1 A

Ex. Impact reporting is an article of an organization's accurate demonstration of the impact of an investment or program. It is a manifesto of their theory of action that describes the current state of impact designed based on impact dimensions.

2 D

Ex.

3 B

Ex. The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country. Established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960), the Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of Late Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale, well known humanitarian. From ensuring that animal welfare laws in the country are diligently followed, to provide grants to Animal Welfare Organizations and advising the Government of India on animal welfare issues, the Board has been the face of the animal welfare movement in the country for the last 50 years.
The Board consists of 28 Members. The term of office of Members is for a period of 3 years.
S. Chinny Krishna, the co-founder of Blue Cross of India, has been conferred with the 'Prani Mitra' award for 2021 by the Animal Welfare Board of India for his lifetime service to animals.
'Prani Mitra' is the country's highest award for animal welfare. Interestingly, Mr. Krishna's father V. Sundaram received the award for the year 1997.

4 A

Ex. Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Ladakh: north bank of Pangong lake and Kailash range to the south of Pangong. There are three other sites of contention on the Ladakh border where the PLA had come in - Depsang, Gogra-Hot Springs and Demchok.

5 D

Ex. The global compact for migration is the first, intergovernmental negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations. The Compact is a political declaration, not a legally binding document.

6 C

Ex. The Shoonya campaign brings together consumers and industry, to reduce emissions from the commercial passenger and urban freight sector by promoting EV adoption. The campaign is administered by NITI Aayog and RMI in partnership with leading industry players.

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7 B

Ex. Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. People living with HIV are more likely than others to become sick with tuberculosis (TB). This is because HIV weakens the immune system, which makes it harder for the body to fight TB germs. Bone TB occurs when you contract tuberculosis and it spreads outside of the lungs. Tuberculosis is normally spread from person to person through the air. After you contract tuberculosis, it can travel through the blood from the lungs or lymph nodes into the bones, spine, or joints.

8 A

Ex. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 28 European countries and 2 North American countries. The organization implements the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949. The Collective Security Treaty Organization is an intergovernmental military alliance in Eurasia that consists of select post-Soviet states. The treaty had its origins to the Soviet Armed Forces, which was gradually replaced by the United Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), also known as the Shanghai Pact,is an Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance. It is the world's largest regional organisation in geographic scope and population, covering three-fifths of the Eurasian continent, 40% of the world population, and more than 20% o global GDP. In July 2015 in Ufa, Russia, the SCO decided to admit India and Pakistan as full members

9 A

Ex. On May 4, the DoT had approved applications from Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Idea, and MTNL for conducting 5G trials without using technologies fron Chinese firms.

10 C

Ex. The International Energy Agency (IEA), a Paris-based inter-governmental organization, recently released the latest edition of its Global EV Outlook report. The report highlights that, despite the deleterious impacts of the pandemic on the automotive sector, electric car sales broke all records in 2020 - up 40% from 2019. Approximately three million new electric vehicles (EVs) were registered, bringing the total number of EVs on the world's roads to more than ten million. Europe made significant strides in EV adoption, overtaking China as the world's largest EV market.
The Global EV Outlook is an annual publication that summarizes and presents an overview of recent developments in the global electric mobility domain. Developed with the support of the members of the Electric Vehicles Initiative, it is the automobile world's go-to for all things EV.

11 D

Ex. CBDC is a legal tender issued by a central bank in a digital form. It is similar to a fiat currency issued in paper and is interchangeable with any other fiat currency. The RBI is expected to launch the CBDC from the upcoming financial year. This follows the government's plans to launch the CBDC that will be backed by blockchain. The Bahamas launched the world's first CBDC in October 2020 called the "Sand Dollar". China introduced the e-CNY, the digital form of the Chinese yuan, at the Winter Olympics in Beijing.

12 A

Ex. * 2021 Declared as International Year of International Year Year of Fruits and Vegetables.
* 2022 Declared as International Year of Basic Sciences for Sustainable Development by UN.
* 2023 Declared as International Year of International Year of Millets UN.

13 A

Ex. Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) is an international organisation based in the United Kingdom, that promotes giving to transform lives and communities across the world. World Giving Index offers a unique glimpse of global trends in generosity, and people from which country are most likely to engage in social activities for the benefit of their communities and to champion the growth of global giving.
India has been ranked at 14th spot among 114 countries in the World Giving Index 2021, by the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF). This rank is up from its 10-year global rank of 82. The World Giving Index ranking has been topped by Indonesia, followed by Kenya, Nigeria, Myanmar and Australia in the top five respectively.

14 B

Ex. Since the 1950s, the gold standard for timekeeping has been ground-based atomic clocks. These clocks measure very stable and precise frequencies of light emitted by specific atoms, using them to regulate the time kept by more traditional mechanical, quartz crystal clocks. This results in a clock system that can remain ultra-stable over decades. The Deep Space Atomic Clock will enable a shift to a more efficient, flexible and scalable clock architecture that will benefit future navigation and radio science. The Deep Space Atomic Clock was a miniaturized, ultra-precise mercury-ion atomic clock for precise radio navigation in deep space. The instrument is hosted on General Atomics' Orbital Test Bed spacecraft that was launched aboard the Department of Defense Space Test Program 2 mission June 25, 2019. Its goal: to test the feasibility of using an onboard atomic clock to improve spacecraft navigation in deep space.

15 A

Ex. Xenotransplantation, or heterologous transplant, is the transplantation of living cells, tissues or organs from one species to another. Surgeons in New York have successfully attached a kidney grown in a genetically altered pig to a human patient and found that the organ worked normally, a scientific breakthrough that one day may yield a vast new supply of organs for severely ill patients.

16 A

Ex. Allied and partner service members from 15 nations officially started Rapid Trident 21, an annual Ukrainian-led, American-assisted training exercise, Sept. 20, with an opening ceremony at Central City Stadium, near Yavoriv, Ukraine.
About 300 U.S. Soldiers will work tactically alongside 6,000 multinational troops for the exercise under the banner of Partnership for Peace, a cooperative program for NATO and Euro-Atlantic partner countries.

17 D

Ex. UNESCO has published the 2021 edition of the Science Report, titled 'The Race Against Time for Smarter Development.' The report sheds light on countries' experiences embarking on dual digital and green transitions in order to achieve the SDGs.

18 C

Ex. The National Tiger Conservation Authority was established in December 2005, following a recommendation of the Tiger Task Force, constituted by the Prime Minister of India for reorganised managemen of Project Tiger and the many Tiger Reserves in India. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 was amended in 2006 to provide for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority responsible for implementation of the Project Tiger plan to protect endangered tigers. The All India Tiger and Mega Herbivore Estimation exercise was completed at Nagarahole Tiger Reserve, Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Bandipur Tiger Reserve, BRT Tiger Reserve and Kali Tiger Reserve on February 7.

19 B

Ex. In Manipur, there are 33 recognized tribes that either belongs to the Nagas or the Kukis, two separate conglomerates of Manipur tribals. The biggest differences between the two populations are their separate accents, clothes, customs, and traditions.
The Darlong community will be recognized as a sub-group of the Kuki group. Union Tribal Welfare Minister Arjun Munda has introduced the bill in Parliament.

20 A

Ex. GitHub published its 2021 State of the Octoverse Report, outlining the ways developers are continuing to create code, accelerate projects, and collaborate as COVID-19 continues to transform work realities.
Despite the ongoing shifts in how and where developers are operating, GitHub found coding milestones are actually being reached faster. This is due to a combination of more efficient review frameworks, an 87% boost in speed resulting from reused code and toolchains, and the expanded use of automation. This last factor was apparently responsible for increasing merged pull requests by 36% and reducing merge timeframes by 33%.Despite all of these structural changes, most developers told GitHub they continue to rely on Python and Java, particularly TypeScript.

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21 A

Ex. • Latent heat is the heat released or absorbed during the change of state of matter.
• It is the amount of energy absorbed or released by a substance during a change in its physical state that occurs without changing its temperature.
• Latent heat of condensation is the driving force behind all tropical cyclones.
• Temperature inversion is a reversal of the normal behaviour of temperature in the troposphere, in which a layer of cool air at the surface is overlain by a layer of warmer air.

22 A

Ex. • The Equatorial Low pressure Belt lies between 10°N and 10° S latitudes.
• This belt happens to be the zone of convergence of trade winds from two hemispheres from sub-tropical high-pressure belts.
• This belt is also called the Doldrums, because of the extremely calm air movements.
• The position of the belt varies with the apparent movement of the Sun.
• As this region lies along the equator, it receives the highest amount of insolation.
• Due to intense heating, air gets warmed up and rises over the equatorial region because of the convection.
• Whenever there is vertical upward movement of air, the region at the surface will be at low pressure. Thus, the belt along the equator is called the equatorial low-pressure belt.

23 D

Ex. • The velocity and direction of the wind are the net result of the wind generating forces.
• The winds in the upper atmosphere, 2 - 3 km above the surface, are free from the frictional effect of the surface and are controlled by the pressure gradient and the Coriolis force.
• When isobars are straight and when there is no friction, the pressure gradient force is balanced by the Coriolis force and the resultant wind blows parallel to the isobar. This wind is known as the geostrophic wind.
• In the middle latitudes the circulation is that of sinking cold air that comes from the poles and the rising warm air that blows from the subtropical high. At the surface these winds are called westerlies and the cell is known as the Ferrel cell. Thus, the Ferrel cell is located in the middle latitudes.

24 A

Ex. • Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil or agricultural field. It is the replacement or supplementation of rainwater with another source of water. It is used in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall.
• Wells are mainly found in U.P., Bihar, Tamil Nadu, etc.
• At places where groundwater is available, a tube-well can be installed near the agricultural area. A deep tube well worked by electricity, can irrigate a much larger area (about 400 hectares) than a surface well (half hectares). Tube wells are mostly used in U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Bihar and Gujarat.
• Tank comprises an important source of irrigation in the Karnataka Plateau, MP, Maharashtra, Odisha, Kerala Bundelkhand area of UP, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

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25 C

Ex. • Coffee needs to be protected from direct sunlight, especially when the plant is young.
• In Yemen and in Ethiopia annual rainfall is less than 20 inches but still coffee grows well because thick sea mist provides moisture and protects from excessive heat.
• Coffee likes abundant moisture but hates waterlogging, so, the hilly slopes receiving orographic rainfall are best suited for coffee.
• Hill slopes facing the sea are even better, because they benefit from the mist and sea breezes.
• Coffee loses flavour quickly after being roasted. Therefore, only preliminary processing done in the exporting country, and roasting done in the importing country.

26 B

Ex. • India surpassed Japan as the second top steel producer in January 2019. India was the world's second-largest steel producer with production standing at 111.2 million tonnes (MT) in 2019.
• In FY21, the production of crude steel and finished steel stood at 102.49 MT and 94.66 MT, respectively.
• The growth in the Indian steel sector has been driven by the domestic availability of raw materials such as iron ore and cost-effective labour. Consequently, the steel sector has been a major contributor to India's manufacturing output.

27 B

Ex. • PVTGs are more vulnerable among the tribal groups. In India, tribal population makes up for 8.6% of the total population.
• 75 tribal groups have been categorised by the Ministry of Home Affairs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)s. PVTGs reside in 18 States and UT of A&N Islands.
• They have a declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward.
• They generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support.

28 A

Ex. • The Andaman Islands are divided into three main islands i.e., North, Middle and South.
• Duncan passage separates Little Andaman from South Andaman.
• The Great Andaman group of islands in the north is separated by the Ten Degree Channel from the Nicobar group in the south.
• Port Blair, the capital of Andaman Nicobar Islands lies in the South Andaman.
• Saddle peak (737 m) located in North Andaman is the highest peak of these Island group.

29 D

Ex. • The velocity and direction of the wind are the net result of the wind generating forces.
• The winds in the upper atmosphere, 2 - 3 km above the surface, are free from the frictional effect of the surface and are controlled by the pressure gradient force and the Coriolis force.
• When isobars are straight and when there is no friction, the pressure gradient force is balanced by the Coriolis force and the resultant wind blows parallel to the isobar. This wind is known as the geostrophic wind.

30 D

Ex. • Recently, the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) has carried out a coastal vulnerability assessment for the entire Indian coast at States level.
• Coastal vulnerability is a spatial concept that identifies people and places that are susceptible to disturbances resulting from coastal hazards.
• INCOIS is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).
• It is located in Hyderabad & was established in 1999. It is a unit of the Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO), New Delhi.

31 C

Ex. • Recently, Indonesia's parliament has passed a law approving the relocation of its capital from slowly sinking Jakarta to a site 2,000 kilometres away on jungle-clad Borneo island that will be named Nusantara.
• The move was first taken by President Joko Widodo in April 2019, citing rising sea levels and severe congestion on densely populated Java island.
• Jakarta has long been plagued by serious infrastructure problems and flooding exacerbated by climate change, with experts predicting up to a third of the city could be underwater by 2050.

32 C

Ex. • Deforestation in 2021 rose to the highest level since 2015 in Brazil's Cerrado, prompting scientists to raise alarm over the state of the world's most species-rich savanna.
• The Cerrado is spread across several states of Brazil and is one of the world's largest savannas, is often called an "upside-down forest" because of the deep roots its plants sink into the ground to survive seasonal droughts and fires.
• Cerrado is a major carbon sink that helps to stave off climate change.
• It is home to many large land mammals, including elephants, giraffes, zebras, rhinoceroses etc. Other animals include baboons, crocodiles, antelopes etc.
• Many of the savanna biome animals are grazing herbivores that migrate through the region.

33 B

Ex. • Recently, the Supreme Court has directed the Supervisory Committee to take an immediate and firm decision on the maximum water level that can be maintained at Mullaperiyar dam amidst torrential rains in Kerala.
• The Ministry of Jal Shakti has constituted a three-member Supervisory Committee to settle the issue of Mullaperiyar dam between Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
• It is located on the confluence of the Mullayar and Periyar rivers in Kerala's Idukki district.
• The reservoir is within the Periyar Tiger Reserve.
• It is operated and maintained by Tamil Nadu for meeting the drinking water and irrigation requirements of five of its southern districts.

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34 C

Ex. • Various provinces of Argentina are building mining logistics nodes and access roads, lowering tax rates and rationalising rules for the sector to attract investment in the Lithium metal.
• Rising global lithium demand and surging prices have drawn increased interest in the so-called 'lithium triangle' that spans parts of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile.
• Lithium has become the new 'white gold' as the demand for high performing rechargeable batteries is rising.
• Lithium metal is used to make useful alloys.
• For example, with lead to make 'white metal' bearings for motor engines, with aluminium to make aircraft parts, and with magnesium to make armour plates.
• In Thermonuclear reactions.
• To make electrochemical cells. Lithium is an important component in Electric Vehicles, Laptops etc.

35 C

Ex. It means the reverse repo rates will go up i.e. raising the reverse repo rate in one or two stages. In the case of rising inflation,central banks either increase the interest rates or indicate that they would do it soon.

36 A

Ex. Real Interest Rates are nominal rates adjusted for inflation. In case the nominal rates are 4% and inflation is 3%, the real rate is only 1%.

37 B

Ex. Asset purchasing by CENTRAL BANK has been given the name of quantitative easing. It enables a central bank to bypass the normal channels for increasing liquidity in the economy enabling money to be put to greater use in terms of the wider economy.

38 D

Ex. Statutory liquidity ratio is to be kept in a non-cash form such as G-secs precious metals, approved securities like bonds. Every commercial bank has to maintain this in the number of liquid assets.

39 C

Ex. Both the above statements are true. The NMP would provide a framework for monetization and also give potential investors a list of assets to generate investment interest.

40 A

Ex. A brownfield project is one that carries constraints related to the current state of the site. In other words, the site might be contaminated or have existing structures that architects have to tear down or modify in some way before the project can move forward.

41 B

Ex. In a monetisation transaction, the government transfers the revenue rights to private companies for a specific period in return for upfront money, a revenue share, and commitment of investments in the assets.

42 A

Ex. The Global Center of Excellence in Affordable and Clean Energy (GCoE-ACE) has been inaugurated at the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwad (IITDh) in Karnataka.

43 A

Ex. Article 112 of the Constitution requires the government to present to Parliament a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure in respect of every financial year.

44 D

Ex. Article 112 of the Constitution requires the government to present to Parliament a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure in respect of every financial year.The annual financial statement is divided into three parts, consolidated fund, contingency fund and public account.All revenues raised by the government, money borrowed and receipts from loans given by the government flow into the consolidated fund of India.

45 A

Ex. It has been initially formed in 2015 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with 100% capital being contributed by it.

46 B

Ex. Fiscal federalism refers to the financial relations between the units of governments in a federal government system. It deals with the division of governmental functions and financial relations among the levels of government. It is a major aspect of federal relations in a country.

47 C

Ex. The provision of a vote-on-account is used by a regular government, while the interim budget is a provision used by a caretaker government. A vote-on-account only deals with the expenditure in the government's budget while an interim budget includes both expenditure and receipts.

48 C

Ex. Nominal GDP is calculated on the basis of current prices. While real GDP is calculated on the base year prices and its data are more reliable or accurate as compared to Nominal GDP.

49 C

Ex. No legislative appropriation is required for payments from the Public Account of India.All public money, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, which are received by or on behalf of the government is credited to the Public Account of India. It is operated by executive action.

50 D

Ex. National Income ignores sale of land, as capital gains are not covered under estimation of national income.

51 A

Ex. Typically, higher inflation is caused by strong economic growth. If Aggregate demand in an economy expanded faster than aggregate supply, we would expect to see a higher inflation rate. If demand is rising faster than supply, then this suggests that economic growth is higher than the long run sustainable rate of growth.

52 B

Ex.

53 D

Ex.

54 D

Ex. Abiotic components - Abiotic components are the inorganic and non-living parts at the world. It consists of Soil, water, air, and light energy etc.
Biotic components - Include living organisms comparising plants, animals and microbes and are classified according to their functional attributes into producers and consumers.

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55 D

Ex.

56 A

Ex. • Fairbank Diease - or multiple epiphyseal dysplasia (MED) is a rare genetic disorder which affect the growing ends of bones. (dominant from 1 in 10,000 births) so statement A is correct and C is not correct.
• This order is not inherited from a person' parents so B is not correct.
• Syptoms include enlargement of the face, hands and feet. Other symptoms may include joint pain, thicker skin, deepening of the voice, headaches and problems with vision.

57 B

Ex. • An energy Pyromid, reflects the law of thermodynamics, with conversion of solar radiation (Solar energy) to chemical energy. and heat energy to at each trophic level and with loss of energy being depicted at each transfer to another tropic level.
• Hence the Pyramid is always upward, with a large energy base at the bottom.

58 D

Ex. Bioaccumulation - It refers to how pollutants enter a food chain In Bioaccumulation, there is an increase in concentration of a pollutant from the environment to the first organism in a food chain.
Biomagnification - It refers to the tendency of pollutants to concentrate as they move from one trophic level to next. In Biomagnification there is a increase in concentration of a pollutant from one link in a food chain to another.
So statement 1 and 2 are to not correct.

59 B

Ex. Sri Venkateswara zoological park is located in Tiruputi Andhra Pradesh, India. It is the largest Zoological park in Asia. {Area - 5532 acres = 22.39 kilometres} So option B is correct.

60 D

Ex. Photic zone - It is the upper layer of aquatic systems, where light penetrates and within which Photosynthetic. Activity is contined. respiration activity also takes place in this layer so statement 1 is incorrect.
Aphotic Zone - It is the lower layers of aquatic system where plant growth are restricted. Only respiration activity takes place. so statement 2 is not correct.

61 A

Ex. Newton low of Gravition - Gravitational force (F).
GM_1M_2 /r^2 where G is universal gravitational constant.
Its value is 6.67×10^{-11} N-M^2 kg^{-2}.
Gravitational force, is a central as wellas conservatine s statement 1 is correct but statement 2 correct.

62 C

Ex. Sound waves cannot propagate in vaccume. but it can propagate in solid, liquid and gas.

Speed of sound :	Speed
Solid (Iron)	5130 m/S
Water	1483 m/s
Air	332 m/s

63 A

Ex. • The speed of sound waves in air increase with increase in Tempreture.
• The sound waves is faster in numid air and slower in dry air.

64 A

Ex. Shock waves, strong pressure wave in any elastic medium such as air ,water or a solid substance, produced by supersonic aircraft , explosion, lightning, etc.
So Option A is correct
A body moving with speed grater then the speed of sound in air (supersonic speed)leaves behindit a wonical region of disturens which speeds continuously . such a distarbunce is called shock waves.

65 C

Ex. SONAR : Sound Navigation and Ranging.
USE : Measure the depth of Sea ,to locate the enemy submarines and shipwreeks.
The transmitter of SONAR produces pulses of Ultrasonic sound waves of freaquency of about 5000 Hz.

66 C

Ex. As per the amended provisions of the constitution under the 99th amendment act, the Commission would have consisted of the following six persons:
• Chief Justice of India (Chairperson, ex officio)
• Two other senior judges of the Supreme Court next to the Chief Justice of India-ex officio
• The Union Minister of Law and Justice, ex-officio
• Two eminent persons

67 A

Ex. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 inserted the statement that binds President to accept aid and advice of Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. Civil proceedings may be brought against President or Governor is respect of their personal acts only if two months notice has been delivered to them. It is mentioned in Article 361.

68 B

Ex. The Constitution through 91st Amendment Act, 2003, limits maximum Strength of the Council of ministers, but The Constitution of India does not make any classification of Council of Ministers. It is classified and ranked by The Prime Minister as per Allocation of Business Rule, 1961.

69 D

Ex. The Constitution of India under the provision of article 246 describes three lists, having Union, State and Concurrent List , mentioned in Schedule VII . There are 100 items (though the last item is numbered 97) in the Union List; 61 items (though the last item is numbered 66) in the State List and 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) in the Concurrent List Stock exchange is a subject of Union list.

70 A

Ex. Ordinance Making power is the Constitutional authority of the President under Article 123. By the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, the power has become a subject of Judicial Review. President has power to promulgate ordinance at a time when Parliament is not in the session and there is Contingency situation.

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71 B

Ex. The Presidential Election is conducted by the Election Commission of India through the system of Proportional Representation by the Single Transferable Vote under the Provision of Art. 54 and Art. 55. The election of President & Vice- President is held under President/Vice President Election Act, 1952.

72 C

Ex. The Finance Commission of India came into existence in 1951. It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the President of India. It was formed to define the financial relations between the centre and the state. The Finance Commission Act of 1951 states the terms of qualification, appointment and disqualification, the term, eligibility and powers of the Finance Commission.[1] As per the Constitution, the commission is appointed every five years and consists of a chairman and four other members.

73 C

Ex. The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate General for the State under article 165. Article 75(3) and Article 166(3) ensure Collective responsibility of council of ministers to their respective legislatures.

74 D

Ex. Article 361 provides special constitutional privileges to the President and the Governor related to criminal proceedings, civil suits and process of arrest and imprisonment. The doctrine of 'Basic Structure' came into being under Keshvananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala case, 1973.

75 D

Ex.

76 D

Ex. By the 86th Amendment Act, 2002 ,Article 51A was amended and after clause (J), the clause (k) was added which says : "who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years."

77 C

Ex. As Per Article 127, If at any time there should not be a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, request in writing the attendance at the sittings of the Court, as an ad hoc Judge, for such period as may be necessary, of a Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India.

78 B

Ex. The Report explains to achieve global development goals through universally accessible and citizen-centric public services, Protecting fundamental freedom globally by strengthening UN and other global governance systems through rules-based regimes, Promoting contemporary human interaction by including new age actors in governance and allowing increased segmentation and fragmentation of the overall governance system across different levels and functional spheres.

79 A

Ex. Delimitation is the process of fixing boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a state having legislative body. It is assigned to a high-power body known as Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission. Under Article 82, Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census establishing a Delimitation Commission. Under Article 170, States get divided into territorial constituencies. Delimitation Commission has been constituted 4 times in 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002.

80 C

Ex. There are some states in the country where legislations on unlawful conversions are in force :
• Odisha, • Madhya Pradesh, • Arunachal Pradesh, • Gujarat, • Himachal Pradesh, • Chhattisgarh, • Jharkhand, • Uttarakhand and • Uttar Pradesh.

81 A

Ex. Article 246 confers legislative powers on the Parliament and the State Legislatures on the subjects enumerated in the Seventh Schedule. Broadly, entries that are related to national importance were allocated to the Union and entries of local concern were allocated to the States.

82 C

Ex. The PESA Act recognizes the role of the Gram Sabha and the community in certain areas and directs the state government to devolve power and authority directly to Gram Sabha and Panchayats. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the provisions of PESA Act.

83 D

Ex. Dadabhai Naoroji is called the "Grand Old Man" of India. He was associated with a number of associations and organizations including all the above three. He was a scholar, politician and trader. He was one of the founding members of The Indian National Congress (INC). His book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" informs us about the brain drain from India and the reason for poverty in India. He founded the Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha for the reforms of the Parsi religion. He also founded Rast Goftar, a fortnightly publication in Gujarati as a part of reforms in Parsi religion. He was also the first Indian to hold a position of Professor at the Elphinstone College. He became the Prime Minister of Baroda in 1874 and member of Legislative Council of Bombay (1885-1888). He was also the first British Indian Member of Parliament. He was elected for the Liberal Party from Finsbury Central.

84 B

Ex.

85 B

Ex. Gandhiji was of the opinion that no existing organization was competent enough to adopt and practise Satyagraha. Therefore, a Satyagraha Sabha (1919) was established and he was elected as the first President of the Satyagraha Sabha. Its objective was to protest against the Rowlatt act. The members of the Satyagraha Sabha took the pledge to defy the act and court arrest.

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86 D

Ex. Sunyavada is also known as Madhyamaka. It is called the doctrine of voidness. It was founded by Nagarjuna and influenced the evolution of Mahayana Buddhism. According to Buddhism the world is in a constant cosmic flux. Nagarjuna propounded that flux cannot be real nor the consciousness which perceives it. According to this philosophy, the constant change in the world is not real and neither is the transmigration and nirvana. Sunyavada philosophy is the core of all the Tibetan School of Buddhism. Santaraksita and his students Haribhadra and Kamalashila played important roles in transmission of Sunyavada philosophy in Tibetan school of Buddhism.

87 A

Ex. Free India Society was a revolutionary society established by V D Savarkar in England. The society used to meet on weekends and discuss the political problems of India. It also discussed the means and ways to overthrow the British from India. The meetings were also marked by the celebration of Indian festivals. While organising events for the Free India Society he publishe his book "The Indian war of Independence" in 1909. It was a patriotic history of the 1857 war of Independence.

88 D

Ex. Indian Franchise Committee was also called the Lothian Committee, chaired by Lord Lothian. The Communal awards of 1932 were based on the recommendation of this committee. The Lothian committee aimed at a franchise system which would help in establishing a system of responsible government. It dealt only with British India and the princely states were to choose their own methods electing their representatives to the assembly. The committee proposed an increase in the number of eligible voters in the provinces and special provision which will guarantee representation for women and the lower caste population.

89 C

Ex. The origin of Tantrism can be traced to the Harappan civilisation. Tantra Yoga was first mentioned in Agama Shastra, a Vedic text. It is a text formulated for Kalyuga. Agama is considered as the fifth Veda and divided into three sections. Each section formulates worshiping methods for Hindu Gods like Vishnu, Shiva and Shakti.Daksinchara is also called the Right-handed Path. It is also called "Laya Yoga" or "The Yoga of Meditative Absorption". It teaches the devotees to melt their personality into the soul of the Lord Shiva. Panchamakara is the left handed path. It is called occult tantra

90 B

Ex. In 1935, the Viceroy's Private Secretary was given the additional designation of Secretary to the Executive Council.In September 1946, the Viceroy's Executive Council became the Cabinet and started functioning as the Interim government. The Secretariat of was also designated as Cabinet Secretariat.The administrative head of the Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

91 A

Ex. The Gaderias are an ethnic group found in almost all the parts of India. They have traditionally been pastoral groups involved in livestock breeding and rearing. Gradually these habits are changing and now they are involved in other works like labourers in masonry and factory workers in the urban centres.

92 A

Ex. John Marshall was appointed as the head of the Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) in 1902 by Lord Curzon. He led excavations at Taxila, Sanchi and in Balochistan. It was during his tenure that the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro led to the discovery of an ancient urban civilisation. He named it the Indus Valley Civilisation. Daya Ram Sahni led the excavation at Harappa. He was the first Indian to be appointed as the Director General of ASI. Charles Wilkins was among the founders of Asiatic Society. He is best remembered for English translation Bhagavad Gita. R.D. Banerjee excavated the site of Mohenjodaro.

93 A

Ex. Mudrarakshasa is a play in Sanskrit language and written by Vishakadatta. It recounts the story of Chandragupta Maurya and his journey of becoming the King and founding the Maurya Empire. Raghuvamsam is a Sanskrit epic poem by Kalidasa. It is a narration of stories of the Raghu dynasty to Which Lord Rama belongs. Ritusamhara is a Sanskrit poem by Kalidasa. It is believed to be his earliest work. Ritusamhara is a description of six seasons and the emotions experienced by two lovers in each season. Mrichchhakatika is a play written by Sudraka. It means 'a little clay cart'. It is a love story of Charudutta, a Brahman and Vasantsena, a courtesan.

94 D

Ex. The Pala empire was divided into bhuktis (provinces) which were further divided into Vishayas (division) and Mandals (district) In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, the territory was divided into rashtra (province), visaya and bhukti. Head of Rashtra was called Rashtrapati and he was equivalent to governor of a province in Pala kingdom called Uparika. In the Pratihara empire Visaya was a District and Visayapati was head of district. The unit below the district was Pattala. Their exact role is not known. It is believed that their purpose was realisation of land revenue and organizing law and order.

95 A

Ex. Ajivika is a heterodox school of Indian Philosophy founded by Makkhali Gosala. The school is known for its Fate doctrine which states that there is no free will and everything is predestined as a function of cosmic principle. Antinomianism is a view that rejects laws and legal aspects and encourages going against social and moral norms. Ajivaks believe that there is no objective moral law. Tamil Literature suggests that Ajivaks practised Ahimsa and were non-meat eaters. Ajivaks had atheistic philosophy. They did not presume any deity as the creator of the Universe. They believe that the soul exists in every being. The soul has a material form that helps in focusing while meditating.

96 D

Ex. In Hinduism, Saptmatrika is a group of seven female deities who personify the energy of their partners. The seven deities are Brahmani (Brahma), Maheshwari (Shiva), Kaumari (Kumara), Vaishnavi (Vishnu), Varahi (Varaha), Indrani (Indra) and Yami (Yama).The concept of Matrika has existed since the Early Vedic Period. The Rig Veda speaks about seven mothers who control the preparation of Soma. Recently ASI has discovered the earliest Sanskrit inscription about Saptmatrika in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, South India. The Chebrolu inscription was issued by Satvahana King Vijaya in 207 AD. The inscription records construction of temples and sculpting dedicated images.

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97 C

Ex. Mirabai was a mystic poet and devotee of Lord Krishna. She sang in praise of Lord Krishna and her songs reflect deep devotion and complete surrender to Lord Krishna. She often refers to Lord Krishna as Girdhar Gopala. Even today some of her compositions like "Ram Ratan Dhan Payo" remain popular. She finds mention in Sikh literature also. Prem Ambodh Pothi dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh includes poetry of Mirabai. Tulsidas is also known as Goswami Tulsidas was a Vaishnava saint and poet devoted to Lord Rama. He is best known for his epic Ramcharitmanas written in Awadhi. He is also the founder of Sankatmochan Temple in Varanasi, dedicated to Lord Hanuman. He is also credited for Ramlila folk theatre plays which are popular all over India. Apart from this, he also authored the 'Krishna Gitavali', 'Kavitavali' and 'Vinaya Patrika' .

98 D

Ex. The Congress Nationalist Party was founded in 1934 by Madan Mohan Malviya and Madhav Shrihari Aney. It was founded as a reaction to the communal awards of 1932. It ever contested the 1934 elections of the Central Legislature. The Namdhari movement was founded by Baba Ram Singh. Namdhari, also called Kuka is a sect within Sikhism. Under the leadership of Ram Singh, Namdharis sought resurgence of the Sikh State in Punjab. Indian Reform Association was founded in 1870 and Keshub Chandra Sen was its President. He wanted to put his ideas, which he got during his visit to Britain, into practise. Its main objective was to create public opinion against child marriage, get the Brahmo form of marriage legalised and promote status of women.

99 C

Ex. Gandhara school of art is influenced from realism of Roman and Greek art. This school contributed to development of Buddha image characterised by Hellenistic features like Wavy hair in top knot, often a moustache, garment with thick pleats usually covering both the shoulders plain halo behind the head and muscular body. The expression on the face of Buddha is of calmness. In Gandhara school, the realism is combined with local traditions of India which give a realistic look. In Mathura school more stress is given to inner beauty and facial emotion than bodily gesture. They were depicted as more human and less spiritual. The shoulders are broad, and the chest is swelled, the head is shaved, and the right arm is raised in Abhay Mudra. The Amaravati school started the practise of depicting Buddha as a divine being and receiving worship. The Andhra sculpture is generally known as the Amaravati school.

100 D

Ex. On 25th March 1931, Gandhiji and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally. Later on, the CWC authorised Gandhi to initiate discussion with the Viceroy. Consequently, a pact was signed between the Viceroy Irwin and Gandhiji which came to be known as Gandhi Irwin Pact. It placed Congress on parity with the government. Two demands were turned down by the Viceroy. The first was the demand for public inquiry into police excesses and second, the commutation of Bhagat Singh and comrades from death to life sentence. Gandhiji, on behalf of the Congress, agreed to suspend the CDM and to participate in the next Round Table Conference. Irwin on behalf of government agreed for remission of all fines which were not yet collected, return all lands not yet sold to third parties and right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale).