

UPSC DAILY MACQs REPOSITORY MARCH 2018

By ORACLE IAS

1: Which among the following is NOT a form of Indian martial arts?

- A. Kalarippayattu
- B. Silambam
- C. Chhau
- D. Sattriya

ANSWER — 1

Solution — D

1. Option A: It is a martial art, which originated as a style in Kerala, southern India (North Malabar). The word kalari first appears in the Tamil Sangam literature (c. 300 BCE to 300 CE) to describe both a battlefield and combat arena. Each warrior in the Sangam era received regular military training. It is considered to be one of the oldest surviving fighting systems still in existence in the world

2. Option B: It is a weapon-based Martial Art of India, more specifically in the state of Tamil Nadu.

3. Option C: Chhau, is a semi classical Indian dance with martial, tribal and folk origins. with origins in the eastern Indian states of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

4. Option D: Sattriya Nritya, is a major Indian classical dance. It is a dance-drama performance art attributed to the 15th century Bhakti movement scholar and saint named Srimanta Sankardev

2: Vesara style of architecture temples can be predominantly found in:-

- A. Western India
- B. North-eastern India
- C. Deccan region of India
- D. None of the above

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ANSWER – 2

Solution C

1. Two broad orders of temples in the country are known— Nagara in the north and Dravida in the south.

2. At times, the Vesar style of temples as an independent style created through the selective mixing of the Nagara and Dravida orders is mentioned by some scholars.

Historians agree that the vesara style originated in what is today Karnataka.

According to some, the style was started by the Chalukyas of Badami (500-753AD) whose Early Chalukya or Badami Chalukya architecture built temples in a style that mixed some features of the nagara and the dravida styles, for example using both the northern shikhara and southern vimana type of superstructure over the sanctum in different temples of similar date, as at Pattadakal.

• 3: Which of the following are major features of Chola age paintings?

1. They were often done on temple panels.
2. They show narrations and aspects related to Lord Shiva.
3. They avoid depictions of humans and plants.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

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ANSWER – 3

Solution — A

The most important Chola paintings are those in Brihadeswara temple.

The great tradition of painting show narrations and aspects related to Lord Shiva, Shiva in Kailash, Shiva as Tripurantaka, Shiva as Nataraja, a portrait of the patron Rajaraja and his mentor Kuruvar, dancing figures, etc.

4:

1. Headline inflation is published by RBI whereas Core inflation is published by Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

2. Headline inflation is calculated from a base year, whereas Core inflation takes the current financial year as the base year.

3. Core inflation excludes food and energy from the calculations, Headline inflation includes these figures.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

A. 1 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 3 only

D. 1 and 3 only

Answer 4 —

Solution — C

1. Headline inflation contains all the of CPI basket including items like food and oil, whose prices are highly volatile.

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2. Core inflation excludes volatile items from the CPI basket.

It thus gives a more real data, a clearer picture of the production trends in the economy for the policymakers, while headline inflation is more of concern to the common man, who gets affected with the prices of articles of daily consumption.

5: India has been acknowledged as the top improver with an improvement of 30 ranks in 'Ease of doing Business Report'. The current rank of India is 100 as compared to last year's 130. Which of the following organizations publish this report?

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) IMF
- c) World Bank
- d) New Development Bank

Answer 5 —

Solution — C

1. World Bank's Doing Business Report, 2018 — India's rank has risen to 100 in the latest report compared to 130 in the Doing Business Report, 2017.

2. India is the only country in South Asia and BRICS economies to feature among most improved economies of the DB Report this year.

6: India slipped 21 places in global Gender Gap Index to reach 108 out of 144 countries. On which of the following factors is the gender gap parity seen for comparison?

- 1. Health and survival
- 2. Political empowerment
- 3. Economic participation and opportunity
- 4. Education

Select the code from below:

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- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Answer 6 —

Solution (d)

1. Global Gender Gap Report India slipped 21 places on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap index to 108 , behind neighbours China and Bangladesh, primarily due to less participation of women in the economy and low wages.

2. The Global Gender Gap Report benchmarks 144 countries on their progress towards gender

parity across four thematic dimensions:

- Economic Participation and Opportunity,
- Educational Attainment,
- Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment.

3. In India, the workplace gender gap is reinforced by extremely low participation of women in the economy (136 out of the total 144 countries covered) and low wages for those who work (136th ranking for estimated earned income)

7:-With respect to the Administrative Tribunal consider the following statements:

1. Administrative Tribunals were introduced by 44th Amendment in 1976.

2. It adjudicates disputes and complaints between the union and the states related to Services.

3. The members of the tribunal are drawn from administrative streams only.

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Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) All
- (d) None

Answer 7 —

Solution — (d)

1. The Administrative Tribunals were set up in the year 1985 under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. Owing its origin to Article 323-A of the Constitution, Administrative Tribunals adjudicate disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to the public service and posts in connection with the affairs of the union and the states.

2. The Administrative Tribunals exercise jurisdiction only in relation to the service matters of the litigants covered by the Act. The aggrieved persons can also appear before it personally.

3. The Act provides for establishment of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and the State Administrative Tribunals (SAT). The CAT was set-up on 1 November, 1985.

4. Earlier the tribunal consisted of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members. With the amendment in Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 in 2006 the Members have been given the status of Judges of High Courts. The members are drawn both from judicial as well as administrative streams so as to give the tribunal the benefit of expertise both in legal and administrative spheres

8: -Consider the following statements about Press Council of India:

- 1. The Council's actions cannot be questioned in any court of law.
- 2. The Chairman of council should be the Chief justice of High Court.
- 3. A complaint against a newspaper for any information which is objectionable and affecting anyone personally can be directly moved to the Press Council of India.

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Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) All
- (d) None

Answer 8 —

Solution – D

1. The Press Council of India is a statutory body in India that governs the conduct of the print media. It is one of the most important bodies that sustain democracy, as it has supreme power in regard to the media to ensure that freedom of speech is maintained. It may either warn or censure the errant journalists on finding them guilty.

2. The Council's actions may not be questioned unless it is proved to be in violation of the constitution, which makes it an exceedingly powerful body.

A complaint against a newspaper for any publication the complainant finds objectionable and affecting him personally, or for non-publication of any material, should first be taken up with the editor or other representative of the publication concerned. If the complaint is not resolved satisfactorily, it may be referred the Press Council of India.

3. The Press Council is a statutory, quasi-judicial body which acts as a watchdog of the press. It adjudicates the complaints against and by the press for violation of ethics and for violation of the freedom of the press respectively.

4. The Press Council is headed by a Chairman: usually, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

9. -The Central Water Commission is the apex technical organisation in the country for development of water resources.

Which of following statements related to it are correct?

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1. It maintains water resources information system for each river basin.
2. It carries out techno – economic appraisal of state projects only.
3. It acts as attached organization to the inter-state river dispute tribunal to provide assistance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1
- (d) All

Answer 9 —

Solution C

Function of CWC are —

1. Hydrological observations and studies.
2. Maintaining water resources information system for each river basin,
3. Providing assistance in regulation and development of inter-state rivers,
4. Issuing flood/inflow forecasts,
5. Carrying out techno-economic appraisal of projects.
6. Taking up survey and investigation of projects on request

10: Consider the following statements with respect to the Dharmasutras:

1. In ancient polity, the Dharmasutras were rules and regulations for the obedience by the general public only to maintain peace & stability.

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2. They were in the form of decree from the rulers to secure complete obedience from the subjects.

3. In the modern concept they are similar to the constitution and the law books of the ancient Indian polity and society.

Which of the above given statements are incorrect?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) Only 3

ANSWER 10

Solution – A

The Dharmasutras are rules and regulations for the general public and the rulers. It can be termed in the modern concept as the constitution and the law books for the ancient Indian polity and society. These are also called Dharmashastras. These were compiled between 600 and 200 B.C.

11. Consider the following statements with respect to the Harappan script:

1. Harappan Script is in Sanskritic alphabetical order and resembles to Indo-Aryan language.

2. It distinctly belongs to Munda family of languages.

3. It is in the pictographic form.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) Only 1

(d) Only 3

Answer 11

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Solution. (d)

Harappan Script is in the pictographic form and has not been deciphered yet.

12 -Consider the following statements related to the Samkhya Philosophy:

1. The Samkhya is the oldest of all systems of philosophy.
2. The Samkhya system believes that the evolution of universe is not due to God but due to the inherent nature of the Prakriti (matter).
3. It is from Prakriti that all things develop.
4. It believes that the Purusa (Soul) is dependent on Prakriti and not vice versa.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

ANSWER 12

Solution – B

1. The Samkhya is the oldest of all systems of philosophy. It teaches the existence of twenty five basic principles (tattva). Of these twentyfive tattvas, first is Prakriti i.e. “matter”.
2. The Samkhya system believes that the evolution of universe is not due to God but due to the inherent nature of the Prakriti. It is from Prakriti that all things like air, water, ether (akasa), intelligence (buddhi), selfconsciousness, sight, touch, hearing, speech, etc. develop.
3. One of the most important tattva in all this is Purusa, the “soul”.
4. As in Jainism the Samkhya believes

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13 -Which of the following is/are the detrimental impacts of unemployment on the economy?

1. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.
2. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.
3. The quality of life of an individual gets affected.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All

ANSWER 13

Solution (d)

explanation lies in the options given

14. Among the following, which is/are the effects of globalization on the Indian industry?

1. Greater competition in product market.
2. Increment in job opportunities for unskilled labours.

Select the correct answer from below given options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Answer 14 –

Solution — A

The negative Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry are that with the coming of

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technology the number of labor required decreased and this resulted in many people being removed from their jobs. This happened mainly in the pharmaceutical, chemical, manufacturing, and cement industries.

15. Which of the following are the benefits of FDI?

1. Create higher output and jobs.
2. Raise level of investment.
3. Upgradation of technology.
4. Help finance a current account deficit.
5. Develops human and institutional capabilities.

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 5

(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(c) 2, 3, 4 and 5

(d) All

ANSWER 15

Solution – D

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is made into a business or a sector by an individual or a company from another country.

Benefits of FDI are:

1. Capital inflows create higher output and jobs.
2. Capital inflows can help finance a current account deficit.
3. Long term capital inflows are more sustainable than short term portfolio inflows. e.g. in a credit crunch, banks can easily withdraw portfolio investment, but capital investment is less prone to sudden withdrawals.
4. Recipient country can benefit from improved knowledge and expertise of foreign multinational.
5. Investment from abroad could lead to higher wages and improved working conditions, especially if the MNCs are conscious of their public image of working conditions in developing economies.

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16.-Which of the following statements is/are true about rural urban migration?

1. Rural urban migration leads to the feminization of agriculture.
2. Rural urban migration increases the remittances to home and decreases the child labour and crime rates in cities.

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both
(d) None

Answer 16 —

Solution A

1. Rural urban migration is mainly male dominating and rural society is left with many households without any male members, so it leads to feminization of agriculture.
2. Due to migration many people send their earned money to their homes. But due to rural urban migration a large number of children are getting into the cities where labour is in high demand at low prices, hence it gives birth to child labour.
3. Cities are having mostly high rates of crime because of rich-poor divide jobless growth etc.

17.-Which of the following statements is/are true about Smart Cities Mission?

1. It is mainly focused on city improvement, city renewal and city extension.
2. It is a fully centrally sponsored scheme.
3. E-governance, urban mobility and citizen services all are the Smart City solutions.

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- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All

Answer 17 –

Solution – C

1. It is not involved in setting up new cities or expanding the cities, rather focus is on renewal of urban features and getting the urban functions retrofitted.
2. It is equally shared between the central government and the concerned state government.
3. It is being implemented by Ministry of Urban Development in collaboration with the concerned state governments. Smart city solutions comprise many things such as E-governance, urban mobility, citizen services, energy management, water management, etc.

18 - Which of the following statements is/are true about the Urban Heat Island?

1. In the Urban Heat Island the temperature contrast with the surrounding is higher during night as compared to the day.
2. Regular blowing of wind will increase the effect of urban heat island.
3. Concrete and asphalt used in construction activities support the formation of urban heat island.
4. It increases the occurrence of heat waves in summer.

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

ANSWER 18 —

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Solution — C

Temperature contrast increases during night as the structural landforms in urban areas take more time to cool down. Wind while regularly blowing will drive the heated air from one place to another and hence decrease the effect of urban island. Concrete and asphalt are generally used in pavements, roofs, roads construction. These are having high heat capacity which raises the temperature of its region. It increases the occurrence of heat waves in summer

19.-Which of the following statements is/are true about Ecotone?

1. It is a zone of junction of two or more diverse ecosystems.
2. Both mangrove forests and grasslands are the examples of Ecotone.
3. Edge effect occurs when the territorial size of ecotone is much larger than the adjacent ones.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All

Answer 19—

Solution — B

The edge effects are changes in population or community structures that occur at the boundary of two habitats. Areas with small habitat fragments exhibit especially pronounced edge effects that may extend throughout the range. As the edge effects increase, the boundary habitat allows for greater biodiversity. It is not related to the territorial size.

Q. 20 -Which of the following statements is/are true about Ecological Niche ?

1. A niche is a unique functional role or place of a species in an ecosystem.
2. Higher the number of niche in an ecosystem, more stable is the ecosystem.

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3. Some species tend to have exact identical ecological niche in an ecosystem to maintain stability and continuity.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 1
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All

Answer 20

Solution – A

Different species may have similar niche, but not exactly identical niche.

21.-Which of the following statements related to the Bird Life International is/are correct?

1. It is a platform for all the stakeholders engaged in genetic resource conservation and management of birds in developing nations.
2. Bird Life International is the official Red List authority for birds, for the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
3. It publishes the scientific journal Bird Conservation International.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All

Answer 21—

Solution — B

1. It is a global partnership of conservation organizations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources.

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Question 22 —

Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Chauth : Tribute or tax levied on territories outside the Maratha control to avoid the Maratha raids.
2. Sardeshmukhi : Additional 10% tax on top of Chauth.
3. Watans : The grant of land for maintaining military.
4. Saranjams : System of granting lands in lieu of services offered by the individual.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer 22

Solution A

All these terms were used in Marathas taxation and administration.

- Chauth was a tribute or tax levied on territories outside the Maratha control.
- Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% tax on top of Chauth.
- Watans was a system of granting lands in lieu of services offered by the individual.

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- Saranjams was the grant of land for maintaining military.

Question 23 —

Consider the following statements about the Sufism in India:

1. The Sufis laid emphasis upon free thought and liberal ideas.
2. Sufi saints contributed greatly to the growth of a rich regional literature.
3. The Sufi movement encouraged equality and brotherhood.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All

Answer 23—

Solution — D

Explanation in the Options

Question 24 —

Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Wahdat-al-Wujud':

1. Wahdat-al-Wujud signifies Akbar's decree to the subjects and his nobles to pay complete obedience to the laws of Mughal Empire.
2. Wahdat-al-Wujud signifies the unity of being and emphasizing on ultimate truth of presence of God.

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Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Answer 24 –

Solution — B

Wahadat-al-Wujud signifies the unity of being, it was supported by Akbar.

Question 25 —

Which of the following vision and goals has/have been added in the Constitution to ban practice of discrimination?

1. Declared untouchability as crime and legally abolished it by law.
2. Opened recruitment process for government job to all.
3. Placed the responsibility of determining special steps to realize Right to Equality for all people on the government irrespective of major or marginal communities.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All

Answer 25

Solution — C

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1. Equality is not only a core value enshrined in preamble but also a fundamental right included in Part III of the constitution.
2. Other core values are Justice, Liberty & Fraternity.
3. Untouchability as a practice is against the concept of equality. It is the worst form of discrimination. Thus Article 17 abolishes it completely in all forms.
4. Government including judiciary has the responsibility for creating a level playing field for all by providing opportunity for recruitment. Government from time to time give special privileges to women, SCs, STs, OBCs, physically disables, etc. Hence statement 3 is wrong. (Article 15)

Question 26—

Which of the following statements is/are true about the Gram Sabha?

1. All people living in a village or a group of villages are members of the Gram Sabha.
2. All the plans for work of Gram Panchayat have to be approved by Gram Sabha.
3. For better implementation of some specific tasks, Gram Sabha form committees.
4. The elected Secretary of the Gram Sabha calls the meeting and keeps a record of the proceedings.

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

ANSWER 26 —

Solution — A

1. Only adult villagers who have the right to vote can be member of Gram Sabha. Persons below 18 years of age can't become members.
2. Gram Sabha plays a supervisory and monitoring role over Gram Panchayat by approving it plan of work.

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3. Gram Sabha form committees like construction, animal husbandry, etc to carry out some specific tasks.

4. The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.

Question. 27 —

Which of the following initiatives and core value of the constitution linked to it is/are incorrectly matched?

1. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities. – Equality Principle under Preamble.
2. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all. – Socialistic Principle under Preamble.
3. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior. – Fraternity Principle under Preamble.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All

ANSWER 27

Solution A

1 Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socioeconomic inequalities. – Socialistic Principle under Preamble.

2. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all. – Equality Principle under Preamble.

Question 28

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Consider the following statements related to the Ancient Literature:

1. Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitram is based on the events of the reign of Mauryan Empire.
2. Harshacharita, is of the legendry work of Kalidas which is the first historical biography in sanskrit.
3. Vikramankadevacharita describes the victories of the Chalukya king Vikramaditya.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) Only 2

ANSWER 28—

Solution C

1. Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitram is based on some events of the reign of Pusyamitra Sunga, a dynasty which followed the Mauryas.
2. Harshacharita was written by Banabhatta.
3. Bilhana's Vikramankadevacharita describes the victories of the later Chalukya king Vikramaditya.

Queation 29—

Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Vinaya Pitaka – disciplinary rules for the Buddhist monks and nuns.
2. Sutta Pitaka – teachings attributed to the Buddha.
3. Abhidhamma Pitaka-contain syste-matic philosophical treatises of Buddhism.

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- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None

Answer 29 —

Solution A

Abhidhamma Pitaka does not contain systematic philosophical treatises, but summaries or enumerated lists.

Question 30 —

In which of the following places the Mauryan era pillars with capital figures were found?

1. Basarah-Bakhira
2. Lauriya Nandangarh
3. Sankisa

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All

Answer 30 —

Solution — D

Pillars with capital figures were found at Basarah-Bakhira, Lauriya Nandangarh, Rampurva, Sankisa and Sarnath.

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Question 31 —

Consider the following statements related to the recent initiatives launched by the government for the growth of Science and Technology:

1. IMPRINT: a roadmap for research to solve the major engineering and technology challenges relevant to India.
2. KIRAN: aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India.
3. GIAN: to address issues related with women scientists and aimed to provide opportunities in research, technology development, etc.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All

Solution 31: A

1. "KIRAN" (Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing) is addressing various issues related with women scientists (e.g. unemployment, relocation etc.) and aimed to provide opportunities in research , technology development/demonstration ,and selfemployment etc. KIRAN is also actively involved in taking proactive measures, under the name CURIE (Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities) to develop stateoftheart infrastructure in women universities in order to attract, train and retain promising girls students in S&T domain.

2. Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in Higher Education aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India so as to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform, and elevate India's scientific and technological capacity to global excellence.

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Question 32 —

Which of the following statement correctly defines the term Metadata?

- (a) It is the collection, management, transfer, integration and publication of data.
- (b) It is the non sharable data declared by the departments / organizations.
- (c) It is the information that describes the data source and the time, place, and conditions under which the data were created.
- (d) It is the data which are accessible only through a prescribed process of registration and authorization by respective departments.

Answer 32 —

SOLUTION – C

The information that describes the data source and the time, place, and conditions under which the data were created. Metadata informs the user of who, when, what, where, why, and how data were generated. Metadata allows the data to be traced to a known origin and know quality.

Question 33—

Which of the following statements related to the Defence Communication Network is incorrect?

- (a) It is an integrated network system enabling the army, air force, navy and the Special Forces Command for faster decision making.
- (b) The network provides converged voice, data and video services.
- (c) It has been designed by BHEL.
- (d) It is capable of working on terrestrial as well as satellite mode of communication

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Answer 33 —

SOLUTION C

1. India's first integrated defence communication network will enable the army, air force, navy and the Special Forces Command to share situational awareness for a faster decision-making process.
2. The Defence Communication Network (DCN), a strategic, highly secure and scalable system, has a panIndia reach from Ladakh to the North East to island territories.

Question 34

Which of the following statements defines the basic features of a democracy?

1. People vote for their representatives during elections but elections can be held randomly.
2. People rule themselves by participating in the making of the rules.
3. People have economic and political freedom.

Ans 34 —

Solution (c)

- 1 Though people vote for their leaders during election, but these elections are to be held at fixed intervals. Then only it qualifies to be called as democracy.
2. In a democracy, government derives authority only from people. People give the mandate. People are the ultimate rulers. So government has to be answerable to people in a democracy.
3. There is Universal Adult Franchise i.e. voting rights for every adult irrespective of his religion, caste, gender, etc gives a wide meaning to the democracy, without which a country is not fully democratic nowadays. This includes well educated & informed citizens also.

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- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) Only 2

Question 35 —

Which of the following factors is/are responsible for the evolution of 'diversity in India'?

1. Geography of a region
2. History of that region
3. Migration
4. Type of government

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All

Answer 35 —

Solution (d)

1. Both Geography and History of a region leadsto different kind of professions, habitats, clothing, etc which leads into differences with respect to other regions and ultimately resulting into diversity.

2. Migration leads to intermingling of people from different cultures which leads to culturalexchange, resulting into a hybrid culture i.e. mix of both old & new ones.

3. Government has a vital role in either promoting diversity (like that of India) or suppressing diversity (like that of Pakistan & N Korea).

Question 36 —

Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the different branches of Legal system?

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1. Criminal Law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences.
2. Civil Law deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals.
3. Under Criminal Law at first instance a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
4. Dowry, Divorce cases and theft come under criminal law.

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

ANSWER 36

Solution A

Divorce cases and property disputes come under civil law. Dowry harassment, murder, rape come under criminal law. Under criminal law at first instance FIR has to be lodged with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.

Question 37 –

Which Industrial Policy in India had promoted small-scale industry as ancillary to facilitate major industry?

- (a) Industrial Policy of 1991
- (b) Industrial Policy of 1948
- (c) Industrial Policy of 1956
- (d) Industrial Policy of 1977

Answer 37

Solution – B

1. The Government of India brought out its first ever-Industrial Policy Resolution 1948, so as to give organized direction to its industrialization.

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2. Industrial Policy Resolution 1948 made a specific reference to the role of small-scale industries (with village and handicraft industries) in India's economic development. To generate employment to the large and growing population with limited capital resources and underdeveloped infrastructure, growth of SSI was found to be an ideal solution.

Question 38 —

Consider the following statements:

1. The World Bank gives project oriented aid and program oriented aid.
2. The International Development Agency gives interest free aid to the world's poorest developing countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Answer 38

Solution A

1. The International Development Association (IDA) is an international financial institution which offers concessional loans and grants to the world's poorest developing countries. The association shares the World Bank's mission of reducing poverty and aims to provide affordable development financing to countries whose credit risk is so prohibitive that they cannot afford to borrow commercially or from the Bank's other programs. The IDA's stated aim is to assist the poorest nations in growing more quickly, equitably, and sustainably to reduce poverty.

2. The World Bank focuses on the quality and effectiveness of a member country's development plans and investment priorities. It gives three types of conditional aid.
— Project Oriented Aid is given for specific projects.

—Recycled Aid is that which accumulates in a country's account due to devaluation of its currency or change in the scope of its projects.

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— Program Oriented Aid is the most important category of lending by the World Bank.

Questionn39 —

Minimum Support Price is the pre-announced price at which the government purchases foodgrains particularly in order to create a buffer stock.

Which of the following factors are taken into account while calculating MSP?

1. Changes in input prices
2. Trends in market prices
3. International price situation
4. Implications for subsidy

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

Answer 40

Solution D

1. The MSP is calculated and recommended by the CACP. For the calculation of the MSP, the CACP takes into account a comprehensive view of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity or group of commodities.

2. Other Factors include cost of production, changes in input prices, input output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on cost of living, effect on general price level, international price situation, parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers and effect on issue prices and implications for subsidy.

3. Commission makes use of both micro-level data and aggregates at the level of district, state and the country

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Question 41

Which of the following statements correctly defines the features of Nirguna school of Bhakti Movement?

1. The Nirguna sect sees God in a physical form whereas Sarguna Sect believes in monotheism.
2. Nirguna Sect preached for abolition of caste and questioned the authority of Vedas.
3. The famous followers of Nirguna Sect were Kabir, Nanak, Surdas, etc.

Answer 41

Solution – (c)

Nirguna Sect believes in monotheism. Famous followers were Kabir, Nanak, Dadu Dayal, Raidas. Surdas, Tulsidas were followers of Sarguna sect.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Only 1

Question 41 —

Consider the following statements related to the Vikram Samvat:

1. It had been started to mark the date when King Vikramaditya beaten the Sakas.
2. It uses lunar months and solar sidereal year for calculation.
3. Vikram Samvat calendar is behind of the solar Gregorian calendar in counting of year.

Which of the above stated features is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1 and 3

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ANSWER 41

Solution -(c)

The Vikram Samvat calendar is 56.7 years ahead (in count) of the solar Gregorian calendar.

Question 42 —

Consider the following statements about Sruti and Smriti in the Indian Culture:

1. Sruti is solely of divine origin and contains no specific concepts of law.
2. Smriti has desire more towards recitation and preservation of divine attributes.
3. Sruti focuses towards understanding and interpreting of the oral tradition.

Which of the above stated differences is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All

Answer 42 —

Solution A

1. Sruti and Smriti represent categories of texts that are used to establish the rule of law within the Hindu tradition.
2. Sruti is solely of divine origin and contains no specific concepts of law. Because of the divine origin, it is preserved as a whole instead of verse by verse. With Sruti, the desire is more towards recitation and preservation of its divine attributes and not necessarily towards understanding and interpreting the oral tradition like that found in Smriti.

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Question 43 —

What purposes are served by the 'Constitution'?

1. It prevents the misuse of authority given to the political leaders.
2. It only reflects the ideals that the citizens have to follow to maintain peace and stability.
3. In a democratic society, it denies domination by the majority to a minority.
4. Its rigid nature gives assurance about the permanence of its fundamental provisions.

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

Answer 43

Solution – C

1. Political leaders have to obey the provisions of constitution like Fundamental Rights, Elections, Parliament form of government, etc.
2. Supreme Court is always there as the guardian of constitution. Ideals such as Justice, Equality, Liberty & Fraternity are enshrined in the Constitution.
3. It places duties on both state and citizens for maintenance of peace and stability.
4. It ensures equal rights for all the groups. It puts the onus of preventing the tyranny of majority on 'state'. It also guarantees certain fundamental rights to religious & linguistic minorities.
5. The provisions of constitution give many promises to the people. Its assurance is necessary for a meaningful & well dignified life for its citizens.

Question 44 —

Which of the following pair(s) is/are correct?

1. Federalism: Each organ of the state checks on power of others and thus ensures balance of power.
2. Secularism: There is no state religion.

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3. Parliamentary form of government: Party with maximum number of votes form government.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All

ANSWER 44

Solution — B

1. Federalism is a political set up where powers are shared between different tiers of the government i.e. national, state & local.

2. Separation of power is a concept where each organ of the state checks on power of others and thus ensures balance of power.

3. Secularism is where state doesn't promote any religion as state religion. All religions are treated equally.

4. Parliamentary form of government is a system of government where executive is the part of legislature and enjoys the support of majority in legislature. Thus party with support of majority of members in legislature forms the government. Different nations have different electoral process.

Question 45 —

Which of the activities are prohibited under the Article 17 of the Constitution?

- 1. Preventing marginalized people from educating themselves.
- 2. Preventing marginalized people from entering temples.
- 3. Preventing marginalized people from the usage of public utilities.

- (a) Only 2
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All

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Answer 45

Solution — D

1. Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished – what this means is that no one can henceforth prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.
2. It also means that it is wrong to practise untouchability and that this practice will not be tolerated by a democratic government. Infact, untouchability is a punishable crime.

Question 46 —

Consider the following statements with respect to the Dahsala System:

1. It was a planned system for revenue assessment of land.
2. Under this the State expressed its land revenue demand as a cash rate based on the local produce and local prices.
3. Dahsala System was put in place during the reign of Sher Shah Suri but discontinued due to revolt from local landlords.

Solution 46- A

Dahsala System or Zabti System was introduced by Raja Todarmal, the able finance minister of Akbar, who had honed his skills under his first master Shershah Suri. This system prevailed from Lahore to Allahabad and in the provinces of Malwa and Gujarat. This remained a standard system of revenue assessment during the greater part of the Mughal empire. During Shahjahan's era, it was introduced in the Deccan by Murshid Quli khan.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) None

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Question 47 —

Consider the following statements related to the concept of Din-i-ilahi:

1. It has merged the positives elements from Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Jainism and Zoroastrianism.
2. Din-i-Ilahi had no priesthood, no rituals or beliefs and no books.
3. It led to the formation of the institution of Kwaja Durbar for the religious discussions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) Only 1
- (d) All

Answer 47 —

Solution — B

1. Din-i-Ilahi' had no priesthood, no rituals or beliefs and no books. It was an amalgamation of many existing religion in India at that point of time. It was the initiation of Akbar.
2. The institution of ibadat khana played a crucial role in the emergence of new liberal and tolerant state.

Question 48

Consider the following statements with respect to the Bhakti Movement:

1. The Bhakti movement stressed mystical union of the individual with God.
2. It was developed after the arrival of Turks and real development of Bhakti movement took place in North India.
3. The saints of Bhakti movement disregarded the austerities preached by the Jains and Buddhists.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3

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(c) Only 1

(d) All

Answer 48

Solution B

The Bhakti movement stressed mystical union of the individual with God. It was developed before the arrival of Turks. The saints of Bhakti movement disregarded the austerities preached by the Jains and Buddhists. The real development of Bhakti took place in South India between the 7th and the 12th centuries through the teachings of poet saints known as Alvars and Nayanar whose hymns were collected and compiled in the 10th century. The Sufi saints of the Muslims also emphasized devotion to Allah (God). The spiritual yearning made Kabir, Guru Nanak, Mirabai, Surdas, Tulsi Das, Chaitanya and others, the great exponents of Bhakti movement.

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