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दिनांक : 18/09/2022

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

प्रश्न-पत्र - I



ANSWER KEY									
1	(c)	21	(c)	41	(a)	61	(b)	81	(c)
2	(b)	22	(d)	42	(a)	62	(b)	82	(d)
3	(a)	23	(a)	43	(c)	63	(b)	83	(b)
4	(d)	24	(d)	44	(a)	64	(a)	84	(a)
5	(a)	25	(b)	45	(d)	65	(d)	85	(a)
6	(c)	26	(b)	46	(b)	66	(d)	86	(a)
7	(d)	27	(c)	47	(a)	67	(c)	87	(a)
8	(c)	28	(a)	48	(b)	68	(d)	88	(b)
9	(a)	29	(d)	49	(b)	69	(a)	89	(c)
10	(a)	30	(c)	50	(a)	70	(a)	90	(b)
11	(b)	31	(b)	51	(a)	71	(b)	91	(a)
12	(b)	32	(c)	52	(c)	72	(c)	92	(b)
13	(b)	33	(c)	53	(d)	73	(a)	93	(b)
14	(b)	34	(c)	54	(a)	74	(c)	94	(a)
15	(d)	35	(b)	55	(c)	75	(d)	95	(c)
16	(d)	36	(c)	56	(d)	76	(d)	96	(d)
17	(b)	37	(b)	57	(b)	77	(d)	97	(c)
18	(c)	38	(b)	58	(d)	78	(a)	98	(c)
19	(d)	39	(b)	59	(c)	79	(c)	99	(b)
20	(b)	40	(d)	60	(a)	80	(c)	100	(c)



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1



TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER - I



Explanation with Answer

1. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Rights to freedom includes in fundamental rights under Article-19 to Article-22.
- Article- 19 guarantees six rights of freedom to all citizens, which are as follows:
- Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- The right to participate in the conference peacefully. This right does not include the right to strike.
- Right to form association.
- Right to freedom of free movement.
- Right of residence in any area of India.
- Right to freedom of business etc. Right to commercial advertisement includes in right to freedom of speech and expression.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

2. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a statutory body established in 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- It consists of the following members –
- **Chairman** - Eminent person having an exemplary record of working in child welfare. Apart from this, in addition to the chairman, six other members are also involved, in which – There must be at least two female members. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

- The members should also have experience in the following areas –
 - Education
 - Child health care, welfare or child development, juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities.
 - Child labor abolition
 - Child psychology or sociology
 - Laws relating to children
- A child is defined as any person between the ages of 0 and 18 years. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

3. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- In Part VI of the Constitution, provisions have been made for the constitution of High Court From Articles 214 to 231. A High Court has been provided for each state by the Constitution. According to the Seventh Amendment Act 1956, a common High Court can be established for two or more states and union territories.
- Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to a Union territory or exclude any Union territory from the jurisdiction of a High Court. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the concerned State (in the appointment of a Judge of a common High Court of two or more States, the President consults the Governors of all the concerned States) and other



judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the concerned State and the Chief Justice of the High Court. Hence, statement 2 is **Not** correct.

- Like a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Judge of a High Court can also be removed on the same procedure and grounds. It can be removed from office by order of the President on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliament. The motion needs to get the support of each House of Parliament with a special majority. The grounds for removal are proved misconduct and incapacity. Hence, statement 3 is NOT correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

4. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Democracy is defined as the rule of the people, by the people, for the people. There are two types of democracy; Direct Democracy and Indirect Democracy. According to Bhimrao Ambedkar, “Democracy means a way of life in which the basic principles of social life like liberty, equality and fraternity.” Equality means providing equal opportunities to every person without any discrimination. Fraternity is describe in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. These principles of equality and fraternity are examples of the democratic character of the state. The same is true in the context of justice as well.
- Justice is mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, which can be seen in three different forms – social justice, political justice and economic justice.
- Social justice means that there should be no discrimination between human beings on the basis of caste, varna and every citizen should have access to proper opportunities for progress.
- Economic justice means equitable distribution of the means of production and distribution and that wealth should not be centralized in only few hands.
- Political justice means that all citizens under the state should have equal civil and political rights, whether it is the matter of entry into political offices

or the right to express their views to the government.

- In the republic, the head of state always comes by directly or indirectly elected like – American republic. Political sovereignty in a republic is in the hands of the people. The absence of a privileged class is also a main characteristic of a republic. Therefore, the essence of a democratic republic is a welfare state.
- Article 38 of the Indian Constitution discusses the efforts made by the state to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting the social order by reducing inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities by ensuring social, economic and political justice. Other provisions of the Directive Principles of State Policy such as securing the right to work, education and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, illness and disability, providing early childhood care and education to all children till they attain the age of six years, providing free legal aid to the poor, saving money from being concentrated in the hands of few people, etc., are the components of a democratic republic. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (d) is the correct.

5. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The 'Valmiki Tiger Reserve' Bihar has witnessed 150 vultures, which has inspired the Vulture Conservation Plan in the protected area. They mainly live in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- The vulture is known as a cleaning creature. They work to keep the ecosystem healthy. Despite eating an infected carcass, they are not at risk of infection. The acids present in their body are strong enough to kill the pathogen.
- Vultures invisibly control the spread of harmful pathogens causing deadly anthrax, cholera, foot and mouth diseases, rabies, etc. They control the pollution in the forests especially in the water sources.
- Nine species of vultures are found in India, which include Oriental White-backed, Long-billed, Slender-billed, Himalayan, Red-headed, Egyptian,

Beard, Cinereus and Eurasian Griffon. Most of these species are in danger of extinction.

- The IUCN Red List of Oriental White-backed, Slender-billed, Long-billed, Red-headed as Critically Endangered; Endangered the Aegypasian Vulture; The Himalayan, Beard, Cinereus are classified as Near Threatened and the Indian Griffon as Least Concern. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

6. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Dashavatar temple of Devgarh, built around 6th century.
- This temple is built in a special style that is why its importance increases a lot.
- This temple is built in Nagara style, but due to its pentagonal structure, it is also called Panchayatan style temple. Hence, statement 1 is correct but statement 3 is **Not** correct.
- This temple is mainly dedicated to Lord Vishnu, but the idols of other gods and goddesses are also made on its walls. On its walls there is a beautiful figure of Sheshasayee Vishnu. Hence, statement 4 is correct.
- There are only a few such temples in India whose main entrance is in the west direction and the Dashavatar temple of Devgarh is one of them. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- On the main entrance of the temple there are the idols of goddesses Yamuna on the right and Ganga on the left. In this temple, many incarnations of Lord Vishnu have been carved on the walls of the temple with very fine workmanship. Among these incarnations, Sheshnag Avatar, Nara Narayan Avatar, and Gajendramoksha Avatar etc. are prominent.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

7. Answer (d)

Explanation:

- Bagh Painting - Bagh caves are built about 1600 years ago. The art here not only has religious themes like Ajanta, but also has a rapid flow in the depiction

of human-like expressions. These caves are located in the Vindhya mountain range located in the Kukshi tehsil of Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh. Buddhism paintings are found in abundance in the these caves. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Sittanvasal painting:

1. The Ajanta, Bagh and Badami paintings best represent the classical tradition of the North and the South. The paintings of the Sittnava Sal are closely related to Jain themes and symbolism. It is carved out of rock in the north-west of the city of Pudukkottai in Tamilnadu. Hence statements 2 is correct.
2. Their outlines are painted dark on a light red background. The terrace of the verandah is depicted in great beauty, lotus flowers with birds, pond, elephants, buffalo and a huge ornamental scene of a young man plucking flowers.

Lepakshi painting:

- Lepakshi painting is located in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. It was built on the walls of the Veerabhadra temple at Lepakshi in the 16th century. It was built during the Vijayanagara period. Lepakshi paintings follow a religious theme based on the Ramayana, Mahabharata and avatars of Vishnu. A picture of pig hunting is found in this temple, which presents an example of two-dimensional painting. Primary colors are not used in these pictures. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- Thus, option (d) is the correct.

8. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Dindi Dance :

- Dindi dance is a spiritual folk dance of Maharashtra. It is very popular in Marathwada region. This dance is performed on Ekadashi day. This dance is mainly performed on the Ekadashi of Kartik month. Its main features are as follows -
- It is a kind of procession, in which many people take part.



- Children's pastimes of Lord Krishna are depicted in the dance.
- In this dance a singer and a pakhawaj player are involved, on which beat the dancers dance. Hence, pair 1 is not correctly matched.

Nongkrem Dance:

- Nongkarma Dance Festival is a popular religious festival celebrated in the state of Meghalaya, located in the North Eastern region of India. The festival is celebrated in the month of November. It lasts for about five days during the winter season, which is dedicated to please Goddess Bansi Sinsar for a good harvest and prosperity of the people. It is the most popular festival for the residents of Khasi Hills. The Nongkarma dance festival is performed by unmarried men and women dressed in unique costumes. In which the dance of men is naturally more vigorous and energetic. Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.

Bagurumba Dance:

- The Bagurumba dance is performed by the Bodo society of Assam. This dance is also known as Butterfly dance and Bardvishika dance. The Bagurumba dance has comparatively slow steps with high structures that overwhelm the audience. This dance is performed especially during the Bishuba Sankranti season in mid-April. The motifs performed by the dancers are butterfly and bird. Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

9. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- In the year 1918, the Secretary of State Edwin Samuel Montagu and the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford formulated their plan of constitutional reforms, known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919. The purpose of this act was to ensure representation of Indians in governance. The Act introduced reforms in governance at the central as well as provincial levels. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- Provision was made to include eight members in the Viceroy's Executive Council, in which three Indian members were to be included. Apart from this, its main provisions were to constitute the Public Service Commission, to separate the Union budget from the state budget, the constitution of a statutory commission, to give voting rights to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
- The provision for the appointment of the first Indian member in the Viceroy's executive was made by the Act of 1909. Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed as a member of the Viceroy's executive committee. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

10. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Seekho Aur Kamao Yojana is a skill development scheme for minority youth in the age group of 14-35 years. Its goal is to create employment and provide opportunities for the existing workers, school dropouts etc. by improving their employability. Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- The objective of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of minority youth engaged in various modern/traditional occupations on the basis of their educational qualification, current economic trends and market potential, so as to make them skilled for proper employment and self-employment. Also, skilled human resource can be created for the country.
- The scheme ensures 75% placement, out of which 50% will be in the organized sector. The implementing organizations will need to establish linkages with the placement services as per the scheme guidelines. Hence, statement 3 is NOT correct.
- Under this employment oriented scheme, post placement assistance of Rs. 2000 per month is provided to the trainees posted as placement assistance for two months. Around 3.92 lakh persons have been benefited by this scheme in the last 7 years.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.



11. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- A variable and unstable cycle of winds, with low air pressure in the center and high air pressure outside, is called a 'cyclone'. A cyclone is usually at the center of low pressure, around it the iso-pressure lines are concentrated and there is high air pressure on the periphery or outside, due to which the winds start moving from the periphery to the center at a cyclical speed. Due to the rotation of the earth, their direction is anti-clockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere.
- Temperate cyclones have their origin and impact in the temperate zone, that is, in the middle latitudes. These cyclones occur only in winter in the Northern Hemisphere, while in the Southern Hemisphere they occur throughout the year due to the greater amount of water.
- These cyclones are oval, circular, semi-circular and 'V' shaped, due to which they are called 'low trough' or 'trough'.
- These cyclones are found between 35° to 65° latitudes in both the hemispheres, whose speed is often from west to east due to westerly winds. They develop more in winter. Hence, statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.
- The main areas of temperate cyclones are – North Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, North Pacific Ocean, China Sea.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

12. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Dry deciduous forests are found in those wide parts of the country where the rainfall is 70 to 100 cm. Towards the wet areas, these forest included in the wet deciduous forest and thorny forest in dry areas. These forests form park-like landscapes in the peninsular plateau and the plains of North India with high rainfall. Their leaves fall as soon as the dry season begins. The main examples of these Tendu, Palas, Amaltas, Bel, Khair.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

13. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Eramla mountain range located in the western Andhra Pradesh state in South India. These hills are located on the Deccan plateau and are composed of slaty rocks and quartzite rocks of the Cambrian period about 54 to 50.5 million years ago. Hence, pair 1 is NOT correctly matched.
- The Balaghat mountain range is a range of hills in the western Maharashtra state of western India. Originating from the Harishchandra range in the Western Ghats, this range extends for 320 km towards the southeast till the border of the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka. Its width is between five and nine km. The height of the higher Balaghat hills in the west is 550-825 meters, which lowers in the east and ends in the Bhima river. Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- The Shevaraya Hills are located in the Salem district of the state of Tamilnadu. It is spread over an area of about 50 sq. km. It is a part of Eastern Ghats. Its altitude ranges from 4000-5000 feet above sea level. 'Yercaud' which is the famous hill station of Tamilnadu state is located here. Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.
- The Garhjat hills are called the mountain range extending from Chotanagpur in Jharkhand to the Utkal plains of Orissa. These are also known as "high land of Odisha". Hence, pair 4 is correctly match.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

14. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Brahmaputra River System:

- The total length of the Brahmaputra river is 2900 km. Its length in India is 916 km. In China it is known as Tsangpo River.
- This river originates from Chemayungdung glacier (Tibet) near Mansarovar Lake. It enters Arunachal Pradesh near the Namcha Baraba mountain, then it is named Dihang, after that the Dibang and Lohit rivers meet with it to form the Brahmaputra river and enter in Assam.



- In Bangladesh, this river is known as Jamuna. In Bangladesh, it joins the Teesta River, after which it meets with the Padma (Ganges River).

Its Tributaries:

- From right side- Subansiri river, Manas river, Dihang river, Teesta river
- From left - Lohit river, Dhanshree river, Dibang river.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

15. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The full form of 'PRISM' is 'Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs-PRISM'.
- It aims to make individual innovators into successful technopreneurs by promoting, supporting and financing worthy and commercially viable innovations that work for the society. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- It is an initiative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to promote innovation. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- Under this initiative, technical, strategic and financial assistance is provided by DSIR to Indian students, professionals and common citizens for conceptual development, prototype development, pilot scaling (a small scale preliminary study) and patent enhancement. Under this, the grant is given in two phases.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

16. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- India's first indigenously developed hydrogen fuel cell bus has been developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and KPIT, Technology Ltd. Hence, the statement 1 is not correct.

Advantages of Hydrogen Fuel Cell -

- The fuel cell uses hydrogen and air to generate electricity for the bus and the only waste generated from the bus is water. Thus it is probably the most

eco-friendly mode of transport. The high efficiency of fuel cell vehicles ensures a lower operating cost per kilometer than diesel powered vehicles. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

- Thus, option (d) is correct.

17. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The term ecosystem was used for the first time By A G Tansley in 1935. According to Tansley, ecosystem is a special type of physical system. It is composed of biotic and abiotic components, it is in relatively stable homeostasis condition, it is an open system and can be of different types. Generally, the group of all the components of the biosphere which are involved in the interaction is called ecosystem.

Characteristics of Ecosystem -

- An ecosystem is an open system in which there is a constant inflow and outflow of materials and energy.
- It is powered by different types of energy, but solar energy is the most important. Solar energy is the most important component of all ecosystems except deep ocean hydrothermal ecosystems. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- In terrestrial ecosystems, more energy is carried by detritus food chain than by grazing food chain. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (b) is the correct.

18. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Blue carbon refers to the coastal, aquatic and marine carbon sinks captured by vegetation, marine organisms and sediments. Coastal ecosystems of mangroves, tidal marshes and seagrass meadows contain large reserves of carbon deposited over centuries by vegetation and various natural processes.
- These ecosystems sequester and store more carbon – often referred to as 'blue carbon' – per unit area, than terrestrial forests. The ability of these vegetative





ecosystems to remove carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere makes them important net carbon sinks and they are now being recognized for their role in mitigating climate change.

- Thus, option (c) is the correct.

19. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

What is coal gasification?

- Coal gasification is a process in which coal is partially oxidized under controlled conditions by air, oxygen, steam or carbon dioxide to produce fuel gas.
- **Coal gasification process:** It consists of 5 stages – gasification, cooling and cleaning, transfer, purification and utilization.

Coal Gasification in India:

- In 2020, the Coal Ministry stated that India aims to gasify 100 million tonnes (MT) of coal by 2030, with an investment of over Rs 4 lakh crore. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- It generates syngas which is primarily a mixture of methane (CH₄), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen (H₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water vapor (H₂O). Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Why is it Necessary?

- India, being a signatory to the Paris Agreement (COP-21), 2015, has declared three Quantitative Climate Change Goals as its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- As per the updated NDC, India now stands committed to reduce the emission intensity of gross domestic product (GDP) by 45 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.
- To achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.
- To create an additional carbon sink equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide by 2030 through additional tree and forest cover. So it is clear that coal gasification is helpful in meeting the targets of COP-21. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

20. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Reserve Bank of India has prepared a Composite Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index) to authorize the extent of financial inclusion across the country. This was announced in the first bi-monthly monetary policy statement for the year 2021-2022. This index will be published in July every year. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- The index provides information on aspects of financial inclusion through a single value ranging from 0-100, with 0 indicating complete financial exclusion and 100 complete financial inclusion.
- It is designed on the basis of three broad parameters Access (35%), Utilization (45%) and Quality (20%), each of which consists of a calculated dimension based on a number of indicators. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- The index has been constructed without any 'base year', thereby reflecting the cumulative efforts of all stakeholders over the years towards financial inclusion. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

21. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Representation of the people :** Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people. The person getting the most votes becomes the member.
- **Majority Party Rule:** The political party that wins the most seats in the general elections (Lok Sabha) forms the government. In India, the President invites the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha to form the government. The President appoints the leader of the majority political party as the Prime Minister and the remaining ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- **Collective Responsibility to Lok Sabha:** The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha as per the Article 75. The lower house of Parliament can dismiss the government by passing a no confidence motion. It does not emphasize on the stability of the executive.





- In the presidential system, the executive is not responsible to the legislature for its policies and actions, as a result of which the executive performs its work till the prescribed time. It emphasizes on the stability of the executive.
- **Central Leadership:** The Prime Minister is the real executive in a parliamentary form of government. He is the head of the Council of Ministers.
- **Dual Membership:** The members of the Council of Ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

22. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Provision of fundamental duties has been made under Article 51(A) by adding part 4-A in the constitution through the 42nd constitution Amendment 1976. Same of these Major Fundamental duties are as follows:
- To protect and improve the natural environment and have compassion for animals.
- To protect and uphold the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- To develop the spirit of humanism and learning and reform from a scientific temper.
- Protect public property and stay away from violence.
- Providing opportunities for education to own children between the age of six to fourteen years (added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002).
- According to Article 47 of the Indian Constitution, raising the nutritional status and living standard of the people and improving public health are included in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Thus, option (d) is correct.

23. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The Tenth Schedule was included in the constitution through the 52nd constitutional Amendment Act, 1985.

Disqualification on grounds of defection:

- If an independent elected member joins a political party. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- If an elected member voluntarily gives up the membership of a political party. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction issued by his political party or any person authorized to do so without obtaining prior permission.
- Voting should not be refused by his party or authorized person within 15 days of such event as a pre-condition for his disqualification.
- If a nominated member joins a political party after the six months of his nomination. Hence statement 3 is not correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

24. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Following are the key expenditures charged on the consolidated fund of India as per the Article 112(3) of the constitution.

Expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India -

- Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- Only the pension of a High Court Judges is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, the salary and allowances are given from the Consolidated Fund of the State (Article 112).
- Salaries, Allowance and Pension of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Salaries, Allowances and Pensions of the Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission.
- The Attorney General of India gets the remuneration fixed by the President. Hence statement 3 is not correct.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.





25. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- National Hydroelectric Corporation (NHPC) Limited has started its commercial operation again by indigenously refurbishing and modernizing its 180 MW Baira Siul Power Station. The project is in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh. This is the first power station of NHPC, which is in commercial operation since 1st April 1982.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

26. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **The Kalaram Mandir Satyagraha** : It was launched on 2 March 1930 by Bhimrao Ambedkar for the entry of untouchables into the temple. This Satyagraha took place in the Kalaram temple of Nasik. About 15,000 Dalit people had participated in this, most of whom belonged to the Mahar community. Women are also participated in it. Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.
- The Ezhava movement was started under the leadership of Narayana Guru. It was a movement started by the Ezhava caste of Kerala. This movement started with the demand of the members of this caste to enter temples and public places. In 1920, its relation was established with the Gandhian national movement and later on they strongly supported the communists. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.
- **Justice Movement** : Non-Brahmin leaders of Madras, such as – T.M. Nair, P. Thiagaraja Chettiar and C.N. Mudaliar founded the South Indian Liberal Federation in 1916 AD. This union started the publication of a newspaper called "Justice". It was named "Justice Party" after the popularity of this letter. This movement was also mainly focused on non-Brahmins, but it was confined to the wealthy landowners and merchants of the upper caste, who vehemently opposed the domination of Brahmins at the level of education, army and politics. The demand for reservation for non-Brahmins in government jobs was also an important step in this movement. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

27. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Individual Satyagraha:

- After the August resolution, the Congress was in a state of skepticism. The extremists and leftists wanted to start a mass civil disobedience movement. But Gandhi insisted on individual Satyagraha. Individual Satyagraha was not for freedom but for ensuring the right to expression. The meaning of 'individual satyagraha' is to conduct a satyagraha against the policies of the government individually rather than as a mass movement. Hence statements 1 is correct.
1. To give expression to the strong political sentiment of the Indian people.
 2. Provide another opportunity to the British Government to accept Indian peacefully demands.
- Apart from this, its objective was to make the people dynamic and to improve the image of the Congress and to mobilize the different people of the whole country.
 - Individual Satyagraha started on 17 October 1940. Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first individual Satyagrahi. He started it from Pawanar Ashram in Maharashtra. Hence statement 2 is correct.
 - Thus, option (c) is correct.

28. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Swadeshmitram was a Tamil language newspaper that was published from 1882 to 1985 from the city of Madras. It was one of the earliest Tamil newspapers. Swadeshmitram was founded by Indian nationalist G. Subramaniam Iyer four years after The Hindu was started. Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.
- Amrit Bazar Patrika is a leading Indian newspaper of Bangla language. It is counted among the oldest newspapers of India. It was founded by Shishir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.



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प्रयागराज केंद्र
ताशकंद मार्ग, पत्रिका चौराहा,
प्रयागराज, उ.प्र.

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- The Hitavada was related to Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Hence pair 4 is not correctly matched.
- Advocate of India was a magazine edited by Dadabhai Naroji. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

29. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Narendra Mandal was concerned with the policy of subordinate union, so statement 1 is not correct.
- Narendra Mandal was formed in February 1921. In this, the princely states were divided into three parts for representation. In this, 109 princely states which had full legal and jurisdiction were given direct representation. Therefore statement 2 is correct.
- This board was only an advisory unit. It had no interference in the internal affairs of any princely state. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- The main function of this institution was to consult the British government and to advise the British government, but later this institution started discussing about the rights of the Indian kings and also the British policy. Initially, many members of the Narendra Mandal were in favour of the formation of the All India Association. At the behest of Narendra, a codification committee was appointed in 1919 to explain the limitations and superiority of political traditions.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

30. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Recently, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has decided to put Pakistan in the 'Grey-list' again. Turkey has also been included in this list, while Mauritius has been excluded from this list. The 'Increased Monitoring List' is another name for the gray list.
- The purpose of the FATF is to promote the effective implementation of other legal, regulatory and operational measures to combat threats such as money laundering, terror funding and the integrity of the international financial system.

- Countries that promote terrorist financing and money laundering activities are placed on the grey-list.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

31. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF):

- In this method there is no need for agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and intensive irrigation. Due to which there is an astonishing fall in the cost of agriculture, hence it has been named as Zero Budget Natural Farming.
- Under this method, the cost price of any produced crop comes to zero.
- Under this, natural manure developed by domestic resources is used, due to which farmers get less cost to grow any crop and due to less cost, farmers get more profit on that crop.

Components of ZBNF -

- Beejamrit- This is the first stage. In this, the seeds are treated with cow dung, cow urine and lime and the soil of agricultural land.
- Jivamrit- Fermentation is done by preparing a solution of cow dung, cow urine and other organic materials.
- Mulching- In this, the crop residues are covered on the land instead of tillage.
- Vafsa- In this, instead of irrigation, importance is given to the presence of moisture and air in the soil. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Andhra Pradesh is the first state in India to start Zero Budget Natural Farming in the year 2015. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

32. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Mankidia community is one of the 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) of Odisha. Hence statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.



- Mankidia, is a community, which is critically depend on rope making from the Siali fibers is present only in Simlipal. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

33. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Dutch Disease:

- When a country discovers natural resources and begins to export them to the rest of the world. Regions witness uneven development especially because o the discovery of large oil reserves. This condition is known as Dutch Disease. The remainder witnesses uneven development in the regions due to the discovery of large oil reserves. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- This causes the exchange rate of the currency to rise and in turn, discourages exports from other regions while encouraging the import of cheaper alternatives.
- It exhibits the following two main economic effects:
 1. It undermines the price competitiveness of exports of manufactured goods of the affected country.
 2. This increases imports. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

34. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Shifting Agriculture or Jhum Agriculture:

- Under Jhum agriculture, trees and vegetation are first cut and burnt. After this, the cleared land is plowed with old equipment (wood plows etc.) and the seeds are sown. This crop is completely dependent on nature and production is very less.
- For a few years (usually two or three years) as long as the soil remains fertile, this land is cultivated. After this, the land is left, on which trees and plants grow again. Now, by clearing the forest land elsewhere, new land is obtained for agriculture and that too is cultivated for only a few years.
- This agriculture is known by different names in the different parts of India.

Shifting agriculture Area

Weber	- Madhya Pradesh
Podu	- Andhra Pradesh
Kumari	- Western Ghats
Khil	- Himalayan Belt

- Thus, option (c) is correct.

35. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Ambergris is a solid and wax-like flammable substance, which is produced in the digestive system of sperm whales. It is also called 'Whale Vomit'. It is light gray or black in colour.
- This sperm is formed in the whale's stomach when the indigestible part of the food gets mixed together in the intestine. After many years it takes concrete form. When the sperm whale vomits, it floats on the sea surface and comes to the shore.
- It is used in making perfume. This is a very valuable commodity. Recently, Mumbai Police has arrested some people in connection with its smuggling.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

36. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Mitosis in animal cells was first observed by Walther Fleming in 1879 AD and he named it Mitosis.
- Mitosis Cell division is also called somatic cell division because this division occurs in somatic cells and two identical cells are formed.
- All the daughter cells produced as a result of mitosis have the same number of chromosomes. As a result of mitosis, the properties of daughter cells are similar to those of mother cells. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Mitosis is the basis of growth in all living things. It plays an important role in wound healing, regeneration of damaged parts (eg lizard tail), replacement of cells (skin surface). Healing of wounds and regeneration of organs in living beings is possible as a result of this division. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.



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37. Answer (b)

Explanation:

- The author of the book 'Jivakachintamani' is the Jain monk Tiruttakdevar. This is the life story of an ideal hero who is proficient in both the arts of war and peace. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- The word Sangam means council, in which Tamil poets and scholars used to meet. Every poet used to present his works in a poetic style. Sangam literature can be divided into the following three parts –
 1. Patthupatu- This is a collection of ten verses.
 2. Itthuthoke- This is a collection of 8 poems.
 3. Padineen Keelkanku – This is a collection of 18 short poems.
- Hence, it is clear from the above that statement B is correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

38. Answer (b)

Explanation:

- Plants develop their different parts by absorbing water and nutrients from the soil through the roots, carbon dioxide from the air and light energy from the sun.
- Nutrients are classified according to the needs of plants as follows-
 - Primary nutrients- Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash.
 - Secondary nutrients- Calcium, Magnesium and Sulfur.
 - Micronutrients – Iron, Zinc, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Boron and Chlorine. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- Calcium is the structural component of chromosome. It is essential for protein formation in leguminous crops.
- Plants take up Calcium from the soil in the form of ions. Its need is more for meristem and differentiated tissues. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Manganese helps in the absorption of chlorophyll, carbohydrates and manganese nitrate. It Acts as a catalyst in the oxidation-reduction reactions in

plants. It is also helpful in photosynthesis. Apart from this, manganese is helpful in the release of oxygen from the water molecules. Hence statement 3 is correct.

- Thus, option (b) is correct.

39. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Malaria is a mosquito-borne blood disease caused by Plasmodium parasites. It is mainly found in tropical and sub-tropical regions of Africa, South America and Asia.
- This parasite is transmitted through the bite of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- Recently the World Health Organization (WHO) has endorsed the world's first malaria vaccine. It will boost efforts to stop the spread of the parasitic disease.
- RTS,S/AS01, commercial name Mosquirix, is a vaccine targeting P. falciparum, the most prevalent malaria strain in Africa. It is the first and only vaccine to provide partial protection to young children.
- It was developed by the British pharmaceutical manufacturer GlaxoSmithKline. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- The active substance in Mosquirix is made from a protein found on the surface of the Plasmodium falciparum parasite (PFP).
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

40. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Recently, 'Agriculture Infrastructure Fund' has been started to finance the agriculture sector. It has been started under the Self-reliant India campaign. Under this scheme, An amount of one lakh crore rupees will be made available as central scheme loan to primary agricultural credit societies, marketing cooperatives, farmer producer organizations, self-help groups, Farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs as well as startups and public-private partnership





projects sponsored by central/state agencies or local bodies through Banks and financial institutions. Hence statement 1 is correct.

- The objective of the Agricultural Infrastructure Fund is to promote investment in projects for post-harvest infrastructure management and community agriculture assets through affordable medium and long term credit. Agri Infra Stack Portal has been started for its implementation. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- The duration of this scheme of one lakh crore rupees funds will be 10 years i.e. from 2020 to 2029. Under this, Rs 10,000 crore will be given in the first year and Rs 30-30 thousand crore will be given in every 3 years after that. In this way, loan of one lakh crore rupees will be disbursed in 10 years. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- Thus, Option (d) is correct.

41. Answer: (a)

Impeachment of the President :

- According to Article 61, the President can be removed from office before the completion of his term only on the ground of 'violation of the Constitution'. However, the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the constitution' has not been defined in the Constitution of India. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The impeachment process of the President can be initiated in any House of the Parliament.
- A motion against the President must be signed by at least one-fourth of the members of the House. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- The impeachment motion of the President should be passed by a special majority (two-thirds) in the Originating house.
- Then the motion is sent to the other house for consideration. The second house acts as an invigilator. A Select Committee has been constituted to investigate the allegations against the President.
- If the allegation is proved by two-third majority of that house, then the president is dismissed from office from the date after the resolution is passed.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

42. Answer: (a)

- Structure of Urban Local Government in India

Municipal Corporation:

- Municipal corporations are generally functioning in big towns like Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata.

Municipality:

- There is a provision of municipalities in small towns.
- Municipalities are also often known by other names such as Municipal Council, Municipal Committee, Municipal Board.

Notified Area Committee:

- Notified area committees are formed for fast developing towns and towns without basic facilities.
- All the members of the notified area committee are nominated by the state government.

Town Area Committee :

- Town Area Committee is found in smaller towns. This type of towns has minimum rights like street lighting, drainage road and conservancy. They are administered by the state government.

Cantonment Board:

- Cantonment Board is usually established for the civilian population living in the cantonment area.
- It is constituted and administered by the central government.

Port Trust:

- Port trusts have been established in port areas like Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata. It manages and upkeep the port areas. It also provides basic civic amenities to the people living in this area. Trust Port has been constituted by Act of Parliament.

Special Purpose Agency:

- Special purpose agencies carry out specified activities or specific tasks related to Municipal Corporations or Municipalities. Provisions related to their functioning are made by the State Legislature. Hence statement 4 is correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.





43. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Preamble is the introduction of the Constitution. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution' introduced by Pandit Nehru. N.A. Palkiwala has called the Preamble 'The identity card of the Constitution'.
- By the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, words like Socialist, Secular and Integrity were included in it.
- Freedom of thought, expression, belief, religion and worship have been discussed in the preamble of the constitution.
- Social, Economic and Political justice have been discussed in the Preamble of the Constitution.
- Equality of status and opportunity have been discussed in the preamble of the constitution.
- In summary, three types of justice - social, economic and political, five types of freedom - thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and two types of equality - status and opportunity have been mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

44. Answer: (a)

- To protect and enhance the natural environment like forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to protect public property are included in the fundamental duties and not in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Whereas the following provisions are mentioned in the Directive Principles of State Policy -
- **Article 43:** To promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas of the State.
- **Article 43B:** To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperatives.
- **Article 46:** The State shall promote the Educational and Economic interests of the weaker sections of the society, especially the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other weaker sections.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

45. Answer: (d)

- The 'National Vector Borne Disease Control Program' was started by merging the national programs run by the Central Government since 2003 for the control of Malaria, Kala-azar and Filariasis. Later on, Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue have also been included under this program.
- 'The National Directorate of Vector Borne Disease Control Program' is the nodal agency to implement this program.
- It is known that dengue, malaria, Japanese encephalitis and Filariasis are spread by mosquitoes, while the house fly is responsible for the spread of Kala-azar.
- Thus, all the given diseases are covered under the 'National Vector Borne Disease Control Program'.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

46. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- After Germany's extraordinary success in World War II and the fall of France, Holland and Belgium, Britain's position had become very fragile. To get the cooperation of Indians in those circumstances, Britain adopted a policy of compromise approach. On 8 August 1940, Viceroy Linlithgow made a declaration for the Indians, which is known as the 'August Resolution'. The main provisions of this proposal were as follows-
- Dominion state is main goal for India.
- Establishment of War Advisory Council involving Indians.
- The Constituent Assembly will be formed after the war. The constitution will be formed such that the rights of Indians on issues like defense, interests of minorities, treaties with states and all India services etc fully taken care.
- The minorities were assured that the government would not hand over governance to any institution against which there is a strong majority. There was talk of respecting their votes in the future constitution. Hence statement 1 is correct.



- The Viceroy's Executive Council will be expanded.
- British government hoped that different sections and sects of India would co-operate with the government in becoming a full and equal member of the Commonwealth. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- The Congress and the Muslim League rejected this offer. Nehru said "the issue of Dominion States has already become irrelevant". Gandhi ji also criticized this announcement, saying that this proposal would further widen the gap between the nationalists and the colonial government. Although the Muslim League welcomed the assurances given in the resolution regarding minorities, the League rejected the proposal as the demand of Pakistan was not explicitly accepted in the resolution. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

47. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The order of the oceans from north to south is –
- Yellow Sea - Celebes Sea - Arafura Sea - Coral Sea
- The Yellow Sea is a marginal sea of the western Pacific Ocean located between mainland China and the Korean Peninsula, and can be considered the northwestern part of the East China Sea. Its name is due to the golden-yellow color of the silt-laden waters emanating from the major rivers.
- The Celebes Sea is located in the western Pacific Ocean north of the Indonesian island and south of the Sulu Sea and the Philippines.
- The Arafura Sea is located west of the Pacific Ocean, which located between the continental shelf of Australia and western New Guinea (also known as Papua).
- The Coral Sea is a marginal sea in the South Pacific Ocean, located northeast from the York Island peninsula off the northern coast of Australia. To its west lies the east coast of Queensland located to its west and Vanuatu located to its east. To the northwest it meets the south coast of eastern New Guinea and is connected to the Arafura Sea by the Torres Strait.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

48. Answer: (b)

- Different types of salts (in Gram) found in per thousand grams of sea water is known as salinity. The salinity of ocean water refers to the sum of all type of the salts found in it as a solution. Oceanographers express salinity not in percentage (%) but in per thousand (‰).

Factors affecting salinity

- The salinity of the India ocean ranges from 32‰ to 37‰ while of the bay of Bengal is less than 32‰ because of the fresh water supplied by rivers to the region.
- **Prevailing Winds:** The trade winds carry with warm and more salty waters near the eastern shores of the oceans towards the west coast, for which the cooler and less salty waters of the subsurface come up. In this way, the salinity is found less near the east coast of the oceans and more near the west coast in the non-recessive regions. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

49. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Before the advent of the East India Company, In the traditional land revenue system, the land was owned by the farmers and a part of the crop was given to the Ruler. By the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765, the Company got the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Even then the company continued with the old land revenue system but increased the rates of land revenue. This was also natural as the company's expenses were increasing and land revenue was the only means by which the company could get maximum money. Although Clive and his successors did not make any major changes in the land revenue system in the beginning, but after a few years the company started interfering in the agricultural system of India with the aim of meeting its expenses and earning maximum profit and fixation of taxes and established different land revenue systems. The British mainly adopted the Izaredari, Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari and Mahalbari systems in India.



They have the following results-

- Collapse of the economy of rural India
- Development of a three-tier system of exploitation
- Development of sub-feudalization
- Indebtedness of farmers
- Emergence of new classes in the agriculture sector
- Promoting capital investment in land instead of industries an limited investment in agriculture.
- Development of absentee landlordism
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

50. Answer (a)

Explanation:

- In order to promote the conservation of biodiversity in India, the 'Biodiversity Act' was passed by the Parliament in the year 2002. India has been a supporter of the 'United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity' since the beginning and this act was passed to carry forward the provisions of this convention in the country. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- It emphasizes on the protection of the rights of local communities along with the protection of biodiversity. Along with this, it has also been talked about providing them the benefits of biodiversity. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- A three-tier framework has been provided to implement the provisions of this Act. There is a provision for the formation of 'National Biodiversity Authority' at the national level, 'State Biodiversity Board' at the state level and 'Biodiversity Management Committees' at the local level. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

51. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Capital Adequacy Ratio- CAR

- CAR is a measure of a bank's available capital expressed as a percentage of the bank's risk-weighted credit exposure.

- The capital adequacy ratio is also known as the capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR). It is used to protect depositors and promote the stability and efficiency of financial systems around the world.

Non-Banking Financial Company –

- Non-Banking Financial Company is an institution which is registered under the Companies Act 1956 and whose main business is to lend and invest in various types of shares, securities, insurance business and chit fund related activities.
- In India Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) do not include only financial companies as understood by the general public at large; The term covers a large group of companies which are engaged in the business of investment business, insurance business, chit fund, Nidhi, business banking, stock broking, alternative investment etc.
- If is mandatory to register with RBI for NBFC's that accept deposit. Although deposits accepted by them are not guaranteed by the Reserve Bank. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- These companies are required to adhere to the capital adequacy ratio. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

52. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The GDP of a country after adjusting for environmental damage is called green GDP. Green GDP is generally used to express GDP after adjusting for environmental damage. This means that public and private investments must be made to minimize carbon emissions and pollution, increase energy and resource efficiency and help in reduce the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. .
- In this green GDP, the cost of ecological degradation is reduced from the final value of goods and services produced. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- According to the United Nations Environment Programme, Green GDP is meant to measure the causes of the loss of biological diversity and climate change. Green GDP refers to the traditional GDP





figures that establish environmental measures in economic activity. Green GDP of a country means to what extent that country is ready to move towards sustainable development.

- In the 2010 Biodiversity Conservation Conference held in Nagoya, India has announced that it will adopt natural resource accounting. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

53. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- In an economy when the overall output of goods and services—usually measured as GDP—increases from one quarter to the next, it is called the expansionary phase of the economy.
- Conversely, when the overall production of goods and services decreases from one quarter to another, it is called a recessionary phase in the economy.
- Following steps can be taken to prevent the recession—
- With the reduction in interest rates, the government can adopt the policy of cheap rupee, which can make the process of borrowing more liberal.
- Reduction in tax rates so that the consumer has more money to spend
- Declaration of tax exemption in new investments.
- Increase in salary also helps in getting relief from recession because when people have more money, demand increases.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

54. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Money supply is defined as the money circulating in the economy. Based on the recommendations of the Secondary Working Group on Money Supply, the Reserve Bank of India started estimating the money supply on the basis of the following four components. Its first important component is the currency of the transaction which is expressed as

M1. M1 consists of the following:

1. Coins which are not with the banks.
 2. Letter currency in circulation outside the bank.
 3. Bank currency means the deposits of banks on which checks are written, such as savings accounts and current accounts.
- Concept of Expanded Money M2 includes savings bank deposits of post offices in addition to M1.
 - M3 is the gross monetary instrument and includes the following:
 1. Coins with the public,
 2. Demand deposits from banks,
 3. Deposits in Post Offices and Fixed Deposits with Banks.
 - Also M4 is known as M3 + Post Office Complete Deposits.
 - A money multiplier is an approach used to denote the maximum amount of broad money that can be made for a fixed amount and reserve ratio offered by commercial banks. It is expressed in the ratio of M3 and M0. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
 - According to the Economic Survey 2022, the wealth multiplier has not registered a continuous increase for the last five years. There has been a continuous decline in this since 2017-18.
 - Thus, option (a) is correct.

55. Answer: (c)

- **Dark Biotechnology:** Use of Biotechnology in Terrorism
- **White Biotechnology:** Application of Biotechnology in Industrial Production
- **Yellow Biotechnology:** Use of insects as a resource for biotechnology
- **Blue Biotechnology:** The application of biotechnology to marine and other aquatic organisms
- **Red Biotechnology:** Application of biotechnology in the field of medicine
- **Green Biotechnology:** Application of Biotechnology in the field of Agriculture
- Thus, option (c) is correct



56. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- An electric circuit is made up of a cell, a key, an electrical component and connecting wires.
- The total resistance in a parallel circuit is less than the total resistance of the series circuit. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Separate power supply can be done in parallel circuit. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- In a parallel circuit, all the devices get the same electric potential difference. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- Connecting parallel circuit electrical devices reduces the total resistance of the domestic circuit, due to which the supply of current increases. Hence, statement 4 is correct.
- Thus, option (d) is correct

57. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The removal of sulphur dioxide is called flue-gas desulfurization. It attempts to remove gaseous pollutants. Works to remove SO₂ from exhaust flue gases generated in furnaces, boilers and other industrial processes due to thermal processing, treatment and combustion. To clean the gas, alkaline syrup generally lime stone or sea water solution is used in this method. It is not used in electric crematoriums.
- Thus, option (b) is correct

58. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- After the election is over, the election of the office of the President can be questioned before the Supreme Court through election petition. Such election petition shall be presented by one candidate or by twenty or more electors joined together as respondents under section 12 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, containing the name of the candidate elected at the election. The declaration may be submitted at any time after the date of publication, but not later than 30 days

from the date of such publication. Subject to these provisions under Article 145 of the Constitution the Supreme Court may, regulate the form, manner and procedures connected with such election petitions. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

- If the election of the President is declared void, then the. All the work done by him before the declaration of the Supreme Court will not be considered illegal and will continue to be effective. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

59. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- In modern India, the term 'factor' was used for merchants.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

60. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has been set up under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- Functions of Genetic Engineering Evaluation Committee -
- Its function is to approve the use of genetically modified micro-organisms and products in agriculture.
- It may be noted that the Genetic Engineering Evaluation Committee is India's highest regulator established for genetically modified seeds.
- It is responsible for evaluating activities that involve large-scale use of hazardous microbes and recombinants in research and industrial production from an environmental point of view.
- GEAC is also responsible for appraisal of proposals for releasing genetically engineered products and organisms into the environment including experimental field trials. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

61. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The rapidly drifting air in the upper boundary of the troposphere and lower boundary of the stratosphere which generally moves from east to west is called jet stream.

Types of jet stream:

- Polar-night-jet stream
- Polar Front jet stream
- Subtropical of westerly -jet stream
- Tropical Easterly-jet stream
- The main reason for the origin of the warm eastern jet stream is considered to be the extreme warming of Central Asia and the Tibetan plateau regions. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Easterly jet stream blowing in the south-west direction in the upper atmosphere of India and starts sitting down in the Arabian Sea. Due to which massively high air pressure is created there.
- Conversely, when the warm jet stream flows in the Indian sub-continent region, it pulls the surface air upwards and a large low air pressure is created there. To fill this low pressure, the winds from the high pressure region of the Arabian Sea start blowing towards the north-east. This is called the southwest monsoon wind. The warm jet stream blows over India and Africa in summer. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Westerly jet stream blows is responsible for the western disturbance. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

62. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Albedo is the portion of solar energy that is reflected back into space by the Earth's surface. It has a reflection coefficient and has a value less than one. When solar radiation passes through the atmosphere, a certain amount of it is scattered, reflected and absorbed. The sum of the reflected radiation is called the Earth's albedo. It plays an important role

in balancing the energy of the Earth's surface. If an object completely reflects the light falling on it, then its albedo is said to be 1.0 or 100% in percentage.

- Fresh snow reflects the most light therefore has the highest albedo, while black soil has the lowest albedo because it absorbs the maximum amount of solar radiation. The following is the descending order of albedo among the given alternatives:
- Glacial surface - grassy surface - rock - cloud floor
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

63. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The work of erosion by wind takes place in three forms, namely, deflation, abrasion and attrition. Due to mechanical weathering under deflation, the loose particles of loose and unorganized rocks are separated from the rocks by wind. Sand and dust particles with high velocity wind under abrasion, erode the rocks falling in the path wind by rubbing them. Under attrition, the rock particles break down mechanically by rubbing together.
- Inselberg: In deserts, soft rocks are easily cut due to wastage and erosion, but the remains of hard rocks are left in the form of high dunes called inselberg.
- Zuegen: If the layers of hard and soft rocks are parallel to each other in the desert part, then due to weathering and erosion by wind, different landforms are formed. The upper part of these landforms is covered by hard rocks and their upper part is flat. These are called jewsons.
- Dreikanter: In rocky deserts, rocks lying on the surface are scratched by wind erosion. Because of the winds blowing from different direction, their shape becomes like a quadrilateral. In this, one face is on the earth's surface while three are on the outside, which are called Dreikanter.
- Barkhan stupas are a type of sand stupas which have a crescent shape and are often found in groups. It is the result of deposition work of wind.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

64. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- River Delta: The topography formed by the deposits of sediments brought by the river is called delta. The term delta was first used by Herodotus for the depositional topography at the mouth of the Nile. Following are the required conditions for delta formation
- Larger size and volume of the river.
- The length of the course of the river.
- Large size of the sediment substance.
- Reduction of river velocity near the mouth.
- Decreasing velocity of the ocean waves
- Less impact of tidal waves near the mouth of the river

Classification of Delta:

- **Arcuate Delta:** The formation of an Arcuate delta occurs when the deposit of substances by the river's main stream is high in the middle. Its shape is bow like semicircular. Best example of Arcuate delta- Nile river delta, Ganges river delta, Rhine river delta, Niger delta, Hwango delta, Irrawaddy delta, Volga delta, Indus river delta, Mekong river delta, etc.
- Bird's foot delta is formed by those fine particles, which remain in the form of slurry with water and in which lime content is high. Hence, statement 1 is correct. The best example of this is the mouth of the Mississippi.
- There is a effect of ocean waves on the expansion of the delta. Due to the very rapid flow of ocean waves most of the ocean deposits are washed away resulting the slow forming of delta.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

65. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The 'Asian Development Outlook' (ADO) report is released by the Asian Development Bank. It is a series of annual economic reports on developing member countries of the Asian Development

Bank, which provides a comprehensive analysis of economic and development issues. Under this, the forecast of inflation and GDP growth rate of countries across the region including China and India is also included. In the recent report, India's GDP growth rate is estimated to be 7.5% in the year 2022-23.

- Thus, option (d) is correct.

66. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Deflator is an average of the GDP of current prices and constant prices of a country. It is measured by the following formula:

$$\text{GDP Deflator} = \frac{\text{GDP at current prices}}{\text{GDP at constant prices}} \times 100$$

- Hence statement 1 is correct.
- With its help, the growth in GDP due to inflation between the base year and the current year is estimated.
- This concept is also used to measure inflation, hence it is also called implicit price deflator. Inflation indices are used by the countries of the world to measure the price increase, but it is not possible to include all the goods and services produced in the country under these indices. Since, all goods and services produced in the country are included under deflator. Hence, statement 2 and 3 are correct.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

67. Answer: (c)

Revenue Receipts are of two types:

- Tax Revenue Receipts :** All revenue received by the collection of direct and indirect taxes come under this. (e.g. Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Dividend Tax, Interest Tax, Expenditure Tax, GST, Central Excise /Cenvat, Custom Duty, Anti Dumping and Counter Wailing Duty etc.).
- Non-Tax Revenue Receipts :** Those receipts that are received from sources other than taxes. The example of these receipts are following as :



- (a) Profits and dividends that the government receives from its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).
 - (b) Interest accrued on all loans given by the government, whether given within the country (internal debt) or outside the country (external debt). This income can be in domestic and foreign currency.
 - (c) The government also receives income from financial services; e.g., printing currency, printing postage stamps, etc.
 - (d) Government also receives income from general services; i.g., electricity distribution, irrigation, banking, insurance, community services, etc.
 - (e) Receipt of income to the Government from fees and fines.
 - (f) Grants received by the Government – It is always external in the case of the Central Government and internal in the case of the State Government.
 - (g) Surplus transferred by RBI
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

68. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Countries where the tax rates for income or capital gains are either zero or very low are called tax havens. Because of this, people and companies find these places attractive. It is also considered legal for firms and individuals to do business with such countries provided the relevant laws permit it.
- Following are the important features of the tax haven:
 - Zero or nominal tax.
 - Non-sharing of tax information with foreign tax authorities.
 - Prolonged local presence is not required.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

69. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Government securities are essentially tradable financial instruments issued by the central and state

governments to acknowledge the government's liability for debt. Hence, option 1 is correct.

- When the government requires loans, they are initially auctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to investors. The Reserve Bank has allowed investment through the RBI Retail Account of the central bank to facilitate direct investment to retail investors in Government Securities (G-Secs). Hence, option 2 is not correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

70. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- In order to improve the livelihood of fishermen, for the first time in the country, a seaweed park is being set up in the state of Tamil Nadu. Along with this, a project to increase the quality of fish in the sea will also be implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana to increase the fish stock in Rameswaram and Mandapam.
- About 20,000 crores are to be invested for fisheries projects like cold storage, setting up of fish processing plants and deep sea aquaculture.
- During the fishing ban period, Rs. 1,500 will be provided by the central government as relief assistance and an insurance scheme for fishermen will also be implemented.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

71. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Lucknow Pact was signed between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League in December, 1916. The moderate and extremist groups of the Congress reconciled in the Lucknow meeting. The agreement contained provisions regarding the structure of the Government of India and the relations between Hindu and Muslim communities. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were the main leaders of this agreement, while Madan Mohan Malviya opposed it.





- Under this agreement, both the Congress and the Muslim League declared self-government as their national goal in their sessions.
- A 19-point memorandum was presented, through which the following key demands were presented to the government in the Lucknow part –
 1. Self-government should be provided to India at the earliest.
 2. The Central Legislative Councils, Provincial Legislative Councils and the Executive Council of the Governor-General should be expanded and the number of elected Indians in these councils should be increased.
 3. The term of the Legislative Councils should be 5 years, etc.
- Hence, statement 1 and 2 are correct while 3 is not correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

72. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The British Government has organized a Round Table Conference in London to consider the report of the Simon Commission. Congress did not participate in the first Round Table Conference (1930-31). Ambedkar, who was involved as representative of the dalits demanded a separate electorate in this conference, demanded a separate electorate in this conference.
- Thus option (c) is correct.

73. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The Imitation of Christ was translated into Bengali by Swami Vivekananda. This book was originally written by Thomas Kempis.
- Swami Vivekananda instilled a sense of self-pride in the new generation through his writings and languages. It is another book's lectures from Colombo for Almora, which is based on his various languages.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

74. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- In February 1946, Pethick Lawrence announced that he, along with Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander, would discuss political matters with Indian leaders with the help of the Viceroy. On March 24, 1946, the delegation reached Delhi and had long talks with different political leaders. This delegation abandoned the idea of Pakistan. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Objectives of Cabinet Mission:

- To make an agreement with the Indian leaders regarding the making of a constitution for India.
- To prepare a blueprint for a constitution making body (Constituent Assembly of India).
- Establishment of an executive council with the support of major Indian parties. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- Thus, option (c) is correct.

75. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- PM Cares for Children is a small effort to mitigate the hardships of such corona affected children who have lost either both their parents or legal guardian in the corona period. If such children need education loan for professional course or higher education, then PM Cares will also help for that. A new scheme named Scholarship for PM Cares Children has been prepared as a Central Scheme for this purpose. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The scholarship allowance under this scheme will be Rs. 20,000/- per children per annum. Children are also assisted in obtaining education loan for vocational courses/higher education in India, the interest for which will be borne by PM CARES Fund.
- All children are enrolled under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri-Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM JAY) with a health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakh. The coverage of health insurance will be provided till the age of 23 years.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.



76. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

1. **Podzol:** It is ash-gray in colour which is found in high latitude regions. These regions have long winters, short summers and normal rainfall throughout the year. The fertile elements keep on leaking and going down which is called leaching. Thin pointed leaves rot slowly and humus formation is slow. The activity of bacteria is also limited. Hence, this soil is acidic and infertile which is not much useful for agriculture. Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.
 2. **Red-yellow soil:** It is a type of pedalfer soil found in tropical regions. These areas have high temperature and high humidity. Therefore its soluble elements keep getting washed away. The iron content is high in it, due to which its color becomes red. Sometimes it is also of yellow color. Even when there is an abundance of organic matter, the humus is consumed by the fast activity of the germs and the amount of humus is reduced. It also lacks calcium. It is also acidic. Cotton, tobacco and millet are cultivated in this. Hence, pair 4 is correctly matched.
 3. **Laterite soil:** This soil is found in the regions of equatorial and savanna climate. The climate here is hot and humid. Due to excessive rainfall, many fertile elements seep down. Thus this soil is very weathered in which there is complete absence of humus. The deposits of iron and aluminum oxide are found in the upper layer of this soil. Minerals like bauxite, limonite and magnetite are found in this soil. This soil is not suitable for agriculture. Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.
 4. **Chernozem soil:** It is found in semi-desert climate. It is rich in humus and calcium. Due to less rainfall, this soil does not get weathered. Trees do not grow due to high evaporation. But being friable, it is very useful for agriculture. It requires less fertilizer even after years of use. It has the ability to absorb more moisture, which reduces the need for irrigation in this soil. This soil is particularly suitable for the cultivation of wheat. Hence, pair 3 is correct.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

77. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- When the material released from the inner layers of the earth gradually starts accumulating around the volcano hole, then a volcanic cone is formed. In the formation of this cone, when the amount of silica is less, then basic lava cones are generated from it and small drains also come out from the main volcanic tube, through which hot molten magma small cones are formed D is correct.
- There is a hole at the top of the volcano mountain, which is connected to the volcano tube, called the volcano hole. The expanded form of the volcano hole is called the volcano crater.
- The lava dome is usually in the form of a shield cone, the only difference being that the dome is the extended form of the cone.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

78. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Igneous rocks are those rocks that are formed from magma or lava emanating from volcanoes. These types of rocks are formed when hot and liquid magma cools and solidifies and attains a solid state. Its main types are as follows.
- On the basis of silica, igneous rocks are divided into four classes:
 1. Acid rich rock
 - Silica content 65-85%
 - More quantity of Quartz and feldspar
 - Low Iron and magnesium content
 - Prime Example – Granite
 2. Basic igneous rock
 - Silica content 45-60 percent
 - There is an excess of iron-magnesium.
 - Feldspar deficiency.
 - Major examples – Basalt, Gabbro

3. Intermediate rock
 - The amount of silica lies between acid and basic rocks.
 - Major examples – diorite, andesite
4. Ultrabasic Rocks :
 - The amount of silica in it is less than 45 percent.
 - Main example: Peridotite
- Dike- Dike is the internal form of igneous rock like a wall. It is vertical. It ranges from a few centimeters to hundreds of meters in thickness.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

79. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Karakalpak:** It is a province of Uzbekistan Recently State of emergency has been declared after violent protests started in capital Nukus. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.
- **Hans Island:** Recently, Hans Island peace agreement between Canada, Denmark and Greenland was finalised. Hans Island is located in the Arctic Sea. Hence, option 1 is correctly matched.
- **Aegean Islands:** The Aegean Islands are located in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. It is in news due to disputes between Turkey and Greece.
- **Addu Atoll:** External affairs Minister S Jaishankar visited the World War II second memorial on Gan Island (Maldives) in Addu atoll the southern most island of the Indian Ocean Archipelago. Hence, pair 4 is not correctly matched.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

80. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Jal Jeevan Mission:** This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Which aims to ensure piped water supply to every rural household across the country by the year 2024. The quantity of water to be supplied has been fixed at 55 liters per person per day. Apart from this, the mission also focuses on activities like rainwater harvesting, ground water recharge, waste

water management and its use in agriculture sector in rural areas.

- This mission is being implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. This program is being operated on a 'community based approach' as there is also a provision for the formation of a 'Village Water and Sanitation Committee' (Water Committee) at the village level. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
- This is in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6. Under this, the most functional domestic toilets coverage is in Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. While the minimum coverage is in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. Hence, statement 1 is correct and 2 is not correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

81. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Priority sector credit was introduced with the objective of ensuring adequate flow of credit and access to credit to key employment generating sectors such as agriculture and MSME as well as to the particularly vulnerable sections. The priority sector includes the following-agriculture, micro, small and medium industry, export credit, education and housing, social infrastructure, renewable energy and others.
- To ensure continuous flow of credit to the priority sector, the compliance of banks will be monitored on a 'quarterly' basis. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Banks having any shortfall in priority sector lending will have to contribute to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund set up with NABARD and other funds announced by RBI like NHB/MUDRA/SIDBI etc. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

82. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- A new method has been adopted for fixing the lending interest rate of banks across the country. The name of this method is – MCLR (Marginal Cost of

Funds Based Lending Rate – Lending Rate based on Marginal Cost of Funds) The main features of MCLR are as follows:

- This will be a time based internal benchmark, which may be fixed annually.
- The existing borrower will have the option to choose. So it is not binding. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- It will be reviewed every month
- According to the Reserve Bank of India, MCLR will have the following advantages:
- The interest rate of the banks will be at the rate of the policy rate.
- The process of determining the interest rate of banks will be more transparent.
- The value of the loan will be favourable for the consumer as well as the bank.
- Through this, banks will be able to operate more competitively and it will also be better for them in the long term.

- Thus, option (d) is correct.

83. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- When a country faces serious balance of payments problems due to structural weaknesses, which require time to address, the IMF can assist through an Extended Funds Facility (EFF). Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Extended arrangements are generally approved for a period of three years, but may be approved for a period of up to 4 years to implement deep and continuous structural reforms. The amount withdrawn under EFF is to be paid in 12 equal half yearly installment over four and a half to ten years. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

84. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- This tax is named after the British economist Arthur C. Pigou of 1920. It is levied on transactions which have

negative externality causing pollution. Externality means the effect of an economic transaction on the welfare of an outsider (third party). For example, the seller and consumer of petrol together will cause harm to a third person by pollution including tobacco tax, sugar tax and carbon tax.

- Toban tax: a tax levied on foreign exchange transactions.
- Gafa Tax: Proposed digital tax on big technology and internet companies.
- Minimum Alternate Tax: Tax levied on a company showing no taxable income.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

85. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Ramsay Hunt syndrome is caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV), the same virus that causes chickenpox in children and shingles (herpes zoster) in adults. In Ramsay Hunt syndrome, the previously (inactivated) varicella-zoster virus becomes active again and spreads to affect the facial nerve.
- The disorder is characterized by facial weakness or paralysis of the facial nerve (facial palsy) and a rash affecting the ears or mouth. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Symptoms usually occur on one side of the face (unilateral). Ringing in the ears (tinnitus) and deafness may also be present.
- Ramsay Hunt syndrome is a rare neurological disorder that usually affects adults over the age of 60. Hence statement 1 is correct while statement 3 is not correct. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

86. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Muhammad Ghori had Made Qutubuddin Aibak the Iqtadar of Hansi, but in the Delhi sultanate, Iltutmish actually established the Iqta system. Which the Sultans organized their administrative, military and land revenue system.



Objectives of implementing iqta system

- When the Delhi Sultanate was established, the Turks conquered the territories far and wide. Now the problem before them was how to establish law and order in the conquered territories and how to collect land revenue and other taxes. The early Turks also had a serious problem of dealing with the Mongol invasion and for this it was necessary that the sources of income of the state should be under the right of administration. Apart from these reasons, another important reason was that in the conditions of that time, the One class of Turkish soldiers had also had to be satisfied. The military officers were satisfied by giving them large areas in the form of iqtas. Due to which he got an area to administer and got the right to collect Kharaj. The Sultan needed an army to run his administration. The purpose of implementing the iqta system also implied that the unity inherent in the political structure of the Delhi Sultanate should not be immediately threatened. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Balban appointed Khwaja an officer to assess the income of Iqta land. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

87. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Mahayana:

- This sect of Buddhism considers Buddha as a deity and believes in idol worship. It originated in northern India and Kashmir and from there spread to some areas of Central Asia, East Asia and South-East Asia.
- Mahayana believes in mantras. Its principles are based on the existence of 'incarnations of nature' of Buddha and Bodhisattvas. It talks about attaining salvation through having faith in the Buddha and devoting oneself to Him. , Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Pragyamarmita is related to Mahayana religion. It was first propagated by Manjushri. It was translated into Chinese language by Lokaraksha. It is based on the mutual dialogue between Buddha and his disciple Subhuti. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

- **Patimokkha:** The Patimokkha (Pratimokha) text of the Vinaya Pitaka of Buddhism contains a compilation of discipline rules and atonement for its violations.
- Patimokkha (Pali word, meaning that which is binding) is Sanskrit Pratimoksha. Patimokkha is the Buddhist monk's code. Patimokkha is a collection of 227 rules that govern the activities of life during the course of monks and sages. Hence statement 3 is not correct
- Thus, option (a) is correct

88. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Revolutionary Communist Party was formed by Soumendranath Tagore in 1942. So pair 1 is not correctly matched.
- M.N. Roy, frustrated with Marxism, formed the Extremist Democracy Party in 1940. So pair 2 is correctly matched.
- The Indian Bolshevik Party was formed in 1939 by N. Dutt. Majumdar. Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

89. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Sant Kabir Das was born in the city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. He was a 15th-century mystic poet, saint and social reformer and proponent of the Bhakti movement. Kabir's legacy is still carried on through the cult of Kabir Ka Panth (a religious community that considers him to be the founder).
- His early life was spent in a Muslim family, but he was greatly influenced by his teacher, the Hindu devotional saint Ramananda.
- The writings of Kabir Das had a great influence on the Bhakti movement and include titles such as Kabir Granthawali, Anurag Sagar, Bijak and Sakhi Granth. His verses are found in the Guru Granth Sahib, the scripture of Sikhism.



- Sant Kabirdas sang devotional songs to God in local languages, which also included exhortations for the abolition of the caste system and Hindu-Muslim unity. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Sant Kabirdas is a Vaishnava saint for Hindus while he is famous among Muslims as a Sufi saint. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- Saint Kabir was deeply influenced by Upanishad dualism and Islamic monotheism. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

90. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- In the year 2022, the 15th session of UNCCD (COP-15) was organized by Cote d'Ivoire for the first time in its Sofitel Abidjan on the theme 'Land Life Legacy from scarcity to prosperity'
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), adopted in 1994, is the only legally binding international agreement linking environment and development with sustainable land management. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- SDG 15 is concerned with protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification, preventing land degradation and loss of biodiversity. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- The Abidjan Declaration is concerned with promoting all necessary measures to recognize and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in the context of the fight against desertification.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

91. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The cirrus clouds at the highest altitudes are often dispersed like silk, because they are formed by small snowflakes, through which the rays of the sun pass through and become white, but in the evening there are many colors go. When these clouds are unorganized and scattered, clear weather is reported,

but when they get organized and spread over a wide area, bad weather is inevitable.

- Cirrostratus clouds are often white in color, which are spread like a thin milky sheet in the sky. On their arrival, halos are formed around the Sun and the Moon, which give information about the arrival of cyclone in the near future. It comes in the category of high clouds but it is less high than the cirro cloud.
- Alto-cumulus clouds: These alto-cumulus clouds are found in rows or waves in a circular form, similar to the clouds, the difference is only of height and their wide area. This is a cloud of medium height.
- Stratus clouds: These clouds are often like fog but are not adjacent to the surface. They are composed of many similar layers. They are formed due to the meeting of two opposite nature winds, often in the winter in the temperate zone. It is a low altitude cloud.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

92. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Ecopreneurship is a term coined to represent the process of entrepreneurship principles being applied to create businesses that solve environmental problems or operate sustainably.
- Uttarakhand is the first state in the country to announce the creation of one lakh ecopreneurs to create nature based employment opportunities. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- They will be provided training in a phased manner during 3 financial years. Under this, local people are encouraged to conserve natural resources. It focuses on finding innovative solutions to various environmental challenges. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

93. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Warm currents affect the Northern Hemisphere more than the Southern Hemisphere. Warm currents like the Gulf Stream greatly affect both coasts of the Atlantic Ocean.



Kuroshio stream

- This current is as hot as the Gulfstream current of the Atlantic Ocean. The North Equatorial Current turns north under the influence of trade winds near the Philippines. After that, moving along central China, it reaches the eastern coast of Japan.
- Here before coming under the influence of westerly winds, it turns ahead and is called North Pacific current.
- Near Vancouver Island, this stream splits into two branches. One branch flows north along the Alaska coast and again joins the North Pacific Current. It is called the Alaska Current. The other branch goes south and joins the cold current of California. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (b) is correct.

94. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Continental Shelf

- From an ecological point of view, continental mangroves are very important as they provide ideal habitats for marine life (sea plants and animals).
- They absorb most of the destructive forces of storm waves and tsunamis, weakening them and protecting the coastal people.

Continental boundary

- It is the part between the continental edges and the deep oceanic basin. It includes continental mangroves, continental mangroves, continental trenches, etc. Therefore, the above characteristics are correct in the context of continental shelf.

Abyssal Plains

- These wide plains are found between continental coasts and mid-oceanic ridges. This is the area where sediments brought by continents are deposited away from their shores.

Mid ocean ridge

- It is a series of interconnected mountains. The central summit of these ridges is characterized by

a rift, a split plateau and along its length as well as lateral mantle.

Ocean Trough

- It is the deepest part of the ocean. These troughs are narrow basins with relatively steep banks. They are 3 to 5 km deeper than the ocean floor around them.
- Thus, option (a) is correct.

95. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Odessa is the country's third most populous city of Ukraine. It is also a major tourist centre, port and transport hub, located on the north-west coast of the Black Sea in the south-west. The city is the administrative center of the Odessa Raion and Odessa Oblast and is a multiethnic cultural centre. Odessa is also called 'Pearl of the Black Sea', and 'The South Capital'. Hence both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- In 1794, the city of Odessa was founded by a decree of the Russian Empress Catherine the Great (Russian empress Catherine the Great). From 1819 to 1858, Odessa was a free port. During the Soviet period, it was the most important port of trade in the Soviet Union and a Soviet naval base. On 1 January 2000, the Quarantine Pier at the Odessa Commercial Sea Port was declared a Free Port and Free Economic Zone for a period of 25 years.
- Odessa is a warm-water port. The port of Odessa and hosts an important oil terminal located in the suburbs of the city, Port Eugene. Another notable port in the south-west of Odessa is Chornomorsk which is located in the same oblast. They also represent a major transport hub integrated with the railways. Odessa's oil and chemical processing facilities are linked by strategic pipelines to Russian and other European networks.
- Thus option (c) is correct.





96. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- High frequency indicator
- These indicators are regularly published in the Monthly Economic Report of the Ministry of Finance and a complete list is given in the Annex at the end of this chapter. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The government has leveraged a range of eighty HFIs representing industry, services, global trends, macro-economic stability indicators and many other activities from both public and private sources to assess the underlying state of the economy on a real time basis. Can you. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- These include mobility data, power generation, e-way bills, UPI transactions, scheduled domestic flights, volume/value of financial transactions, capital inflows etc. It also covers employment sought under MGNREGA, with reference to rural employment, especially in respect of migrant workers. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- Thus, option (d) is correct.

97. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Guru Ghasidas Tiger Reserve:

- Recently the 'National Tiger Conservation Authority' (NTCA) approved the proposal of Chhattisgarh government to declare the combined areas of Guru Ghasidas National Park and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary as Tiger Reserve. Guru Ghasidas Tiger Reserve, located in the northern part of Chhattisgarh bordering Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, is the fourth tiger reserve of Chhattisgarh after Udanti-Sitanadi, Achanakmar and Indravati Tiger Reserves. Guru Ghasidas National Park is in Koriya district of Chhattisgarh. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.

Mudumalai Tiger Reserve :

- Mudumalai Tiger Reserve is located at the tri-junction of three states (Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil

Nadu) in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu state. Its area is 321 sq km. It is part of India's first Biosphere Reserve (Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve) declared in the year 1986. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.

Anamalai Tiger Reserve:

- It is one of the four tiger reserves of Tamil Nadu. It is part of the Southern Western Ghats. It is part of the Anamalai Parambikulam Elephant Reserve declared in the year 2003. It is surrounded by Chinari Wildlife Sanctuary in the east and Eravikulam National Park and Parambikulam Tiger Reserve in the southwest. Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.

Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary:

- Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary located in Bundi district of Rajasthan has been declared as the 52nd Tiger Reserve of the country. Hence statement 4 is not correctly matched.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

98. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Lidar is a technique commonly used to determine the distance of an object by transmitting a laser beam from an airplane and to measure the time it takes for the light to return to the transmitter. The term lidar is derived from light detection and ranging. Laser light beams are used instead of conventional cables to reach the internet over long distances. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Lidar can also be used to determine ocean depth in shallow areas near land. It uses ultraviolet visible and near-infrared. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.

99. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Effects on sea level – Due to the melting of glaciers as a result of climate change, the world average sea level rises from 9 to 88 cm by the end of the



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प्रयागराज, उ.प्र.

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21st century. This is expected to increase to more than half of the world's population, which is 60 km distance from the sea but will have the opposite effect. The coastal areas of the Indian states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat and West Bengal will be subject to submergence as a result of climate change. As a result, more than 100 million people will be displaced in the surrounding villages and cities, while the rise in sea level will result in the extinction of India's Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar islands. Due to rising sea level, fresh water sources will get contaminated and as a result there will be problem of drinking water. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

- Effect on Rainfall- Climate change will result in increase in rainfall in the monsoon regions of the world, causing problems like floods, landslides and land erosion. Water quality will deteriorate and there will be serious impacts on the supply of potable water. As far as India is concerned, Central and North India will receive less rainfall whereas, on the contrary, Northeast and South-Western states

of the country will receive more rainfall. As a result, the scarcity of rain water will lead to drought like situation in central and northern India whereas in northeastern and south western states due to excess rainfall there will be flood like problem. Hence statement 3 is correct.

- Thus, option (b) is correct.

100. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Global Assessment Report is released by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.
- The World Air Quality Report is released by IQ AIR. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- The Living Planet Report is published in every second year by the World Wide Fund for Nature since 1998. Hence statement 3 is correctly matched.
- The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) releases the Global Environment Outlook Report (GEO). Hence statement 4 is not correctly matched.
- Thus, option (c) is correct.