1 B
Ex. Around 50 per cent of the lake falls in the disputed territory. The Line of Actual Control (LAC) in fact separates the Indian controlled territory from Chinese controlled territory, which passes through the lake.
It is not a part of the Indus river basin area and geographically a separate landlocked river basin. The lake is not a Ramsar site yet. It is in the process of being identified under the Ramsar Convention as a wetland of international importance.

2 C
Ex.

3 B
Ex.

4 D
Ex. A huge stock of oxytocin drug worth nearly Rs 21 lakh has been seized on February 1, 2022 from New Delhi Railway Station by drugs control department authorities. Oxytocin is a hormone that's produced in the hypothalamus and released into the bloodstream by the pituitary gland. Its main function is to facilitate childbirth, which is one of the reasons it is called the "love drug" or "love hormone. Oxytocin plays an important role in eliciting milk ejection in the dairy cow. The oxytocin reflex is also sometimes called the "letdown reflex" or the "milk ejection reflex". Oxytocin is produced more quickly than prolactin. It makes the milk that is already in the breast flow for the current feed, and helps the baby to get the milk easily. The central government asserted that oxytocin is used on milch cattle to enhance milk production, which has adverse effects on cattle as well as humans who drink the milk.

5 B
Ex. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 30 member states, 28 of which are in Europe and the other 2 being part of North America.
Founded: 4 April 1949, Washington, D.C., United States
Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.

6 C
Ex. The "Making Peace With Nature" report draws a pathway for a shift to circular economies and fairer societies that tackles climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Achieving transformative change and reaching the Sustainable Development Goals needs everyone to play a role. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has released the 'Making Peace with Nature' report, ahead of the fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-5). The Report explains how climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution add up to three self-inflicted planetary emergencies that are closely interconnected and put the well-being of current and future generations at unacceptable risk.

7 A
Ex.

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15 D

Ex. ADI PRASHIKSHAN portal is developed by the Ministry of tribal affairs. It would act as a Central Repository of all training programs conducted by Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), different divisions of Ministry, National Society for Education of Tribal Students (NESTS), Centre of Excellences funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs and National Tribal Research Institute. It will catalyze and improve the processes of conducting training by making it online and accessible to all. Unified open platform will give users access to authentic knowledge products.

16 C

Ex. A false flag operation is an act committed with the intent of disguising the actual source of responsibility and pinning blame on another party. The term "false flag" originated in the 16th century as a purely figurative expression to mean "a deliberate misrepresentation of someone's affiliation or motives". US has warned of Russia faking provocative acts - so-called "false flag" incidents which are staged to appear to come from one side in a conflict - in order to create a pretext for action.

17 D

Ex.

18 D

Ex. Genetically modified corn crops and suspensions of Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) are currently used to control pest infestations of insects of the Lepidoptera family. For this purpose, the cry1Ab gene coding for protein delta-endotoxin derived from B. Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) is a Gram-positive aerobic or facultative aerobic spore-forming entomopathogenic bacterium that can easily be isolated from a variety of environmental sources. It has specific toxicity against target insects and is safe to non-target organisms.

19 C

Ex. The sanctuary derives its name from the Kuno, a tributary of the river Chambal; this perennial river flows through the middle, bisecting the sanctuary. Kuno-Palpur National Park in Madhya Pradesh will be the first release site. According to the plan document, the park can sustain up to 21 cheetahs. 'Project Cheetah' is also expected to lead to ecosystem restoration activities in cheetah conservation areas.

20 D

Ex. The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of :
(a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and
(b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. By the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956, "State" includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Pondicherry.

21 D

Ex. The 42nd amendment Act 1976 added a new part in the constitution part IVA. It incorporated the fundamental duties by inserting a new article 51A below article 51. The objective of incorporating the fundamental duties is to place before the country a code of conduct, which the citizens are expected to follow.

22 D

Ex. The motion refers to a proposal that is placed before the meeting, for the purpose of discussion and decision and once the motion is passed it turns out as a resolution, i.e. it shows the general opinion of all members.

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23 C

Ex. The Vice-President is not a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state. If a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state is elected as Vice-President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date he/she enters his office as Vice-President.

24 A

Ex. British System possesses legislative supremacy and thereby ultimate power over all other political bodies in the UK and the overseas territories. Parliament is bicameral but has three parts, consisting of the sovereign (Crown-in-Parliament), the House of Lords, and the House of Commons (the primary chamber).

25 A

Ex. A cut motion is a special power vested in members of the Lok Sabha to oppose a demand being discussed for specific allocation by the government in the Finance Bill as part of the Demand for Grants. If the motion is adopted, it amounts to a no-confidence vote, and if the government fails to jot up numbers in the lower House, it is obliged to resign according to the norms of the House.

26 A

Ex. In 1992, the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act was passed, and it took effect on April 24, 1993. The Act gave state governments the authority to take the procedures necessary to formalize Gram Panchayats and enable them to function as self-governing bodies. This act added a new Part-IX to the Indian Constitution.

27 A

Ex. The concurrent list consists of subjects of common interest to both the Union and the States. Both the Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws on the subjects included in this list. But in case of a conflict between the Union and the State law relating to the same subject, the Union law prevails over the State law. It includes subjects like education, transfer of property other than agricultural land, forests, trade Unions, adulteration, adoption and succession.

28 D

Ex. The Citizenship Act, 1955 also lays down the three modes by which an Indian citizen, whether a citizen at the commencement of the Constitution or subsequent to it, may lose his/her citizenship. It may happen in any of the three way : renunciation, termination and deprivation.

29 A

Ex. The prime minister is appointed by the president of India; however the prime minister has to enjoy the confidence of the majority of Lok Sabha members, who are directly elected every five years, lest the prime minister shall resign. The prime minister can be a member of the Lok Sabha or of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the parliament. The prime minister unilaterally controls the selection and dismissal of members of the Council of Minister; and allocation of posts to members within the government. The council, which is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha as per Article 75(3), assists the president regarding the operations under the latter's powers; however, by the virtue of Article 74 of the Constitution, such 'aid and advice' tendered by the council is binding. The prime minister ranks third in the order of precedence.

30 C

Ex. The term of a member of parliament of Lok Sabha (dissolved) is five years from the date appointment for its first meeting. During a state of emergency, the term however can be extended by the Parliament of India by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

31 A

Ex. All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its propagation. The demand for grants of a ministry lapse with criticism of its policy by the opposition. All appropriations voted by the legislature expire at the end of the financial year.

32 B

Ex. The Finance Commissions are commissions 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.

33 A

Ex. The short duration discussion is a procedural device to enable members to raise discussion on matters of urgent public importance without a formal motion on a matter of urgent public importance.

34 C

Ex. Twelve members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India for six-years term for their contributions towards arts, literature, sciences, and social services. This right has been bestowed upon the President according to the Fourth Schedule [Articles 4(1) and 80(2)] of the Constitution of India.

35 B

Ex. There are 25 High Courts in India, six having control over more than one State/UT. Delhi has a High Court of its own among the Union Territories. Each High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as appointed by the President of India.

36 B

Ex. Though a uniform pattern of Government is prescribed for the States, it is not so in the matter of the composition of the Legislature. While the Legislature of every State shall consist of the Governor and the State Legislature, in some of the States, the Legislature shall consist of two Houses, namely, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, while in the rest, there shall be only one House, namely the legislative assembly.

37 D

Ex. • Lipids include a variety of molecules, such as neutral fats, oils , steroids and waxes. These have only one common, characteristic i.e. their hydrophobic nature.
• Proteins are polymere of specific acids called amino acids. Deficiency of protroin leads to serious disorders collectively termed as protein energy malnutrition (PEM) eg.kwashiorkor, marasmus, etc.
• Proteins play a wide variety of functional rotes including - enzymes as cataysts, structural materials, specific binding etc. So, all statements are correct.

38 A

Ex. International fund for agricultural developments:
• It is specialized united in providing grants and loans with low interest for allied projects' so, statement 1 is correct.
• The IFAD work's with rural people allowing them to enhance their food security, improve nutrition and raise their incomes.
Membership- it has 177 member countries.
• India is a founder member. So, statements 3 is correct and 2 is not correct.

39 B

Ex. India young professional programme:
Ministry of Jal shakti has launched the first edition of the India young water professional programme.
So, statements 1 is not correct.
It was launched under the national hydrology project and supported by the Australian water partnership.
Aim - to provide a structured platform for capacity building with strategic and long - term investment to support the water management reforms in India.
• Program focuses on gender quality and diversity
So' statements 2 and 3 are correct.

40 D

Ex. Tiger reserve - State
1. Bandipur - Karnataka
2. Biligiri Ranganatha temple - Karnataka
3. Dandeli-Anshi tiger reserve (kali) - Karnataka

41 D

Ex. Difference between the wild life sanctuary and national park:
• National parks enjoy a grater degree of protection than sanctuaries. So, statements 1 is correct.
• Wildlife sanctuary can be created for a particular species whereas the national is not primarily focused on a particular species.
• The central government may also declare wildlife sanctuary and national park under certain condition.
So statements 2 or 3 both are incorrect.

42 A

Ex. - The wildlife (protection) act 1972 provide for the declaration of certain areas by the state government as wildlife sanctuaries and this Act also provide for the declaration of national parks. So statements 1 is not correct.
- There are 106 existing national parks in India covering an area of 44,372.42 km2. Which is 1.35% of the geographical area of the country (national wildlife database, 2021). So statements 2 is correct.

43 A

Ex. - The man and the biosphere (MAB) program are an inter-governmental scientific programme chiming to set a scientific basis for the improvement od the relationships between people and their environmental globally.
- Launched in the early 1970s.
- The marble place zoo in Calcutta city. Is the oldest existing zoo in the country.
So statements 3 is not correct while statement 1 and 2 are correct.

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44 C

Ex. - The Indian governments has established 18 biosphere reserve to protected larger area of natural habitat than a typical national parks.
- Biosphere reserve are sites established by countries and recognized under UNESCO'S man and the biosphere (MAB) programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science. So' both statements are correct.

45 D

Ex. Frogs are found all over the world, and in every climate, except Antarctica.
- Frogs cannot live in the sea or any salt water
So, both statements are incorrect.

46 C

Ex. India has nearly 7% of the world tiger population. so statements 1 is correct.
• Tiger has lifespan of 10-15 year in the wild, but can live longer than 20 years in captivity.
• Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of tigers at 526. So, statements 3 is correct while statement 2 is not correct.

47 B

Ex. To quality as a biodiversity hot spot; aa region must meet two strict criteria:
i. Decides endemism - it must contain at least 1500 species of vascular plants (>0.5% of the world total) asendemics, and
ii. Degree of threat- it has to have lost at least 70% of its original habitat. So, statements 1 is correct.
There are 4 biodiversity not spots present in India.
They are:
1. The Himalayas, 2. Indo- Burma
3. The western Ghats & Sri Lanka, 4. Sunderland
So, statements 2 is not correct.

48 B

Ex. The Brahmos is a medium - range ramjet supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from a submarine, a surface warship, an aircraft or from land. It is notably one of the fastest supersonic cruise missiles in the world. So, statement 1 is correct.
• It is a joint venture between the Russian federation's NPO mashinostroyeniya and India's defense research and development organization (DRDO), who together have formed brahmos aerospace. So, statement 3 is correct while 2 is not correct.

49 D

Ex. Stockholm international peace research institute (SIPRI)-
• It is an international institute based in Stockholm. It was found in 1966.
• It provides data, analysis and recommendations for armed conflict, military expenditure and arms trade as well as disbarments and armed control.
So, all statements are correct.

50 C

Ex. Stockholm international peace research institute (SIPRI) 2021 report- (according to SIPRI) -
• Russia and the U.S together possessed over 90% of global nuclear weapons. so, statement 1 is not correct. • Indian nuclear warheads increased from 150 at the start of 2020 to 156 at the start of 2021. So, statement 2 is not correct. • Pakistan and China's nuclear warheads have also increased. So, statements 3 is correct.

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51 A

Ex. Treaty on the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT); 1970:
• It seeks to prevent the spread of nuclear energy and to move towards nuclear disarmament. So, statements 1 is correct.
• Nuclear disarmament is the act of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons. So, statements 2 is correct.
• India has not signed the NPT.

52 C

Ex. MAHSEER:
• Mahi-fish and Sher - tiger, is also referred as tiger among fish. it is a type of fish.
So, statements 1 is correct.
• It was on the IUCN red list as "critically endangered ", has now moved to the " least concern" status.
• It is important indicator or fresh water ecosystems.
• Out of 47 subspecies of mahseer 15 are found in Indian. So, statements 2 and 3 are not correct.

53 B

Ex. • Ocean acidification is mainly caused by carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere dissolving into the ocean. This leads to a lowering of the water's pH, making the ocean more acidic.
• Many factors contribute to rising carbon dioxide levels. Currently, the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas for human industry is one of the major causes.
• Deforestation results in fewer trees to absorb the gas. Also, when plants are cut down and burnt or left to rot, the carbon that makes up their organic tissue is released as carbon dioxide.
• Some parts of the ocean are naturally acidic, such as at hydrothermal vent sites - underwater 'hot springs'.
• In the past, ocean acidification occurred naturally but over much longer periods of time. It is occurring faster now than in the last 20 million years.

54 C

Ex. • CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments.
• Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species.

55 D

Ex.

56 B

Ex. Requirements for maize are:
1. Temperature: Between 21-27°C
2. Rainfall: High rainfall.
3. Soil Type: Old alluvial soil.
4. Top Maize Producing States: Karnataka > Maharashtra > Madhya Pradesh > Tamil Nadu > Telangana
5. India is the seventh largest producer worldwide.
6. It is used both as food and fodder.
7. Use of modern inputs such as High-Yielding Variety seeds, fertilisers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize.
8. Technology Mission on Maize is one of the government's initiatives for maize.

57 B

Ex. • The Maasai tribe are an indigenous ethnic group in Africa of semi-nomadic people settled in Kenya and northern Tanzania. Due to their distinct traditions, customs and dress and their residence near the many national game parks of East Africa, the Maasai are among the foremost African ethnic groups and are known internationally because of their links to the national parks and reserves.
• Traditional Maasai people's lifestyle concentrates on their cattle which make up the primary source of food. Amongst the Maasai and several other African ethnic groups, the measure of a man's wealth is in terms of children and cattle.

58 C

Ex.

59 D

Ex. • Mediterranean climate is entirely confined to the western portion of continental masses, between 30° and 45° north and south of the equator. • The basic cause of this type of climate is the shifting of the wind belts. • The Mediterranean Sea has the greatest extent of this type of 'winter rain climate', and gives rise to the name Mediterranean Climate. • The best developed form of this climatic type is found in central Chile. • Other Mediterranean regions include • California (around San Francisco), • the south-western tip of Africa (around Cape Town), • southern Australia, and south-west Australia (Swanland).

60 C

Ex. • Leguminous is used to describe plants in the legume family, which includes the plants that produce some beans, peas, and lentils. Crops that have nodules in their roots that contain nitrogen-fixing bacteria are called leguminous crops.
• Uses of leguminous crops:
1. They help in Nitrogen fixation.
2. They are helpful during crop rotation.
3. They help in reducing soil erosion.
4. They improve soil structure.

61 B

Ex.

62 C

Ex. • It is found mixed with several other metals such as copper, lead, gold, zinc, etc. • Silver is used in the manufacture of chemicals, electroplating, photography and for coloring glass, etc. • India is not a major producer of silver. Most of the silver consumption in India is driven by imports. • It occurs generally with lead, zinc, copper, and gold ores and is extracted as a byproduct of electrolysis or chemical methods. • Rajasthan is the largest producer followed by Gujarat and Jharkhand. • The major production of Silver comes from "Zawar mines" in Udaipur (Rajasthan). Here Silver is obtained as a by-product of Galena ore (lead) in Hindustan Zinc Smelter.

63 C

Ex. • Chenab River Originates from Bara Lacha Pass (Himachal Pradesh) • It is Known as chandra-bhaga in Himachal • It flows Northward & parallel to Pir-Panjal Range for some distance • It cut through gorge in Pir - Panjal & Turns southward • It is the Largest tributary of Indus, Flows through Himachal & J & K • Famous Projects on River Chenab are Dulhasti, Baglihar & Salal hydroelectric projects.

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64 D

Ex. According to Conservation International, a region must fulfill the following two criteria to qualify as a hotspot: • The region should have at least 1500 species of vascular plants i.e., it should have a high degree of endemism. • It must contain 30% (or less) of its original habitat, i.e. it must be threatened. • The Himalayas, Indo-Burma Region, The Western Ghats and Sundaland are all Biodiversity Hotspots. • The Sundaland hotspot lies in South-East Asia and covers Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, and Malaysia. In the year 2013, the Sundaland was declared as a World Biosphere Reserve by the United Nations.

65 C

Ex.

66 C

Ex. • The nitrogen cycle is the biogeochemical cycle. • Nitrogen is a main constituent of the atmosphere encompassing about 75% of the atmospheric gases. • It is also a vital constituent of different organic compounds such as the vitamins, nucleic acids, pigments, amino acids, and proteins. • The major source of free nitrogen is the action of soil microorganisms and associated plant roots on atmospheric nitrogen found in pore spaces of the soil.

67 A

Ex. The highest tides in the world can be found in Canada at the Bay of Fundy, which separates New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. The highest tides in the United States can be found near Anchorage, Alaska, with tidal ranges up to 40 feet.

68 A

Ex.

69 B

Ex. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is headed by Directorate General of Foreign Trade with headquarters at the New Delhi. Since liberalisation, DGFT has been assigned the role of a "Facilitator". The shift was from prohibition and control of imports/exports to promotion and facilitation of exports/imports. It is responsible for implementations of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations notified there under.

70 B

Ex. The Baba Kalyani led committee constituted by the Ministry of Commerce& Industry to study the existing SEZ policy of India. The key recommendations of the Group include promotion of MSME investments in SEZs by linking with MSME Schemes of the Government, development planning and regulations to promote integrated industrial and urban development, allowing alternate sectors to invest in sector specific SEZs, additional enablers and procedural relaxations and infrastructure status to improve access to finance and enable long term borrowing.

71 D

Ex. In India, Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) performs similar functions as those of the Financial Crime Enforcement Network. FIU-IND is the central national agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions. It was set up in 2004 under the Ministry of Finance. The body report to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister. It is also responsible for coordinating and strengthening efforts of national and international intelligence investigation and enforcement agencies in pursuing the global efforts against money laundering and financing of terrorism.

72 C

Ex. With a view to improve the Governance of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the Government had decided to set up an autonomous Banks Board Bureau in August 2015. The bureau was announced as part of the seven-point Indradhanush plan to revamp PSBs. BBB is an autonomous body. The bureau will have three ex-officio members and three expert members, in addition to the Chairman. All the Members and Chairman will be part time. It recommends appointment of directors and non-executive chairperson to Public sector banks, State owned financial institutions and Insurance.

73 C

Ex. Basics about Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). APEDA is an apex body authorised under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India established to promote the export of agricultural commodities and processed food products. APEDA was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act passed by the Parliament in December 1985.

74 C

Ex. National Statistical Office Government ordered formation of an overarching body -National Statistical Office (NSO) - through the merger of the NSSO and CSO under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

75 B

Ex. Employees' State Insurance (abbreviated as ESI) is a self-financing social security and health insurance scheme for Indian workers. The fund is managed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) according to rules and regulations stipulated in the ESI Act 1948. ESIC is a Statutory and an Autonomous Body under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

76 A

Ex. Union Government has approved Rs 4,900 crore Kosi-Mechi Interlinking project for interlinking of Kosi and Mechi rivers of Bihar. This is the second major river interlinking project in the country to be approved by Central Government after the Ken-Betwa project in Madhya Pradesh.

77 C

Ex. In the Union Budget 2019-20, the Government of India had announced formation of 10,000 new farmer producer organisations (FPOs) to ensure economies of scale for farmers over the next five years. There are nine implementing agency - SFAC, National Cooperative Development Corporation, NABARD, NAFED, NERAMAC, Tamil Nadu-Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (TN-SFAC), Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium Haryana (SFACH), Watershed Development Department (WDD)- Karnataka & Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chains (FDRVC)- Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

78 C

Ex. It is a component of Atal Innovation Mission, implemented by NITI Aayog. ATL is a work space where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands on do-it yourself mode; and learn innovation skills. Young children get a chance to work with tools and equipment to understand the concepts of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math).

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79 D

Ex. In order to boost domestic manufacturing and cut down on import bills, the central government in March 2020 introduced a scheme that aims to give companies incentives on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units. Apart from inviting foreign companies to set shop in India, the scheme also aims to encourage local companies to set up or expand existing manufacturing units.

80 C

Ex. Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project (KLIP), claimed as the world's largest multi-stage and multi-purpose lift irrigation scheme, was inaugurated by Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao at Medigadda where the first barrage of the project is located in Jayashankar-Bhupalapally district.

81 D

Ex. Finance Minister unveiled the Disinvestment/Strategic Disinvestment Policy and said four sectors - Atomic energy, Space and Defence; Transport and Telecommunications; Power, Petroleum, Coal and other minerals; and Banking, Insurance and financial services - would be strategic sectors.

82 B

Ex. Asset quality review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for cleaning up banks' balance sheets revealed high incidence NPAs. As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for.

83 A

Ex. Jharsuguda Airport in Odisha and Pakyong Airport in Sikkim were inaugurated. Pakyong airport is Sikkim's first ever airpor and AAI's first Greenfield airport construction. Kannur International Airport was inaugurated making Kerala the only state in India to have four international airports.

84 D

Ex. It is sub-category of Foreign Portfolio Investor and refers to any foreign individuals, groups or associations, or resident, however, restricted to those from a country that is a member o Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or a country that is a member of a group which is a member of FATF and a country that is a signatory to International Organization of Securities Commission's (IOSCO) Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MMOU).

85 C

Ex. Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) seeks to promote export of notified goods manufactured/ produced in India. MEIS is a major export promotion scheme of GOI implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. But, now it has been replaced by a new scheme called, RoDTEP.

86 D

Ex. AITUC was founded on October 20, 1920. The Indian National Congress President for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary. CR Das was elected as president for th third and fourth session of AITUC. The Gaya session of the Congress (1922) welcomed the formation of AITUC and a committee was formed to assist it.

87 B

Ex. The different taxes collected by the Mughals officers are as follows:
* Rahadari, a tax on roads and highways for security measures. * Tamgha -stamp tax * Pandhari - installation tax * Mir bhari - river toll * Charai - grazing tax * Tuwana - the collection from fairs. * Sair - octroi.

88 A

Ex. The 50th Session of the Indian National Congress was held on 27 and 28 December 1936-37 at Faizpur, a village on the outskirts of Jalgaon District of Bombay Presidency (Maharashtra). It was, here, for the first time that Congress held its Annual Session in a backward rural setting. It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. National Planning Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as its president was set up in Haripura session of 1938.

89 B

Ex. Varkari is a religious movement (sampraday) within the bhakti spiritual tradition of Hinduism. It is geographically associated with the Indian states of Maharashtra and northern Karnataka.

90 B

Ex. Bamiyan is situated in the high mountains of the Hindu Kush in the central highlands of Afghanistan. Bamiyan Buddhas were great examples of a confluence of Gupta, Sassanian and Hellenistic artistic styles.

91 C

Ex. The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the Parliament which was originally titled as An Act for the Better Government of India. Under the Act, the government was to be carried on as before by the Governor-General who was also given the title of viceroys or crowns personal representatives. An Act of the Parliament in 1858 transferred the power to govern from the East India Company to the British Crown. While authority over India has previously been wielded by the Directors of the Company and the Board of Control, now this power was to be exercised by a Secretary of State for India aided by the council. Secretary of State was a member of the British Cabinet and as such responsible to Parliament.

92 D

Ex. Swarajists were divided into Responsivists and Non-Responsivists in the house. Responsivists' like Madan Mohan Malviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and N. C. Kelkar offered to cooperate with the governments to secure the so-called Hindu interests.

93 D

Ex. In 1893, he started the practice of using the traditional religious Ganapati festival to propagate nationalist ideas through patriotic songs and speeches. Tilak started his Home League in April 1916 and covered the area of Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Province and Berar. In 1916 he concluded the Lucknow Pact with the Muslim League, which provided for Hindu- Muslim unity in the nationalist struggle.

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94 C

Ex. Under the patronage of Adil Shah, Bijapur style or the Deccan style of architecture developed. He constructed a number of mosques, tombs and palaces which were unique in the use of 3-arched facade and bulbous dome, and were almost spherical with a narrow neck. He also introduced the use of cornices. A special feature of the Bijapur school was the treatment of its ceilings, which were without any apparent support. Iron clamps and a strong plaster of mortar were used to give strength to the buildings. The walls were decorated by rich carvings. Example: Gol Gumbad (the mausoleum of Adil Shah).

95 B

Ex. Satavahanas show traces of matrilineal social structure. It was customary for their king to be named after their mother (eg Gautamiputra Satakarni). Queens made important religious gifts in their own right. But succession to the throne passed to the male member. So, the social structure was only partially matrilineal. They did not issue any Gold coin as the Kushans did. They mostly issued coins of Lead, copper and bronze. Their official language was Prakrit. All inscriptions were composed in this language and were written in Brahmi script.

96 B

Ex. Kalpa sutra is a Jain ancient text containing the biographies of the last two Jain Tirthankaras, Parshvanath and Mahavira. It contains detailed life histories with illustrations. Adinath (or Rishabh Dev) and Neminath are two other Tirthankaras briefly mentioned in the text, with Adinath depicted in some of the illustrations. The book is considered to be written by Bhadrabahu.

97 D

Ex. The Indian capitalist class grew from about the mid 19th century with largely an independent capital base and not as junior partners of foreign capital or as compradors. The Indian capitalist class grew independently and in opposition to imperialism and therefore did not see the long-term class interests as being tied up with imperialism. The threat of popular left movements did not lead the capitalist class to collaborate or compromise with imperialism. The issue before the capitalist class was not, whether to oppose imperialism or not, but that the path chosen to fight imperialism should not be such that it would threaten capitalism itself.

98 B

Ex. The nationalists were totally dissatisfied with the Act of 1892. They saw in it a mockery of their demands. The Councils were still impotent; despotism still ruled. They now demanded a majority for non-official elected members with the right to vote on the budget and, thus, to the public purse. They raised the slogan 'no taxation without representation.'

99 A

Ex. Frightened by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and influence and believing that the crucial role in this respect was being played by British and other foreign agitators sent to India by the Communist International, the Government proposed to acquire the power to deport 'undesirable' and 'subversive' foreigners. This was done by introducing Public Safety Bill, 1928 in the Legislative Council. Nationalists of all colors, from the moderates to the militants, united in opposing the Bill.

100 B

Ex. The Scientific Society of Aligarh or The Scientific Society was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1864. In 1866, Dadabhai Naoroji organised the East India Association in London to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public men to promote Indian welfare. In May 1884., S.Ramaswami Mudaliar, P. Rangaiah Naidu, P. Anandacharlu and G. Subramaniya Iyer established the Madras Mahajana Sabha. The Sabha adopted a moderate policy in its early days. However, still, its aims and objectives were considered seditious. Subramaniya Siva was an Indian freedom fighter, writer and pure Tamil movement activist, born in 1884.

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