1 B

Ex. Gandhiji asked government servants to openly declare their allegiance to the congress but not to resign. He asked the soldiers to refuse to fire on their own people and not to leave their posts. Further, Gandhiji asked the princes of the Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their own people.

2 A

Ex. Gandhiji's Harijan Campaign was determined to undo the divisive intentions of the Government's divide and rule policy. Gandhiji launched a campaign against untouchability - first from jail and after his release in August 1933 from the outside. While in jail, he had set up the All India Anti Untouchability League in September 1932 and had started the weekly Harijan in January 1933. Starting from Wardha, he conducted a Harijan tour of the country in the period from November 1933 to July 1934, collecting money for his newly set up Harijan Sevak Sangh. Gandhiji was attacked by orthodox and reactionary elements.

3 D

Ex. In India, varada mudra is used in images of Avalokitesvara from the Gupta Empire (4th and 5th centuries). Varada mudra is extensively used in the statues of Southeast Asia.

4 C

Ex. The period of the Post-Mauryan and Gupta Age marked the rise of main Brahmanical sects such as the Vaishnavism and Shaivism. The early temples were often decorated with the images of gods. Each temple had a principle image of a god. The shrines of the temples were of three kinds : 1. sandhara type (with pradakshinapatha) 2. nirandhara type (without pradakshinapatha) 3. sarvatobhadra (which can be accessed from all sides).
Some of the important temple sites of this period are Deogarh in Uttar Pradesh, Eran, Nachna-Kuthara, and Udayagiri near Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh. These temples are simple structures consisting of a veranda, a hall and a shrine at the rear.

5 C

Ex. Bengal was one of the earliest provinces to break away from the Sultanate. Its distance from Delhi and its prosperity had always made the province difficult to control. Azam Shah of the Ilyas Shahi dynasty re-established friendly relation with the Chinese emperor and received his envoy cordially and sent his own envoy to China. The revival of contact with China helped in the growth of overseas trade of Bengal. Chittagong became a flourishing port for trade with China. Bengal also became a centre for the re-export of Chinese goods.

6 A

Ex. During Quit India Movement (1942), at Tamluk in the Midnapur district of Bengal, the Jatiya Sarkar (a parallel government) came into existence on 17 December 1942 and lasted till September 1944. The Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, gave grants to schools and organized an armed Vidyut Vahini. It also set up arbitration courts and distributed the surplus paddy of the well-to-do to the poor.

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7 A

Ex. After the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement was launched in 1920, numerous nationalist organizations emerged in the Princely States including Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda, the Kathiawad States, the Deccan States, Jarnnagar, Indore, and Nawanagar. These were known as 'Praja Mandals' or States' People's Conferences. This process came to a head in December 1927 with the convening of the All-India States' People's Conference (AISPC) which was attended by 700 political workers from the States. The personalities chiefly responsible for this initiative were Balwantrai Mehta, Maniklal Kothari and C.R. Abhayankar.

8 C

Ex. Dara Shikoh, also known as Dara Shukoh (20 March 1615 - 3 August 1659)] was the eldest son and heir-apparent of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. Dara Shikoh developed a friendship with the seventh Sikh Guru, Guru Har Rai. Dara Shikoh devoted much effort towards finding a common mystical language between Islam and Hinduism. Towards this goal he completed the translation of 52 Upanishads from their original Sanskrit into Persian in 1657 so that they could be studied by Muslim scholars. His most famous work, Majma-ul-Bahrain ("The Confluence of the Two Seas"), was also devoted to a revelation of the mystical and pluralistic affinities between Sufic and Vedantic speculation.] The book was authored as a short treatise in Persian in 1654-55. Dara was defeated by his younger brother Prince Muizuddin (later, the Emperor Aurangzeb).

9 C

Ex. Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India, was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East, a task he completed before his death. He secured for Portugal the strategic control of the Indian Ocean by establishing bases overlooking all the entrances to the sea. Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 The Portuguese men who had come on the voyages and stayed back in India were, from Albuquerque's day, encouraged to take local wives in order to secure a permanent Portuguese population in India.

10 A

Ex. The seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 percent of the total in the Central Legislature.

11 C

Ex. Mappilas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus. Mappilas revolted against the oppression of Hindu landlords. They received the support of local congress body for a legislation regulating tenant-landlord relations. They also received the support of the Muslim league. There was large-scale violence which saw systematic persecution of Hindus and British officials. Many homes and temples were destroyed. Therefore, it was a violent movement. The Moplah Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion was an extended version of the Khilafat Movement in Kerala in 1921.

12 D

Ex. Gopal Krishna Gokhale (follower of Mahadev Govind Ranade) was popularly known as the Socrates of Maharashtra.
In 1815, Ram Mohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha - an association for the dissemination of the religious truth and the promotion of free discussions of theological subjects, and not for propagating views against Sati Pratha.
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's campaign led to the enactment of a law, legalising widow remarriage in India.

13 B

Ex. The Arya Samaj movement was an outcome of the reaction to Western influences. The founder, Swami Dayananda Saraswati rejected Western ideas and sought to revive the ancient religion of the Aryans. He looked on the Vedas as India's 'Rock of Ages', the true original seed of Hinduism. His motto was 'Go back to the Vedas'.

14 D

Ex. Although Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first to raise the slogan 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it', the credit for demanding Swaraj from the Congress platform for the first time goes to Dadabhai Naoroji. Delivering his Presidential address at the Calcutta session of the Congress (1906) Naoroji said, "We do not ask for favours. We want only justice. Instead of going into any further divisions or details of our rights as British citizens the whole matter can be comprised in one word- Self-government or Swaraj like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies."

15 A

Ex.

16 D

Ex. Many prominent Congress Leaders left Congress, just before, the Non-Cooperation Movement. Post Nagpur Session in 1920, Leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, G. S. Kharpade, Annie Besant, B. C. Pal left as they believed in the constitutional and lawful struggle. Surendranath Banerjee founded the Indian National Liberal Party in 1920.

17 C

Ex. This act was enacted during Lord Minto II (1905-1910), this was aimed against Extremist nationalist activity, the Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material likely to incite acts of violence.

18 C

Ex. * A GLOF refers to the flooding that occurs when the water dammed by a glacier or a moraine (accumulations of dirt and rocks fallen onto the glacier surface) is released suddenly. * When glaciers melt, the water in glacial lakes accumulates behind loose, natural "glacial/moraine dams" made of ice, sand, pebbles and ice residue. * Unlike earthen dams, the weak structure of the moraine dam leads to the abrupt breach of the dam on top of the glacial lake which could cause flash floods in the downstream areas. * According to recent studies, there has been a rapid increase in the number of glacial lakes due to a retreat in the glaciers caused by warming temperatures (due to global warming), and their potential to cause large-scale flooding and destruction.

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19 C

Ex. * Aral sea lake-which was called a sea due its sheer size and salinity-has reduced to a mere 25 percent of its original size. From being as big as the state of Punjab, it is now smaller than the size of Goa because of the re-routing of Amu Darya and Syr Darya to give impetus to cotton production. Although the Aral Sea disaster-a human-made environmental catastrophe-was realised in the late 1990s, its consequences are becoming even more evident today. * In the 1960s, the depth of the lake was 68 metres. Today, it is less than 10 metres. A relatively shallow water level spread across a large surface area has led to faster evaporation. This has caused over 90 per cent loss in the volume of water in the last six decades. Once the world's fourth-largest lake, it now hosts travellers who visit to witness the apocalyptic landscape.

20 B

Ex. * Naharkatia-Nunmati-Barauni Pipeline was the first pipeline constructed in India to bring crude oil from Naharkatia oil field to Noonmati. It was constructed by Oil India Limited for transporting crude oil from Naharkatia oil field in Assam to Barauni refinery via Noonmati oil refinery. * Mumbai High-Mumbai pipeline is a 210 km long double-pipeline that connects Mumbai with Mumbai High. It provides facilities for transporting crude oil and natural gas.

21 B

Ex.

22 D

Ex.

23 C

Ex. * The South China Sea is an arm of western Pacific Ocean in Southeast Asia. It is south of China, east & south of Vietnam, west of the Philippines and north of the island of Borneo. * It is connected by Taiwan Strait with the East China Sea and by Luzon Strait with the Philippine Sea. * Bordering states & territories (clockwise from north): the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China (Taiwan), the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam. * Strategic Importance: This sea holds tremendous strategic importance for its location as it is the connecting link between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean (Strait of Malacca) * Paracel Islands and Spratly Islands are located in South China sea.

24 A

Ex. * The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has constructed a permanent bridge on the Ravi river to connect Kasowal enclave in Punjab along the India - Pakistan border to the rest of the country. * The 484-metre bridge was built under the Project Chetak of BRO. * Ujh Multipurpose Project, Shahpurkandi Dam Project are also located on River Ravi.

25 A

Ex. * Recently, the European Union's Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) announced that a hole in the Arctic ozone layer, believed to be the biggest reported over the Arctic, has closed. * The ozone hole's closing was because of a phenomenon called the polar vortex, and not because of reduced pollution levels due to Covid-19 lockdowns around the world. * CAMS is one of six services that form Copernicus, the European Union's Earth observation programme. * It provides consistent and quality-controlled information related to air pollution and health, solar energy, greenhouse gases and climate forcing, everywhere in the world.

26 A

Ex. * India is the second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil. * It can be grown on all varieties of soils ranging from sandy loam to clay loam given these soils should be well drained. * The Central Government announces Fair and Remunerative Prices which are determined on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and announced by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). * CCEA is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. * The FRP is based on the Rangarajan Committee report on reorganising the sugarcane industry.

27 A

Ex.

28 C

Ex. * In April 2018, the Ministry of Coal launched the Unlocking Transparency by Third Party Assessment of Mined Coal (UTTAM) Application for coal quality monitoring. * National Mineral Policy (NMP) was approved in 2019, which emphasises on themes such as sustainable mining, boosting exploration, encouraging the use of state-of-the-art technology and skill development. * In September 2019, 100% FDI under the automatic approval route was allowed for the sale of coal and coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure. * In January 2020, the Parliament passed the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020. * It amends the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

29 C

Ex. * An anticyclone is a weather phenomenon defined as a large-scale circulation of winds around a central region of high atmospheric pressure. * It rotates clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and counter clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere (opposite to a cyclone). * Effects of surface-based anticyclones include clearing skies as well as cooler, drier air. Fog can also form overnight within a region of higher pressure.

30 A

Ex. * The Himalayan Rivers existed even before the formation of Himalayas i.e. before the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian plate. * When a part of a river slope and the surrounding area gets uplifted and the river sticks to its original slope, cutting through the uplifted portion like a saw, and forming deep gorges, this type of drainage is called Antecedent drainage. * The radial drainage pattern develops around a central elevated point and is common to conically shaped features such as volcanoes. * When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'radial'. * E.g. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range; Narmada and Son.

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31 A

Ex. * The phenomenon of dam-triggered earthquakes is known as Reservoir Induced Seismicity. * When a dam is built and the reservoir filled with water, the amount of pressure exerted on the earth in that area changes dramatically. When the water level of a reservoir is raised, pressure on the underlying ground increases; when the water level is lowered, the pressure decreases. This fluctuation can stress the delicate balance between tectonic plates beneath the surface, possibly causing them to shift. * The largest reservoir induced earthquake in India is a magnitude 6.7 Koyna earthquake of 1967 occurred in western India. This earthquake took place due to the Koyna dam after its construction and water filling for the first three years. This earthquake caused a loss of about 200 human lives.

32 A

Ex. The central theme of Economic Survey 2022 is the Agile Approach. The Agile methodology is a way to manage a project by breaking it up into several phases. It involves constant collaboration with stakeholders and continuous improvement at every stage. Once the work begins, teams cycle through a process of planning, executing, and evaluating Continuous collaboration is vital, both with team members an project stakeholders.

33 D

Ex. The Economic Survey is an annual report that highlights the condition of different sectors of the economy and suggests reforms that should be undertaken to accelerate growth. The report is presented by Finance Minister in the Parliament.

34 B

Ex. According to National Family Health Survey-5, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) came down to 2 in 2019-21 from 2.2 in 2015-16, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), under-five mortality rate and institutional births have improved in 2019-21 over the year 2015-16.

35 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 financial institution has to maintain this in the number of liquid assets.

36 A

Ex. IMF & IBRD was founded altogether in 1946 in the US. This is why they are called Brettonwoods Twins.

37 D

Ex. The International Monetary Fund issues paper currency or SDR (Special Drawing Right) to member countries.

38 B

Ex. Patola is a double ikat woven sari, made in Patan, Gujarat. Patola Sarees are very expensive because these Sarees are worn only by those belonging to royal and aristocratic families during the Monarchy regime in India.

39 D

Ex. Geographical Indication (GI) tag is given as per the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. It is an act of the Parliament of India fo the protection of geographical indications in India. It came int force in 2003.

40 B

Ex. In respect of coins, the role of RBI is limited to the distribution of coins that are supplied by the Government of India. The Government of India is responsible for the designing and minting of coins in various denominations as per the Coinage Act, 2011.

41 D

Ex. No interest is paid by the RBI on the money deposited under the CRR measure.

42 C

Ex. Deficit financing means generating funds to finance the deficit which results from an excess of expenditure over revenue. The gap is covered by borrowing from the public by the sale of bonds or by printing new money.

43 D

Ex. Basel norms or Basel accords are the international banking regulations issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The Basel norms is an effort to coordinate banking regulations across the globe, with the goal of strengthening the international banking system.

44 B

Ex. The Istanbul Convention, officially known as Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, is a regional human rights instrument that aims to protect women against all forms of violence and hold perpetrators accountable.

45 B

Ex. Pearl millet is predominantly rainfed crop. Millet consumption can mitigate the risk of anaemia, high cholesterol and cancer.

46 D

Ex. The World Happiness Report is a publication of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network. It contains articles and rankings of national happiness, based on respondent ratings of their own lives, which the report also correlates with various (quality of) life factors. As of March 2021, Finland had been ranked the happiest country in the world four times in a row.
The Democracy Index is an index compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), the research division of the Economist Group, a UK-based private company which publishes the weekly newspaper The Economist.

47 C

Ex. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool that measures and tracks hunger globally as well as by region and by country, prepared by European NGOs of Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe. The GHI is calculated annually, and its results appear in a report issued in October each year.
The 2021 Global Hunger Index indicates a critical hunger situation described as arising from the devastating combination of the climate crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and increasingly severe and protracted conflicts. Progress toward achieving the SDG "Zero Hunger by 2030", which was already far too slow, has stagnated or even, in some countries, seen reversals.

48 D

Ex. Covid-19 Performance Index was compiled by the Sydney-based Lowy Institute, an Australian think tank, which sought to measure the response of countries to the Pandemic. The Institute also took into account the impact of geography, political systems and economic development in assessing outcomes.

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49 B

Ex. • Molecule is the smallest particle of a substance that does not take part in chemical reaction.
• When molecule consists only some type of atoms is called nomoatomic molecule .e.g. CO2,HO2 etc.
• When molecule consists different type of atoms, is called hetero topic molecule,
E.g.- HC_1, N_2OCO_2 etc.
So statement 1 is not correct while statement 2 is correct.

50 B

Ex. • Biological and toxin weapons convention was negotiated by the conference of the committee on disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland. It opened for signature in 1972 and entered into force in 1975.
• Purpose- the convention effectively prohibits the development, production , acquisition , transfer, stockpiling and use of biological and toxin weapons.
Members- 183 states parties and 4 signatory states.
• India is also a party to the convention. So all statements are correct.

51 C

Ex. • Water jet printer- it is newly invented computer printer which uses water instead ink to print. So statement 1 is correct. • This technology allows each page to be reprinted dozens of times - based on so times of rewriting. So statement 2 is correct. • The cost is only about one percent of the inkjet prints. So statement 3 is not correct.

52 B

Ex. RHODIOLA- Indian scientist have found a wonder herb which regulates the immunity system, adapts to challenging environments conditions and protects people from radiation in the high peak of the Himalayas. So statements 1 is correct.
• RHODIOLA is also found in the vs and china. • It is locally known as 'solo' in Ladakh. So statement 2 and 3 are not correct.

53 D

Ex. Climate smart cities assessments framework- The ministry of housing and urban affairs has launched the climate smart cities assessment framework (CSCAF)2.0, along with the streets people challenge under the smart - cities mission So statements 1 is correct.
• Surat got the highest rating in the urban planning, green cover and biodiversity and waste management categories. Gujarat also ranked in the top 10 slots under the assessment. So statement 2 and 3 are not correct.

54 B

Ex.

55 A

Ex. Nuclear fission- it is the process in which heavy nuclear is broken down into two or more medium heavy fragments. It is used in nuclear reactor and atom bomb. So statement 1 is correct.
Nuclear fusion- the process which involves fusion of two or more lighter nuclear to give a heavier nuclear is called nuclear fusion. • It is used in hydrogen bomb. So statements 2 is not correct.

56 A

Ex. DRDO- defense research and development organization.
• It is was established in 1958. It works under department of defense research and development of ministry of defense. • India is the word's third largest spender on its military. So statements 1,2, and 3 all are correct.

57 A

Ex. KAVACH - developed by- research , sensing and standards organization(RDSo) of the ministry of railways in collaboration with Indian industry.
• It is designed to bring a train to a holt automatically when it notices another train on the same line within a prescribed distance. • It is an indigenously developed automatic train protection (ATP) system for Indian railways.

58 C

Ex. • The Boltzmann medal is awarded by the commission on statistical physics (c3) of there international union of pure and applied physics. So statement 2 is not correct.
• Deepak dhar become the first Indian to in this award. So statement 1 is correct. • The award was initiated in1975. So statement 3 is correct.

59 A

Ex. The northern river terrapin (batagur baska) is a species of riverine turtle native to southeast Asia. It is classified critically endangered by the ICUN and considered extinct in much of It's former range. So statement 1 is correct.
• It is one of the Asia largest freshwater ad breakwater turtles. So statements 3 is correct.
• It is currently found in Bangladesh and India(in the sundarbans), Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia. So statements 2 is not correct.
Protection status : ICUN red list - critically endangered, CITES- appendix-I, Wildlife(protection) act,1972- schedule.

60 C

Ex. • HANSA-NG - it is first of its kind . indigenously developed aircraft trainer.
• Developed by CSIR-national aerospace laboratories, Bangalore under the aegis of council of scientific and industrial Research.
• HANSA-NG is an upgraded version of HANSA, which saw the first flight in 1993, and was certified in 2000.
So both statements are correct.

61 D

Ex. • Neutron; these are unattached organism which live at the air-water interface such as flouting plants e.g.- beetles, back-swimmers etc.
• Periphytons; these are organism which remain attach to stems and leaves of rotted plants or substance; emerging above the bottom mud such as sessile dilute etc.
So statement 1 and 2 both are correct.

62 B

Ex. • Fresh water ecosystem - the salt content is very low, always less then 5 ppt (part per thousands). E.g.- lakes, ponds, rivers etc.
• Marine ecosystems - the water bodies containing salt concentration equal to or above that of sea water (I.e. 35PPT OR ABOVE). E.g. - sea, ocean, etc.
• Brackish water system- salt content between 5 to 35 ppt. e.g. - estuaries, mangrove swamps etc.
So statement 1 and 3 are not correct and statement 2 is correct.

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63 C

Ex. • Tropical seasonal forest also know as monsoon forest occurs in regions where total annual rain tall is very high. • This kind of forest is found in south east Asia. Central abd south America northern Australia, western Africa and tropical islands of the pacific as well as in India. • Tropical seasonal forests do not occur near the equation. • Tropical rain forest occur near the equator. and the annual rainfall of tropical rain forests exceeds 200cm.
So statement 1 and 3 are not correct.
Only statement 2 is correct.

64 D

Ex. Tundra means a "barren land' since they are found where environmental conditions are very sever.
There are two types of tundra- artic tundra and alpine tundra :
• Vegetation of arctic tundra is cotton grass, birches, lichens willow etc. and animals of tundra are reindeer, musk ox, artic hare etc. • Animal of tundra protected form chillness by the presence of thick cuticle and epidermal hair. Mammals of tundra region have large body size, small tail, and small ear to avoid the loss of heat from the surface.
So statement 1, 2 and 3 all are correct.

65 D

Ex. Any resolution seeking creation of one or more All-India Services, including All-India Judicial Services, if such is necessary or expedient in the national interest, can only be initiated in the Rajya Sabha. Only after the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect by a special majority, i.e.. Two-thirds of the members present and voting, can the Parliament legislate on this. A resolution seeking legislation on any subject of the State List can only originate in the Rajya Sabha, if it thinks that such is necessary or expedient in the national interest (Art. 249).

66 D

Ex. The Attorney General for India is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President. He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

67 B

Ex. Parliament may by law provide for the abolition or creation of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

68 D

Ex. The CAT was set-up on 1 November 1985. Today, it has 17 regular benches, 15 of which operate at the principal seats of High Courts and the remaining two at Jaipur and Lucknow. These Benches also hold circuit sittings at other seats of High Courts. In brief, the tribunal consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members. The Members are drawn, both from judicial as well as administrative streams so as to give the Tribunal the benefit of expertise both in legal and administrative spheres.

69 B

Ex.

70 D

Ex. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the foremost investigating police agency in India, an elite force which plays a role in public life and ensuring the health of the national economy. It is under the jurisdiction of the Government of India The CBI is involved in major criminal probes, and is the Interpol agency in India. The CBI was established in 1941 as the Special Police Establishment, tasked with domestic security. It was renamed the Central Bureau of Investigation on 1 April 1963.

71 C

Ex. The State List or List-II is a list of 61 items (Initially there were 66 items in the list) in Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent Litt Unlike the federal governments of the United States, Switzerland or Australia, residual powers remain with the Union Government as with the Canadian federal government.

72 D

Ex. The Estimates Committee, constituted for the first time in 1950, is a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 30 Members, elected every year by the Lok Sabha from amongst its Members. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members.

73 B

Ex. Article 153 provides that there shall be a Governor for each State. Since it may be desirable in certain circumstances to appoint a Governor for two or more States, it is proposed to add a proviso to this article to remove any possible technical bar to such an appointment.

74 B

Ex. Clause (1) of Article 217 says that "every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State.

75 B

Ex. The REMOVAL OF a Supreme Court or High Court judge is governed by Articles 124 (4) and (5) and 217 (1) (b) and 218 of the Constitution on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity. The words "misbehaviour" or "incapacity" have neither been defined nor clarified in the Constitution. The complaint about misbehaviour or incapacity against a judge has to be probed under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

76 B

Ex. The 91st Amendment of the Indian Constitution which introduced Article 164 (1A) to the Constitution. Article 164 (1A) provides for limiting the number of ministers in the state cabinets. The total number of ministers including the Chief Minister, has to be within 15 per cent of the total number of members of the legislative assembly of the state.

77 A

Ex. Advocate-General of the state can take part in proceeding in the Legislative Assembly without right to Vote as per Article 165 of the constitution.

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78 D

Ex. The M.M. Punchhi Commission examined and reviewed the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and States, various pronouncements of the Courts in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres including legislative relations, administrative relations, role of governors, emergency provisions, financial relations, economic and social planning, Panchayati Raj institutions, sharing of resources including inter-state river water etc. The Commission made a number recommendations in its seven volume report presented to Government on 30 March 2010.

79 B

Ex. The Sarkaria Commission recommended that the residuary power of legislation in regard to taxation remain with Parliament because, it said, the Constitution-makers did not include any entry relating to taxation in the Concurrent List so as to avoid Union-State frictions, double taxation and frustrating litigation.

80 B

Ex. The 83rd Amendment act, 2000 exempted Arunachal Pradesh from reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayati Raj institutions as the whole Population is regarded tribal.

81 C

Ex. Balram Jakhar served for two consecutive terms as seventh and eighth Lok Sabha speaker from 1980 to 1985 and 1985 to 1989 respectively.

82 A

Ex. The G4 nations, comprising Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan, are four countries which support each other's bids for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. Unlike the G7, where the common denominator is the economy and long-term political motives, the G4's primary ain is the permanent member seats on the Security Council. Each of these four countries have figured among the elected non-permanent members of the council since the UN's establishment. Their economic and political influence has grown significantly in the last decades, reaching a scope comparable to the permanent members (P5). However, the G4's bids are often opposed by the Uniting for Consensus movement, and particularly their economic competitors or political rivals.

83 B

Ex. The Baltic Sea is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, enclosed by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden and the North and Central European Plain.

84 C

Ex.

85 B

Ex. The Nari Shakti Puraskar is an annual award given by the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Government of India to individual women or to institutions that work towards the cause of women empowerment. It is the highest civilian honour for women in India, and is presented by the president of India on International Women's Day. A crusader striving to eradicate the Devadasi system, Shobha Ghasti of Ghataprabha in Gokak taluk was conferred with the Naari Shakti award on Tuesday by President Ram Nath Kovind.

86 A

Ex. Uncle Bomb is a musical group.

87 B

Ex. The Turing Test is a method of inquiry in artificial intelligence (AI) for determining whether or not a computer is capable of thinking like a human being. The test is named after Alan Turing, the founder of the Turing Test and an English computer scientist, cryptanalyst, mathematician and theoretical biologist.

88 D

Ex.

89 B

Ex. The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), established in 1992 is a division of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that provides leadership to HIV/AIDS control programme in India through 35 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Societies, and is "the nodal organisation for formulation of policy and implementation of programs for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India." Along with drug control authorities and NACO provides joint surveillance of Blood Bank licensing, Blood Donation activities and Transfusion Transmitted infection testing and reporting. NACO also undertakes HIV estimations biennially (every 2 years) in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) - National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS). The first round of HIV estimation in India was done in 1998, while the last round was done in 2017.

90 B

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91 C

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92 C

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93 C

Ex. In a significant discovery, a scientific instrument on board Chandrayaan-2's orbiter has made first-of-its-kind observation of the global distribution of Argon-40, an inert, colourless and odorless element, in the tenuous lunar exosphere of the The observations by Chandra's Atmospheric Composition Explorer-2 (CHACE-2), a quadrupole mass spectrometer provide insight on the dynamics of lunar exospheric species as well as on the radiogenic activities in the first few tens of metres below the lunar surface.

94 B

Ex.

95 A

Ex. The Artemis program is a United States-led international human spaceflight program. Its primary goal is to return humans to the Moon, specifically the lunar south pole, by 2025. If successful, it will include the first crewed lunar landing mission since Apollo 17 in 1972, the last lunar flight of the Apollo program. "Under Artemis, NASA will carry out a series of groundbreaking missions on and around the Moon to prepare for the next giant leap for humanity: a crewed mission to Mars,"

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96 A

Ex. Boris Johnson has recorded an interview with ITV News in Estonia. Much of what he said in it repeated what he said earlier in the day, in Warsaw and at his press conference in Tallinn, but here are the fresh lines. Johnson warned that President Putin might try to "Grozny-fy" the Ukrainian capital Grozny is the capital of Chechnya, and it was pulverised by the Russians in the Chechen war. In 2003 the UN called it the most destroyed city on earth. Johnson's neologism is vivid and memorable - at the Daily Telegraph he was paid handsomely to coin terms like this - but it may open him up to the charge of being unduly frivolous on a subject that is anything but.

97 D

Ex.

98 D

Ex. Bio-enzymes are organic solutions produced through fermentation of organic waste including various fruits, vegetable peels and flowers. Bio enzyme is very useful for agriculture. Repelling pest without using pesticides, by spraying the mixture of Bio enzymes with water will reduce insect and it is a natural herbicide which helping the plants to grow well. Bio enzymes can enhance photosynthesis. Suitable for all crops. Improves photosynthesis process and hence crop yield. Triggers early maturity and improves crop quality. Enhances crop immunity. Bio enzymes have the ability to restore soil's nutrient cycle, promote root elongation and plant growth and increase the biomass.

99 A

Ex.

100 D

Ex.