1 D
Ex.

2 C
Ex. The Parliament House (Sansad Bhavan) is located in New Delhi. It was designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker, who were responsible for planning and construction of New Delhi by British government, as the home of the Central Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Princes. The construction of building took six years and the opening ceremony was performed on 18 January 1927 by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Irwin.
RASHTRAPATI BHAWAN/VICEROY RESIDENCE-Construction started-1912, Completed-1929, Opened-1931.

3 A
Ex. An over-the-top (OTT) media service is a media service offered directly to viewers via the Internet. OTT bypasses cable, broadcast, and satellite television platforms, the types of companies that traditionally act as controllers or distributors of such content. It has also been used to describe no-carrier cellphones, where all communications are charged as data, avoiding monopolistic competition, or apps for phones that transmit data in this manner, including both those that replace other call methods and those that update software. OTT also encompasses a wave of "skinny" television services that offer access to live streams of linear specialty channels, similar to a traditional satellite or cable TV provider, but streamed over the public Internet, rather than a closed, private network with proprietary equipment such as set-top boxes.

4 C
Ex.

5 D
Ex.

6 A
Ex. Cairn aims to enforce the award under international arbitration rules, commonly called the New York Convention, and recover losses caused by India's "unfair and inequitable treatment of their investments", The Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, commonly known as the New York Convention, was adopted by a United Nations diplomatic conference on 10 June 1958 and entered into force on 7 June 1959. The Convention requires courts of contracting states to give effect to private agreements to arbitrate and to recognize and enforce arbitration awards made in other contracting states. Widely considered the foundational instrument for international arbitration, it applies to arbitrations that are not considered as domestic awards in the state where recognition and enforcement is sought.

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7 D
Ex. LNG is frozen in order to turn it into liquid form, whereas CNG is pressurized to the point where it is very compact. LNG takes up less storage space on a vehicle than CNG, and it also offers an energy density that can be compared to diesel fuel. This makes it a common choice among many long-haul trucking companies. The volume of natural gas in its liquid state is about 600 times smaller than its volume in its gaseous state. Like CNG, liquefied natural gas also occupies less space than it did in its gaseous state. Liquid gas can be 600 times denser than it was after extraction. Liquefied natural gas can be transported in barrels. This process makes it possible to transport natural gas to places pipelines do not reach. The process of creating LNG is more expensive, so the price of LNG is higher than CNG. While liquefied natural gas and compressed natural gas are similar, their delivery and storage methods are different. LNG is frozen in order to turn it into liquid form, whereas CNG is pressurized to the point where it is very compact. LNG takes up less storage space on a vehicle than CNG, and it also offers an energy density that can be compared to diesel fuel. This makes it a common choice among many long-haul trucking companies. Using proper procedures, LNG can be converted to CNG.

8 B
Ex.

9 A
Ex. Who are the Khoisan?
The Khoisans are known to be the first people to inhabit South Africa is made up of two different communities who practised similar cultures and spoke the same languages - the Khoikhoi, who were nomadic farmers, and San, who were hunter-gatherers. The Khoisans are known to be the first people to come in contact with the Dutch settlers in South Africa in the 17th century. As the Dutch began to take over land in the country, Khoisans were enslaved or killed and hence their popular diminished over the years. The community was derogated by the European settlers with names like Bushmen and Hottentots.

10 A

Ex. World Bank Report titled "Traffic Crash Injuries And Disabilities: The Burden on India Society". The Report has been prepared in collaboration with the NGO-Save Life Foundation. The survey data was collected from four Indian states i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The study analyses the disproportionate socio-economic impact of road crashes on vulnerable individuals and poor households in India. It discusses how existing inequalities such as class, gender and geographical location determine road crash outcomes and affect low-income households differently, often pushing them into further debt and poverty.

11 A

Ex.

12 D

Ex. CEPI, Gavi and the WHO are co-leading COVAX, with key delivery partner UNICEF, to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines, and to deliver fair and equitable access for every country in the world. COVAX is the vaccines pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator.

13 D

Ex. * Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a novel disease caused by a newly identified virus, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The novel disease which begun in Wuhan, China in Dec 2019 was declareda pandemic by World Health Organization on 11 March 2020.

14 D

Ex. The World Food Programme (WFP) is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization focused on hunger and food security, [2] and the largest provider of school meals. Founded in 1961, it is headquartered in Rome and has offices in 80 countries. The World Food Programme was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020 for its efforts to provide food assistance in areas of conflict, and to prevent the use of food as a weapon of war and conflict. WFP operations are funded by voluntary donations principally from governments of the world, and also from corporations and private donors.

15 A

Ex.

16 D

Ex. Early discovered in the 1960s, the name of this virus comes from the crown-like spikes that it has its surface. The word corona came from the Latin word "Crown." Coronaviruses are a large group of viruses that infect animals and mammals like bats, pigs. Scientists call them zoonotic because they get a transfer from animals to humans.

17 C

Ex. Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to get rid of germs in most situations. If soap and water are not readily available, you can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. You can tell if the sanitizer contains at least 60% alcohol by looking at the product label. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Life is Better with Clean Hands campaign encourages adults to make handwashing part of their everyday life and encourages parents to wash their hands to set a good example for their kids.

18 B

Ex. The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report is the U.S. Government's principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking. The TIP Report is the most comprehensive worldwide report on governments' efforts to combat trafficking in persons. It represents an annually updated, global assessment of the nature and scope of trafficking in persons and the broad range of government actions to confront and eliminate it.

19 A

Ex. According to the recently released Global Nutrition Report (GNR, 2021), India has made no progress on anaemia and childhood wasting. In 2012, the World Health Assembly (the decision-making body of the World Health Organisation) identified six nutrition targets to be met by 2025.

20 C

Ex. • The Red Sea is a semi-enclosed tropical basin, bounded by northeastern Africa, to the west, and the Arabian peninsula, to the east. • The elongated and narrow-shaped basin extends between the Mediterranean Sea, to the north-west, and the Indian Ocean, to the south-east. • At the northern end, it separates into the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez, which is connected to the Mediterranean Sea via the Suez Canal. • The Red sea acquired its present shape over the past 4 to 5 million years, by slow seafloor spreading, a fact that makes it a geologically recent opening and one of the youngest oceanic zones on Earth. • Today, the basin continues to widen at a rate of 1-2 cm per year
• The unique habitats of the Red sea support a wide range of marine life, including sea turtles, dugongs, dolphins and many endemic fish species. • Coral reefs mainly extend along the northern and central coasts, and decrease in abundance towards the southern region, as coastal waters become more turbid.

21 A

Ex. • Gold mining is a global business with operations on every continent, except Antarctica, and gold is extracted from mines of widely varying types and scale. • At a country level, China was the largest producer in the world in 2020 and accounted for around 11 per cent of total global production. Our interactive gold mining map provides a breakdown of the top gold producing countries in the world, which demonstrates the geographical dispersion of gold mining operations and the gold supply. • Until 2006 South Africa was the world's largest gold producer. In 2007 increasing production from other countries and declining production from South Africa meant that China became the largest producer, although no country has approached the scale of South Africa's period of peak production during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

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22 A

Ex. • It was from the continental drift theory, convection current theory and the theory of seafloor spreading, the theory of Plate Tectonics was formulated. • In 1967, McKenzie and Parker suggested the theory of plate tectonics. Morgan later outlined the theory in 1968. • Continental Drift Theory was given by F B Taylor and later, Alfred Wegener gave the theory. • Convectional Current Theory was propounded by A Holmes while Sea Floor spreading was given by Harry Hess.

23 A

Ex. • Alluvial soils are formed mainly due to silt deposited by Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers. In coastal regions, some alluvial deposits are formed due to wave action. • They occur all along the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plains except in few places where the top layer is covered by desert sand. • They also occur in deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, and the Cauvery, where they are called deltaic alluvium (coastal alluvium) • Some alluvial soils are found in the Narmada, Tapi valleys, and Northern parts of Gujarat.

24 B

Ex. • The monsoons are experienced in the tropical area roughly between 20° N and 20° S.
• Countries like India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc. receive most of the annual rainfall during south-west monsoon season whereas South East China, Japan etc., during north-east rainfall season.
• Halley, a noted astronomer, made a hypothesis that the primary cause of the Indian monsoon circulation was the differential heating effects of the land and the sea. According to this concept, monsoons are the extended land breeze and sea breeze on a large scale.

25 C

Ex. • Irrigation in Peninsular plateau is not an easy task due to its difficult terrain and factors enumerated below:
• Rocks are hard so digging canals & wells isn't easy. That is why tank irrigation is mainly practised here.
• Surface is uneven so canals can't carry water to far off places.

26 C

Ex. • In India, the practice of intensive agriculture leads to the emergence of compact settlements. For example, Purvas and Majras in the Ganga plains are examples of settlements due to intensive agriculture.
• Planned villages in newly irrigated areas of Ferozpur in Punjab and Ganganagar in Rajasthan are also examples of the emergence of compact settlements due to intensive agriculture.
• Market places, shops, religious places are always near the centre which is densely populated.
• High degree of segregation on the caste line can be found in rural areas with compact settlement types.

27 D

Ex. • Watershed Management is the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed.
The Objectives of Watershed Management are:
• Pollution control • Minimising over-exploitation of resources • Water storage, flood control, checking sedimentation • Wildlife preservation • Erosion control and prevention of soil • Recharging groundwater to provide regular water supply.

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28 D

Ex. • When landslides occur on the slopes of a river valley, the sliding mass may reach the bottom of the valley and cause partial or complete blockage of the river channel. This accumulated mass of landslide debris resulting in the blockage of a river is commonly termed as a Landslide dam. • Falls : It happens due to the abrupt movements of masses of geologic materials, such as rocks and boulders that become detached from steep slopes or cliffs. • Topples: It happens due to the forward rotation of a unit or units about some pivotal point, below or low in the unit, under the actions of gravity and forces exerted by adjacent units or by fluids in cracks.

29 C

Ex. • There is no season for tsunamis and not all tsunamis act the same. It cannot be predicted where, when and how destructive it will be. A small tsunami in one place may be very large a few miles away. • An individual tsunami may impact coasts differently. A tsunami can strike any ocean coast at any time. They pose a major threat to coastal communities. The effect of Tsunami would occur only if the epicentre of the tremor is below oceanic waters and the magnitude is sufficiently high. • A Tsunami can be generated only through the vertical movement of the seafloor. Most Tsunamis are generated by earthquakes • Underwater explosion - A Nuclear Testing by the US generated Tsunami in 1940 and 1950s in Marshall island.

30 D

Ex.

31 C

Ex. • Carbon dioxide is meteorologically a very important gas. • It is transparent to the incoming solar radiation (insolation) but opaque to the outgoing terrestrial radiation. • It absorbs a part of terrestrial radiation and reflects back some part of it towards the earth's surface. Carbon dioxide is largely responsible for the greenhouse effect. • When the volume of other gases remains constant in the atmosphere, the volume of the carbon dioxide has been rising in the past few decades mainly because of the burning of fossil fuels. This rising volume of carbon dioxide is the main reason for global warming

32 C

Ex. • Peaty, and Marshy Soil/Bog Soil originates from the areas where adequate drainage is not possible. It is rich in organic matter and has high salinity. They are deficient in potash and phosphate. • Characteristics - Dominance of clay and mud which make it heavy • Rich in moisture content but at the same time, greater content of salt and every day inundation by high tide has made it infertile soil • No organic activity due to excessive moisture content • Distribution - It is characteristic of the delta region of India • Besides the delta region, it is also found in • Alleppey(Kerala) (known as Karri along the backwaters or Kayals of Kerala) • Almora (Uttaranchal) • Significance - Over Bengal delta, it is suitable for jute and rice, and over Malabar, it is suitable for spices, rubber, big sized rice. • It has to some extent been favourable to the Mangrove forests of India.

33 C

Ex.

34 B

Ex. The Appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor General is described under article 148 of the Constitution. It is the nominal power of the President. The Forms of the oath of the CAG is as equivalent to Judge of the Supreme Court, mentioned in Schedule 3.

35 A

Ex. According to article 150, Form of accounts of the Union and of the States The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the President may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe.

36 C

Ex. The Election Commission has been constituted by the Constitution under Art.324. Rests of Organizations are created by the Act of Parliament and so they are called Statutory organisations.

37 A

Ex. The regulations may be made by the President or the Governor of a State shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before each House of Parliament or the House or each House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as both Houses of Parliament or the House or both Houses of the Legislature of the State may make during the session in which they are so laid.

38 C

Ex. The Dinesh Goswami Committee Report of 1990 recommended that the Election Commission should be empowered to take strong action on the report of returning officers, election observers, or civil society in regards to booth capture or the intimidation of voters. The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution recommends that the Election Commission should have the power under Section 58A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to order a fresh election, void the election results, or order a re-poll in such cases. It further recommended that the Election Commission should make use of electronic surveillance equipment as a deterrent to booth capture or intimidation of voters.

39 B

Ex. Election Commission can issue guidelines for conduct of political parties and candidates during elections mainly with respect to speeches, polling day, polling booths, election manifestos, processions and general conduct. These set of norms has been evolved with the consensus of political parties who have consented to abide by the principles embodied in the said code in its letter and spirit. The Model Code of Conduct comes into force immediately on announcement of the election schedule by the commission.

40 C

Ex. By the 91st Amendment Act, 2003, A member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified for being a member of that House under paragraph 2 of the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a Minister under clause (1) for duration of the period commencing from the date of his disqualification till the date on which the term of his office as such member would expire or where he contests any election to either House of Parliament before the expiry of such period, till the date on which he is declared elected, whichever is earlier.

41 C

Ex. S.R. Bommai Vs. Union of India (1994) was a landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, where the Court discussed at length provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India and related issues. This case had huge impact on Centre-State Relations. The misuse of Article 356, popularly known as "President's rule", to impose central authority on states, was stopped after this judgment.

42 C

Ex. Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission' charter was to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments in the country and suggest changes within the framework of Constitution of India.

43 B

Ex. Under Article 371A, the Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area immediately before the formation of that State continue therein or in any part thereof and in the discharge of his functions in relation thereto the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken.

44 B

Ex. The Constitution (94th Amendment) Act, 2006 states that article 164 of the Constitution, in clause (1), within the provision, for the word "Bihar", the words "Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand" shall be substituted.

45 A

Ex. According to Justice Sarkaria Commission, when there is no majority party in the State Legislative Assembly the principal consideration \ governing the choice of the Chief Minister by the Governor of the State is the ability of the person who is most likely to command a stable majority in the House.

46 D

Ex. As per Article 167, Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to Governor, etc It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State to communicate to the Governor of the State all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation; to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for; and if the Governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

47 C

Ex. In India, an advocate general is a legal advisor to a state government. The post is created by the Constitution of India and corresponds to that of Attorney General of India at the federal or central or union government level.

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48 C

Ex. The Vidhan Parishad (or Legislative Council) is the upper house in those states of India that have made their own Vidhan Parishads under the provision of Article 169. bicameral legislature. As of now, six (out of twenty-Eight) states have the Legislative Council like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

49 D

Ex. The Governor is the Constitutional head of the States. According to the Constitution, whether a matter of his discretion, the decision of the Governor is final and the validity of anything done by him as a matter of his discretion cannot be questioned.

50 C

Ex. Fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution of India does not talk about promoting cottage industries in rural areas. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act inserted 11th Fundamental Duty in Article 51A of the Constitution.

51 A

Ex. National wetland conservation progrramme (NWCP)-
• NWCP was implemented by government in 1985-86 under the programme, 115 wetlands have been identified by the ministry of environment, Forest and climate change, which require urgent conservation and management interventions.
• Criteria for identification of wetlands under NWCP are same ace those prescribed under the Ramsar convention on wetlands.
So statement 2 is not correct.

52 A

Ex. Mangroves for the future (MFF) is a unique partner based initiative to promote investment in coastal ecosystem conservation for sustainable development. So statement 1 is correct.
Member countries:
• India, Indonesia, Maldives Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri lanka , Thailand, Vietnam.
So statement 2 is not correct.
• IUCN and UNDP developed this initiative.

53 D

Ex. • Coral is actually a living animal and it has a relationship, that is called symbiotic relationships with zooxanthellae algae. Zooxanthellae lives on coral.
• There are two types of corals: hard corals and Soft corrals. inly hard. corals build reets.
So statements 1 and 2 both are incorrect

54 C

Ex. Wildlife protection Act (WPA), 1972, consists of & schedule lists.
• Poaching, hunting Smuggling and illegal trade of animals in listed schedule & to schedule A are Prohibited So Statement 1 is not connect.
• Animals listed in schedule in 5 are called 'VERMAN' which can be Hunted.So statement 2 is also incorrect.
• Common crow, mick, but, etc. are the list of animals in Schedule 5.
So statement 3 is correct.

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55 D

Ex. • Human eye forms real image of the object on retina and the human eye lens is a convex lens. So statement 2 is not correct and statement 3 is correct.
• Normal human eye cannot see object if it placed nearer than 25 cm. So for normal human eye' the least distance of distinct vision is 25 cm. So statement 1 is correct.

56 D

Ex. KIRCHHOFF'S Law
Current law- net current on a junction in an electrical circuit will be zero. It is based on conversation of change.
Voltage law- the algebra sum of all potential difference along a closed loop is zero. It is based on conservation o energy.
So both statement are incorrect.

57 B

Ex. Photovoltaic cell is also called solar cell is an electrical device that is responsible for converting the energy of light into electricity with the help of photovoltaic effect.
So both statement are correct.

58 B

Ex. • Chemical change occur when a substance combines with another to from a new substance.
• Cooking an egg is an example of chemical change.
• Melting of ice, boiling of water are physical change.
So statement 1 is correct.

59 A

Ex. • Loktak lake - Manipur
• Lonar lake - Maharashtra
• Wular lake - Jammu & Kashmir

60 A

Ex. Kakoijana reserve forest:
• Located in Assam. It was constituted in the year 1996 as a reserve forest.
• The reserve is one of the better known homes of the golden langur.
So statement 2 or 3 are correct while statement 1 is not correct.

61 A

Ex. There are 53 tiger reserves in India (feb 2022)
The name for the tiger is panthera Tigris. There are eight subspecies of tiger.
Five subspecies are present in wild and three subspecies of tiger are extinct.
• The tiger is listed as endangered on the IUCN red list
• Tiger panthera tigir is a national animal of India.
So all statements are correct.

62 B

Ex. • Javan bail and Caspian subspecies of tiger are extinct.
• Royal Bengal tiger is the national animal of Bangladesh not of India. Panthera tiger is the national animal of India. So option B is correct.

63 D

Ex. Cheetah:
• Scientific name is acinonyx jubatus and common name is cheetah hunting leopord.
• Cheetah has extincted in India in 1952.
• IUCN- vulnerable ,
So statement 3 is incorrect and 1 and 2 are correct.

64 C

Ex. • The national tiger census is conducted once in every four years. So statement 1 is not correct.
• India has nearly 70 % of world tiger population.
So statement 2 is correct.
Population of tiger stateside:
1. Madhya Pradesh -526
2. Karnataka-524
3. Utrakhand- 442
So statement 3 is not correct.

65 C

Ex. Malaria is a disease caused be a plasmodium parasite transmitted by the bite of infected mosquitoes.
• It is spread through the bites of infected female mosquitoes.
So statement 2 is not correct.
• It is borne blood disease WHO has recommended broad use of the RTS'S/ASOI (RTS, S) malaria vaccine for children.
So statement 1 or 3 are correct.

66 B

Ex. • World malaria report ris released by organization (WHO). Globally 40 countries and territories have now been granted a malaria-free certification from WHO including china, Afghanistan etc.India is not included.
So statement1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.

67 C

Ex. Minamata disease is a neurological disease caused by severe mercury poisoning.
• Symptoms include ataxia, numbness in the hands and feet, general muscle weakness etc. So statements are correct.
• Minamata disease was first discoved in Minamata city, in japan in japan in 1956.

68 B

Ex.

69 C

Ex.

70 D

Ex. The World Sustainable Development Summit is the annual flagship event of The Energy and Resources Institute.

71 C

Ex. NPCI International Payments Limited (NIPL) has partnered with Gateway Payments Service Pvt Ltd and Manam Infotech Private Limited to deploy Unified Payments Interface(UPI) in Nepal.

72 A

Ex. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, launched a central sector scheme named the Scheme for Economic Empowerment for DNTs, (SEED) at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi.

73 C

Ex. The Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has commenced India's first-of-its-kind project of mixing Hydrogen into Natural gas system at Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

74 D

Ex. Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment Dr Virendra Kumar launched the Central Sector Scheme "SMILE: Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise".

75 C

Ex. Some key challenges for NMP can be lack of identifiable revenues streams in various assets, level of capacity utilisation in gas and petroleum pipeline networks, dispute resolution mechanism etc.

76 B

Ex. Involuntary unemployment is a type of unemployment in which the person wishes to work but he/she does not get the job because the country's economy lacks in providing one.

77 B

Ex. This category of unemployment arises from the mismatch between the jobs available in the market and the skills of the available workers in the market. If there is a mismatch between them, structural unemployment arises.

78 A

Ex. A dual economy is the existence of two separate economic sectors within one country, divided by different levels of development, technology, and different patterns of demand. The concept was originally created by Julius Herman Boeke to describe the coexistence of modern and traditional economic sectors in a colonial economy.

79 A

Ex. Market based economic climate refers back to the financial system the place all financial judgements are taken based mostly on the demand and provide circumstances prevailing out there. Government has minimal interference in financial actions. Private gamers are free to supply the items and expertise based mostly on the demand and provides alerts out.

80 C

Ex. Grants to States are divided into - Panchayats and Municipal Bodies" was a recommendation made by the 14th Finance Commission. Statement 1 is incorrect
The 15th Finance Commission has recommended a total of Rs 90,000 crore for grants to the local bodies in 2020-21. This amounts to an increase over the Rs 87,352 crore allocated for 2019-20 for the same. Statement 2 is correct.
To promote local-level mitigation activities, the Commission has recommended the setting up of National and State Disaster Management Funds. Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect but 4 is correct.

81 A

Ex. Finance Commission is a Constitutional body periodically constituted by the President of India under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution to define the financial relations between the central government of India and the individual state governments. Statement 1 is incorrect.

82 C

Ex. The World Bank is playing the main role in providing loans for the development works to the member countries. It provides long term loans for 5 to 25 years. Assurance of exchange rate stability is the function of the IMF.

83 B

Ex. In regressive taxation, the tax rate diminishes as the amount increases.

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84 A

Ex. A country that gives foreign citizens the facility to invest in their country and do not pay any tax on the profit earned by the invested money. Mauritius and Cyprus provide this facility.

85 A

Ex. At a special session in Calcutta in September 1920, Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were undone and Swaraj was established. Annie Besant opposed the idea of the Non-Cooperation Movement outright. There were certain leaders apart from Annie Besant like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, BC Pal who left the Congress as they believed in the constitutional and lawful struggle.

86 B

Ex. A village of south India during the Sangam Age could be divided into following categories of people:
* Vellalar : Large landowners were called vellalars.
* Uzhavar : Ordinary ploughmen were called uzhavars.
* Kadaisiyar and adimai: Landless labourers and slaves were known as kadaisiyar and adimai.

87 D

Ex. The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. Lord Ripon was the Governor-General of India at that time. Since then, censuses have been undertaken uninterruptedly once every ten years.

88 B

Ex. The Sur empire may be considered in many ways as a continuation and culmination of the Delhi Sultanate. Heavy centralisation was one of the hallmarks of Sher Shah's empire.
* He took measures such as abolishing all hereditary public offices, directly appointing administrators at the Sarkar (district) level and clearly defining the jurisdiction and duties of all heads of department at the central level.
He re-established law and order across the length and breadth of his empire by making local officials responsible for local crimes.

89 B

Ex. In June 1756, the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud Daulah, after seizing the East India Company's fort at Calcutta, imprisoned some British officials in the fort's dungeon. According to James Holwell, an eyewitness, more than a hundred prisoners were crammed into a small room meant only for 6 people leading to several deaths. This incident was later popularised as the 'Black Hole' tragedy of Calcutta. It is now believed to be a wild exaggeration, used by the British as an excuse for the Plassey conspiracy.

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90 B

Ex. The Charter Act of 1833 act represents the high-watermark of centralisation in India.
* The Governor-General of Bengal was designated as the Governor-General of India, and all administrative and financial powers were centralized in the hands of the Governor General-in-Council.
The Charter Act of 1853 separated the Governor-General in Council's legislative and executive functions.
* It provided for the addition of six new members to the council, known as legislative councilors. * To put it another way, it created a distinct Governor General's Legislative Council, which became known as the Indian(Central) Legislative Council.
This act also provided for the appointment of a separate Governor for the Presidency of Bengal.

91 C

Ex. The Chishti Sufis believed in simplicity and poverty; possession of the private property was considered an impediment to the development of the spiritual personality and hence they lived mainly on charity. These Sufi saints made themselves popular by adopting musical recitations called sama, to create a mood of nearness to God. The Chishtis preferred to keep aloof from state politics and shunned the company of rulers and nobles. Unlike the Chishtis, the Suhrawardi saints did not believe in leading a life of poverty. They accepted the service of the state, and some of them held important posts in the ecclesiastical department. Music was rejected by this order.

92 D

Ex. The Government of India Act of 1935 is also called the blueprint of the Indian constitution.
* The act abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy in its place.
* The act introduced dyarchy at the center.

93 C

Ex. The Jury Bill was passed by the British Parliament in 1826.
* According to this Bill, every Hindu or Muslim was subject to trial by Christian Jurists. Whereas Christians were exempt from trial by non-Christian Jurists.
* Raja Rammohan Roy petitioned the British Parliament against it. These petitions were signed by both Hindus and Muslims.

94 C

Ex. Harsha's ancestors were Saivites, his father was a devotee of the sun, and his brother was a Buddhist. Harsha became a devotee of all the three, Siva, Surya, and Buddha. In the later part of his reign, however, later he became an ardent Hinayana Buddhist.
Hiuen Tsang converted him to Mahayana Buddhism.
Hiuen Tsang writes that Harsha organized a religious assembly at Kannauj (Kannauj Assembly) to honour the Chinese pilgrim.

95 D

Ex. Buddhism reached China at the beginning of the first century A.D. A number of Chinese pilgrims like Fahien and Hiuen Tsang visited India.
* On the other hand, hundreds of Buddhist monks like Gunabhadra, Vajrabothi, Dharmadeva and Dharmagupta visited China. Indian scholars translated many Sanskrit works at the request of Chinese emperors. According to Chinese Buddhist legend, two Indian monks, Kasyapa Matanga and Dharmaraksha went to China in 68 AD on white horses carrying Buddhist scriptures and established the first Buddhist temple in China, namely the White Horse Temple at Luoyang, then China's Capital.
* Despite having a different political history, Sri Lanka experienced a great cultural influence from India. Buddhist missionaries had spread not only the religious faith but also cultural traditions. In the fifth century, Buddha Ghosha visited Sri Lanka and consolidated Hinayana Buddhism there.

96 C

Ex. Romesh Chandra Dutt:
* Romesh Chandra Dutt, a retired ICS officer, published The Economic History of India at the beginning of the 20th century in which he examined in minute detail the entire economic record of colonial rule since 1757.
* In 1899, he was also elected as the INC president.

97 B

Ex. Buddha's teachings, sermons and discourses were included in the Sutta Pitaka. In it there is mention of the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala on how a master should look after his servants and employees i.e. by assigning them to work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness, by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times.

98 D

Ex. In November 1927, the British government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission or Simon Commission to report on India's constitutional progress for introducing constitutional reforms, as promised in Montague-Chelmsford Reforms to examine the effects and operations of the constitutional reforms and to suggest more reforms for India. It was a group of seven English, male British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. One of its members was Clement Attlee, of the Labour Party, who became committed to Indian independence by 1934 and achieved that goal as Prime Minister in 1947 in the granting of independence to India and Pakistan.
Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission.

99 C

Ex. During Akbar's reign land under pasture was taxed according to the numbers of cattle owned by a family. Alongside land revenue there was a tax on the number of cattle owned, called Wujuhat.
The number of tax free cattle allowed per plough was fixed at four bullocks, two cows and one buffalo.
Cattle for religious purposes and goshalas were exempted from taxation.

100 B

Ex. Hyderabad by means of police action Junagarh by means of a referendum Kashmir by the Instrument of Accession.

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