son of Pushyamitra, who falls in love with Malavika, an exiled servant girl, after seeing her picture.</p>
<p>c. Meghadūta, a lyric poem by Kālidāsa, depicts a yakṣa sending a message of love to his wife through a cloud during his exile.</p>	<p>d. Ratnavali, attributed to Indian emperor Harsha, is a Sanskrit drama narrating the story of Princess Ratnavali and King Udayana.</p>

11. In the context of which of the following do you sometimes find the terms 'amber box, blue box and green box' in the news?

- (a) WTO affairs**
- (b) SAARC affairs
- (c) UNFCCC affairs
- (d) India-EU negotiations on FTA

<p>The Amber Box, Blue Box, and Green Box are agricultural subsidies defined by the World Trade Organization (WTO). These subsidies are categorised under the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture, which aims to eliminate trade-distorting subsidies in global agricultural trade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amber Box subsidies are trade-distorting and need to be reduced or eliminated, subject to de minimis levels. De minimis levels allow a certain percentage of support, set at 5% of agricultural production for developed countries and 10% for developing countries. • Blue Box subsidies involve production limitations and do not have specific limits on the subsidy amount that can be provided. • Green Box subsidies are non-trade-distorting and include general protection
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<p>The logo of the World Trade Organization, featuring a globe with red, blue, and green curved lines representing trade flows, surrounded by the text 'WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION'.</p>	<p>WTO Establishment: The WTO officially began its operations on January 1, 1995, following the 1994 Marrakesh Agreement. This agreement replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which had been in place since 1948.</p> <p>Scope and Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WTO is the largest international economic organization globally. It comprises 164 member states, collectively representing over 98% of global trade and global GDP. • The WTO is the sole global organization responsible for regulating and enforcing the rules of trade between nations.
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12. Which of the following is/are included in the capital budget of the Government of India?

- 1. Expenditure on acquisition of assets like roads, buildings, machinery, etc.**
- 2. Loans received from foreign governments**
- 3. Loans and advances granted to the States and Union Territories**

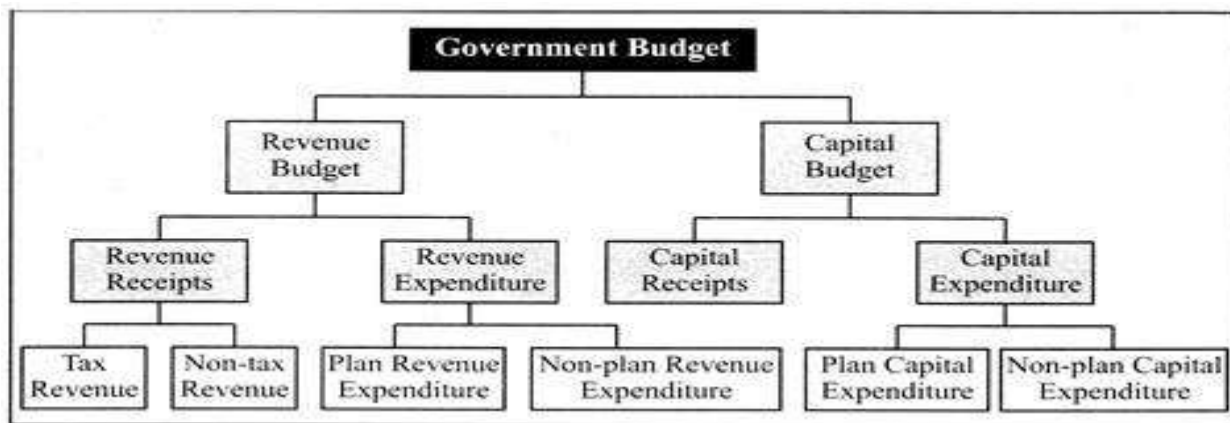
Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3**

1. **Expenditure incurred on acquiring assets** like roads, buildings, machinery, etc constitutes a part of the **Capital Expenditure of the Government of India**. Capital Expenditure is a component of the Capital Budget, focusing on changes in assets or liabilities of the government.

2. **Loans received from foreign governments are classified as Capital Receipts of the Government of India** because they come with a future repayment liability. Capital Receipts include items that affect the assets or liabilities of the government.

3. Loans and Advances provided by the Government of India to the States/Union Territories are considered part of its capital expenditure because they contribute to the government's assets. These loans are expected to be repaid in the future, providing benefits to the government.



13. What is/are the importance/importances of the 'United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification'?

1. It aims to promote effective action through innovative national programmes and supportive inter-national partnerships.
2. It has a special/particular focus on South Asia and North Africa regions, and its Secretariat facilitates the allocation of major portion of financial resources to these regions.
3. It is committed to bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating the desertification.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only**
- (d) 1, 2 and 3


1.The **UNCCD** encourages countries to develop innovative national programs to combat desertification.
2.While Africa bears the brunt, with two-thirds of its land classified as desert or dry lands, other regions like the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean also face significant challenges with degraded lands.
3.The UNCCD recognizes the crucial role local people play in combating desertification

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification(UNCCD), established in 1994, is a **legally binding international agreement that connects environmental concerns with sustainable land management.**

14.Recently, which one of the following currencies has been proposed to be added to the basket of IMF's SDR?

- (a) Rouble
- (b) Rand
- (c) Indian Rupee
- (d) Renminbi**

The **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** reviews the composition of its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket every five years. In 2016, the Renminbi (RMB) joined the SDR basket, becoming the fifth currency alongside the US dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen, and British Pound Sterling.



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SDR allocations: what are they and how are they used?



What is an SDR?

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) are international reserve assets created by the IMF to supplement the official reserves of member countries. The value of an SDR is based on a basket of five currencies.

How are SDRs used?

SDRs are allocated to IMF member countries in proportion to their relative share in the IMF. Countries can exchange SDRs for hard currencies with other IMF members.



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

IMF.org/SDR

15. With reference to the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), consider the following statements:

1. IMFC discusses matters of concern affecting the global economy, and advises the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the direction of its work.
2. The World Bank participates as observer in IMFC's meetings.


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

- The IMFC is a committee of the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** responsible for advising and reporting to the IMF Board of Governors on the supervision and management of the international monetary and financial system.
- **The IMFC consists of 24 members who are central bank governors, ministers.**
- Additionally, the World Bank participates as an observer in the IMFC's meetings, contributing to discussions and decisions related to international monetary and financial matters
- For more information on the IMF read [here](#)

16. Rashtriya Garima Abhiyaan' is a national campaign to

- (a) rehabilitate the homeless and destitute persons and provide them with suitable sources of livelihood
- (b) release the sex workers from their practice and provide them with alternative sources of livelihood
- (c) eradicate the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitate the manual scavengers**
- (d) release the bonded labourers from their bondage and rehabilitate them

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan is a National Campaign for the dignity and eradication of manual scavenging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ashif Shaikh also played a role in a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed in the Supreme Court advocating for the abolition and rehabilitation of all manual scavengers across India.• In response to these efforts, the Government of India announced a new law in 2013 called The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
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17. With reference to the cultural history of mediaeval India, consider the following statements :

- 1. Siddhas(Sittars)of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.**
- 2. Lingayats of the Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy.**

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

<p>1.The Siddhas (Sittars) of the Tamil region, emphasising their monotheistic beliefs and condemnation of idolatry, advocated for renunciation of worldly attachments and focused on spiritual pursuits.</p>	<p>2.The Lingayats, followers of the 12th-century social reformer-philosopher-poet Basaveshwara, rejected the caste system and Vedic rituals, and they are strict monotheists, worshipping only one God, namely Linga (Shiva). They are known for their initiation ceremony where devotees receive a personal linga</p>
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