Date: 25/02/2023

Duration : 2 hr

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CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAM

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D

Test Booklet Code: 710 Test Booklet No: 240671 Total Ques: 100

1 B

Ex. The winter rains caused by Western disturbance in North Western plain of India gradually decreases from West to East. Western disturbance are extratropical (outside the tropics) cyclones originating in the Mediterranean sea or Caspian sea.

2 D

Ex. The general direction of flow of summer monsoon in India is from South West to North East.
During summers there is a low pressure over the North-West region due to high temperature and wind from the low pressure region at the Equator is drawn into the landmass in the South-West to North-East direction.

3 A

Ex. Statements (1), (2) and (3) are correct.
Mumbai is located at the windward side of Western ghats, therefore it receives rainfall from the Arabian sea branch of the South-Wet monsoon, while Pune is in the leeward side of the Western Ghats.
Vidarbha lies in the Northern part of the Deccan plateau. This region falls in a rain shadow area and receives less rainfall.
States like jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Punjab generally receive monsoon at the last.

4 C

Ex. Among the given options, Leh is the driest place. Leh region receives about 15.4 mm of rainfall during the monsoon, far below the monthly average of other states of the country. The annual rainfall of Leh is extremely low, since leh falls in the rain shadow region of Karakoram ranges.

5 A

Ex. The Lushai hills are mountain range lying between India and Myanmar.
Lushai range is a part of the Patkai range system. Its highest point is Phawngpuri 2157m high, also known as 'Blue mountain.' Mizoram and Manipur are part of Lushai hills.

6 A

Ex. Siachen glacier is located at Karakoram range. The Karakoram range exteds Eastwards, from the Pamir for about 800 km. It is a range with lofty peaks.

7 D

Ex. Bhabar is the region to the South of lower Himalayas and Shivalik in Kumaon region. It is the alluvial apron of sediments that are washed down from the Shivalik along the Northern edge of the Indo-gangetic plain.

8 A

Ex. Himadri range of the Himalayan mountain is the youngest range of India. It consists of new fold mountains formed by the collision of Indian plate with Eurasian plate. They began to form around 40 and 50 million years ago.

9 C

Ex. The first epigraphic evidence of Sati has been found from Eran Pillar Inscription of Bhanugupta, Madhya Pradesh. Some records suggest that the first example of Sati appears I the Gupta Period in 510 AD.

10 C

Ex. Chandragupta II is known as 'Shaka-conqueror', Chandragupta II started his campaign against Shaka Satrapas of Western India. He obtained great success in the war and conquiered and annexed Satrapa kingdoms. After destroying the Shakas he assumed the title Sakari, the Destroyer of the Shakas. The Gupta empire was then extended to the shores of the Arabian Sea.

11 C

Ex. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by Harisena.
This inscription lists the political and military achievements of Samudragupta's reign including his expeditions to the South.
The pillar includes a prashasti (a eulogy) praising the deeds and virtues of the Gupta emperor.

12 D

Ex. Ashoka pillar at Allahabad provides information about Samudragupta. It included the political and military achievements of his reign.
This pillar was originally erected in the third century BC by the Ashoka. The pillar was moved to Allahabad, in front of the gateway to the Allahabad Fort, in 1583 by Akbar.

13 B

Ex. Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in 1929, under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, demanded for 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence. In this session, members agreed that the Congress and Indian Nationalist should fight for Purna Swaraj or that they should rule itself entirely independently.

14 B

Ex. Simon Commission of 1927, was boycotted, because there was no Indian member in the commission. In 1927, the British Government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission known popularly by its Chairman Simon. Lord Irwin was the viceroy of India at that time. The committee had to review to Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 and to report to what a extent a representative government can be introduced in Idnia. The National Congress decided to boycott the commission in its Madras session in 1927.

15 D

Ex.

16 B

Ex. Madan Mohan Malviya did not support the Khilafat Movement. He was an Indian scholar, educational reformer and politician.
he was the President of the Indain National Congress fou times and the Founder of Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha. He was addressed as 'Pandit', a title of respect and also as mahamana (Great Soul).W

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17 A

Ex. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Muhammad Ali famously called 'Ali brothers', launched Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) in India. It was a political protest campaign to influence the British Government not to abolish the Ottoman Caliphate to protect the sovereignty of Khilafat.
the leaders of Khilafat Movement joined hands with congress for the upcoming Non-Cooperation Movement and presented their cause with the help of Congress leaders.

18 A

Ex. The correct sequence of the given events is Dr Satyapal's Incarceration, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and Amritsar Congress Session, 1919. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr satyapal were imprisoned on 9th April, 1919 by the police.
Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13th April, 1919. The Amritsar Congress Session was held on 20th December, 1919.

19 C

Ex. Rabindranath Tagore renounced 'Knighthood' in protest against Jallianwala bagh killings.
Rabindranath Tagore was awarded Knighthood in 1915, two years after the poet received the Nobel Prize for Literature. he returned the title of 'Knighthood' on 31st May, 1919. The Massacre took place in Amritsar on 30th April, 1919, when the crowed on Jallianwala Bagh was fired upon by British Indian Army under General Dyer.

20 C

Ex. Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy, when the 'Rowlatt Act' was passed. It was passed in 1919, despite opposition from Indians. The Rowlatt Act was passed by the British Government to increase their grip on power over the common folk.

21 C

Ex. On 4th February, 1916, Gandhiji made his first public appearance after returning from South Africa in Banaras Hindu University (BHU). He addressed the audience in BHU, the Maharaja of Darbhanga was present in that meeting. The university was founded by the great nationalist leader. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya in 1916, BHU was created under the Parliamentary Legislation BHU Act 1915.

22 B

Ex. Phoenix Ashram of Mahatma Gadhi is the oldest. it was established by Gandhiji near Durban in 1904. Gandhiji's first Ashram in India was established in the Kochrab area of Ahmedabad on 25th May, 1915. The Ashram was then shifted on the bank of the river Sabarmati.

23 C

Ex. Muhammad Ali (MA) Jinnah was not associated with the Home Rule Movement. In 1916. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant launched Home Rule Movements separately. Tilak setup the Home Rule League at the Bombay provincial conference held at Belgaum in April, 1916. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League is September 1916 at Madras. They had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

24 D

Ex. Balgangadhar Tilak launched the Indian Home rule League in April, 1916 at Belgaum. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September, 1916 at Madras. They had the common objective of achieving Self-government in India. There was informal understanding between both the leagues, where in Tilak's league worked in Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka. Berar and Central Provinces. Besant's worked in the rest of the Country.

25 D

Ex. In Lucknow session. 1916 of Indian National congress. Mahatma Gandhi was apprised of the problems of Champaran peasants. The delegation that went to Lucknow to draw the attention consisted of Pir Munis. Haribansh Sahai and Ramchandra Shukla.

26 C

Ex. In December, 1916, both Indian National Congress and Indian Muslim League held their parties. Lucknow Pact was signed in the joint session. Lucknow Pact agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha Leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and All India Muslim League led by MA Jinnah.

27 C

Ex.

28 D

Ex. LMT, India's first and Asia's largest liquid-mirror telescope, is commissioned at the Devasthal Observatory of Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES) in Nainital (Uttarakhand).
ARIES is an autonomous institute under Department of Science and Technology.
LMT will observe asteroids, supernovae, space debris and all other celestial objects.
Built by astronomers from India, Belgium and Canada, LMT employs a rotating mirror made up of a thin film of liquid mercury (a reflective liquid) to collect and focus light.
LMT, having a primary mirror that is liquid, cannot be turned and pointed in any direction and watches the sky as the Earth rotates.

29 A

Ex. A study has thrown light on how Maya people fortified their maize with chemical process known as 'nixtamalization.
Nixtamalization is a method by which the ancient people of Mesoamerica (a term used to describe Mexico and Central America) like the Maya used to soak and cook their maize in an alkaline solution and make it more palatable, nutritious and non-toxic.
Process ensures that maize contains amino acids, calcium and Vitamin B2, which can be utilised by the human body. It also eliminates certain mycotoxins present in maize.

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30 C

Ex. France is set to sign a U.S.-led multilateral agreement called the Artemis Accords.
WHAT ARE ARTEMIS ACCORDS?
It was announced by NASA, the U.S. civil space agency, in 2020.
It is a set of guidelines surrounding the Artemis Program for crewed exploration of the Moon.
This agreement is for lunar exploration and beyond, with participation of both international partners and commercial players.

31 D

Ex. earlier.)

32 D

Ex. Iran started transfer of Russia goods to India by using International North-South Transit Corridor (INSTC).
INSTC is a multi-modal transportation network, first envisaged in 2000 by Russia, India and Iran, to promote transportation cooperation among the Member States.
INSTC connects Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to Caspian Sea via Iran and is then connected to Saint Petersburg and North European via Russia.
Currently, it has 13 members: India, Iran, Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Turkey, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Ukraine and Syria.

33 A

Ex. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), in its Special 301 report, retained India on its Priority Watch List along with six other countries namely Argentina, Chile, China, Indonesia, Russia and Venezuela.
WHAT IS SPECIAL 301 REPORT?
It is a report published by USTR which entails details about IPR violations by countries. Violations are accounted indexed to the IPR norms in USA.

34 B

Ex. Released by: Institute for Management Development (IMD)
Highlights:
• India has witnessed the sharpest rise among the Asian economies, with a six-position jump from 43rd to 37th rank, largely due to gains in economic performance.
• Denmark has moved to the top of the 63-nation list from the third position last year.
• Four most important trends found to be impacting businesses in 2022 are
  o inflationary pressures,
  o geopolitical conflicts
  o supply chain bottlenecks
  o COVID
This is different from Global competitiveness report of World Economic Forum.

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35 C

Ex. Prime Minister launched the new portal NIRYAT portal- a one-stop place for all info needed on India's foreign trade.
It will help in breaking silos by providing real time data to all stakeholders.
Important information related to more than 30 commodity groups exported to more than 200 countries of the world will be available.
In the coming time, information related to district wise exports will also be made available.

36 D

Ex. The government has released a draft Development Enterprise and Services Hub (DESH) Bill, 2022 for consultation to replace the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005.
WHAT IS SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES?
SEZ is a specifically delineated duty-free enclave and deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariff.
India recognized the effectiveness of such Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model early and established Asia's first EPZ in Kandla in 1965.

37 B

Ex.

38 C

Ex. India ranked at 180th with a score of 18.9 EPI in EPI 2022.
ABOUT EPI:
EPI, a biennial index, was started in 2002 as Environmental Sustainability Index.
Prepared by: World Economic Forum (WEF) in collaboration with Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy and Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network.
EPI ranks 180 countries on climate change performance, environmental health, and ecosystem vitality.

39 B

Ex. According to the guidelines issued by the Environment Ministry on February 9, 2011, ESZs are created as "shock absorbers" for the protected areas, to minimize the negative impact on the "fragile ecosystems" by certain human activities taking place nearby.
Furthermore, these areas are meant to act as a transition zone from areas requiring higher protection to those requiring lesser protection.
PERMITTED & PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES:
Activities prohibited in an ESZ, such as commercial mining, saw mills, commercial use of wood, etc., apart from regulated activities like felling of trees.
There are permitted activities like ongoing agricultural or horticultural practices, rainwater harvesting, organic farming, among others.

40 C
Ex. It was the UN's first major conference on international environmental issues, and marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.
It was organized in 1972 to coordinate global efforts to promote sustainability and safeguard the natural environment with the theme 'Only One Earth'.
122 countries adopted the Stockholm Declaration on to 26 principles and an action plan.
The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is responsible for coordinating responses to environmental issues within the United Nations system.
It was established by Maurice Strong, its first director, after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in June 1972.

41 B
Ex. feedback from their end.

42 A
Ex. • It is the outcome of extra ordinary COP of The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in 2000
• It is called the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
• It is an international treaty governing the movements of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another that may have adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
• It was adopted in January 2000 - as a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity
• It entered into force on September 2003

43 D
Ex. • It is the outcome of The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, COP- 11 held in Kunming, China in 2021
• It calls upon the parties to "mainstream" biodiversity protection in decision-making and recognise the importance of conservation in protecting human health.
• By adopting this, the nations have committed themselves to support the development, adoption and implementation of an effective post-2020 implementation plan, capacity building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety.
• Signatory nations should ensure that the post-pandemic recovery plans contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and inclusive development.

44 A
Ex. • The Himalayan grasslands have the densest population of Bengal tigers, which live alongside Asian elephants and one-horned rhinos.
• The mountains offer refuge for red pandas, golden langurs and takins.
• In remote sections of the Himalayas, at higher elevations, snow leopards, brown bears, lesser pandas, and Tibetan yaks have limited populations.
• The yak has been domesticated and is used as a beast of burden in Ladakh.

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45 A
Ex. • The Type I curve, illustrated by the large mammals, tracks organisms that tend to live long lives (low death rate and high survivorship rate);
• Toward the end of their life expectancies, however, there is a dramatic increase in the death rate.
• They have very good parental care
• These organisms are called as Iteroparous organisms

46 B
Ex. • There are two kinds of grouping for blood used all over the world.
  • ABO grouping
  • Rh grouping
• ABO Grouping
• This grouping is based on presence of absence of two surface antigens on the RBCs - A and B.
• Antigens are chemicals which can induce immune response.
• The plasma also contains two natural antibodies - Antibody-A and B
• During blood transfusion , the donor blood and recipient blood should match
• Unmatched blood will cause clumping
• In persons with blood group AB, the antibodies on plasma are absent. So they are called as universal recipient.

47 D
Ex. • It is also known as African Trypanosomiasis
• Caused by Protozoa (Trypanosoma brucei)
• Vector which spreads the disease are tsetse fly (Glossina species)
• Symptoms
  o first stage - fevers, headaches, itchiness, and joint pains
  o Later stage - confusion, poor coordination, numbness and trouble sleeping
• Curable with medication but is fatal if left untreated.

48 C
Ex. • Protein is a complex organic compound
• Amino acids are building blocks of protein
• There are 20 types of amino acids
• Humans can synthesize 11 of the 20 amino acids
• Amino acids that cannot be synthesized - must be obtained in the diet - called essential amino acids

49 C
Ex. • Bryophytes are non-vascular land plants which are non flowering, and very small
• Example: Mosses and Liverworts.
• They are known to preventing soil erosion
• Reproduction is through spores
• They require both land and water for completing their life cycle and hence are called as "amphibians of the plant kingdom"

50 C

Ex. • Tumour is caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell division
• Gene responsible - oncogene
• There are two types -
• Benign tumour - confined to a particular location - does not spread
• Malignant tumour - Cells divides and invades new locations
• Metastasis - Property of malignant tumour to invade the distant body parts - new tumours.
• Cancer-causing agents are called Carcinogens

51 A

Ex. • NavIC an independent regional navigation satellite system being developed by India.
• It is also known as the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) and aims to provide the most accurate and precise location service to the users of the technology
• Designed to provide accurate position information service to users in India as well as the region extending up to 1500 km from its boundary
• It has essentially 2 parts.
o Part 1- Space segment - made of 7 satellites
o Part 2- Ground segment (receivers on earth)
• Its applications are
o Terrestrial, Aerial and Marine Navigation
o Disaster Management
o Vehicle tracking and fleet management
o Integration with mobile phones
o Precise Timing

52 C

Ex. • Nanoscience is studying nanomaterials and their properties and nanotechnology is using those materials and properties to create something new or different.
• Nanotechnology is the application of nanoscience leading to the use of new nanomaterials and nanosize components in useful products.
• Nanotechnology will eventually provide us with the ability to design custom-made materials and products with new enhanced properties, new nanoelectronics components, new types of "smart" medicines and sensors, and even interfaces between electronics and biological systems.

53 C

Ex. • Dhruv is indigenous developed by HAL
• It is a twin engine, multi-role, multi-mission new generation Light Helicopter both for military and civil purpose
• It has Shakti engine
• Variants - Dhruv Mk-I, Mk-II, Mk-III & Mk-IV.
• Mk-1 can mitigate low visibility during search and rescue operations even at night.
• Mk-III has a glass cockpit which will be used for search and rescue, special operations and coastal surveillance.

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54 C

Ex. • Satellites in geostationary orbit circle Earth above the equator from west to east following Earth's rotation
• Thus angle of inclination is zero
• Geostationary orbit, therefore, is really just a special type of equatorial orbit - It is subset of geosynchronous orbit
• There is only one geostationary orbit
• Angular velocity of the satellite is equal to angular velocity of earth i.e., they travel at exactly the same rate as Earth - Period of revolution of satellite is equal to period of rotation of earth
• This makes satellites in geostationary appear to be 'stationary' over a fixed position.
• They are placed nearly at an altitude of 36000 Km from earth surface

55 A

Ex. • Stem cell is a cell that does not yet have a specific job in the body
• Renew themselves
• Induced to become cells with specific functions
• Stem cell could be regarded as one of the basic building blocks of the human body
• Stem cells originate from two main sources, adult body tissues and embryos.

56 D

Ex. All option are documents of the UK Constitution.

57 A

Ex.

58 B

Ex. All options are sources of the UK Constitution.

59 C

Ex. The Protection of Human Rights Amendment Act 2019, added all the points in the organisation.

60 A

Ex. Article - 22 is - "Protection against arrest & detention in certain cases.

61 B

Ex.

62 B

Ex.

63 D

Ex. All 5 - points are known as Panchsheel.

64 C

Ex. All options are related to the Second Schedule. Part-B is omitted.

65 B

Ex.

66 D

Ex.

67 A

Ex.

68 D

Ex. All options are correctly sequenced

69 D

Ex.

70 C

Ex.

71 C

Ex.
- According to the India State of Forest Report 2015, forests cover 21.34% of the total geographical area of the country
- Madhya Pradesh has the largest total forest cover, followed by Arunachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- Mizoram, with 88.93 % of forest cover has the highest forest cover in percentage terms, followed by Lakshadweep.

72 C

Ex.
- Haze: It is caused by smoke or dust in industrial areas or when there is unequal refraction of light in air of different densities in lower atmosphere. This is seen in regions of low humidity [Relative humidity < 75%].
- Mist: It occurs in areas of high humidity where relative humidity is 75% +. Condensation of water vapor in air causes small water droplets to float about in lower atmosphere forming clouds.
- Fog: These are formed when water vapors condense on smoke or dust particles. A dense ground cloud is formed reducing visibility. Although fogs are seen in tropics and temperate areas, they are denser in high and middle latitudes than tropics. Fogs are more common overseas than land and prevalent in coastal areas.

73 D

Ex.
- The Prime Minister of India appreciated the efforts of Lahari Bai, of the Baiga tribe who has been engaged in the conservation of more than 150 varieties of millet.
- The Baiga Tribe is one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- They reside in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- Traditionally, the Baiga lived a semi-nomadic life and practised slash-and-burn cultivation. Now, they are mainly dependent on minor forest produce for their livelihood.
- They practise a form of shifting cultivation called, "Bewar."
- Mahua is an important aspect of Baiga's food and drink. It is an intoxicant prepared from the fermentation and distillation of the flowers of the Mahua tree.
- Tattooing is an integral part of Baiga culture, every age and body part has a specific tattoo reserved for the occasion.

74 C

Ex.
- The Mukundra Tiger Reserve (TR) is located near Kota, Rajasthan.
- The park is situated in a valley formed by two parallel mountains viz. Mukundra and Gargola.
- The 4 rivers (Ramzan, Ahu, Kali and Chambal) form the boundary of the valley.
- It is located on the eastern bank of the Chambal River and is drained by its tributaries.It was notified as a Tiger Reserve (2013) under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and became the 3rd Tiger Reserve of Rajasthan in the form of the Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve.
- The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway will be passing through it.

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75 D

Ex.
- India will be taking over an ambitious hydropower project in Nepal, West Seti, nearly four years after China withdrew from it.
- The Government of Nepal has decided to hand over the agreement of the 750-megawatt (MW) West Seti Hydropower Project and 308 MW SR6 Storage Hydroelectric Project to India's National Hydro Power Company Limited (NHPC).
- West Seti is a 750MW hydro power project.
- It is planned on West Seti river/basin in Seti, Nepal.

76 A

Ex.
- The United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) recently highlighted the loss of mangrove cover on Katchal Island, a part of India's Nicobar archipelago.The Island of Katchal, was earlier referred to as 'Tihnyu' in the local language.
- Katchal is home to both indigenous and non-indigenous people and comprises the Nicobarese Tribes, which are the original inhabitants along with migrated Tamilians, who joined towards the end of the British rule.
- A special permission is required to visit the Island and is not open to tourists or outsiders without the permission and supervision of the local administration.

77 D

Ex. Mehsana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, and Panchmahal).

78 B

Ex. event is called a La Niña.

79 B

Ex.
- Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a Central Sector scheme launched in 2014-15 by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture,Government of IndiaUnder the All India Permit Rules 2021, a tourist vehicle operator may apply online for an All India Tourist Authorization/Permit.

80 C

Ex. Coastal Community Development

81 C

Ex.
- Western dedicated freight corridor is a high speed and high capacity railway corridor that is exclusively meant for the transportation of freight, or in other words, goods and commodities.
- DFC involves the seamless integration of better infrastructure and state of the art technology.
- The other arm is the around 1,500-km WDFC from Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust in Mumbai, touching all major ports along the way.
- The WDFC covers Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.
- It is being funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

82 D

Ex.

83 A

Ex.
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) is the successor to the secretariat of IDNDR and was created in 1999 to implement UN Disaster Risk Reduction strategy.
- The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is a 10-year plan (2005-2015) to make the world safer from natural hazards. Priorities such as, Disaster risk reduction, identification, assessment through legal and policy frameworks, disaster preparedness and use of innovation was adopted.
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework.
- It is a non-binding agreement, which the signatory nations, including India, will attempt to comply with on a voluntary basis.

84 C

Ex.
- Western disturbances are storms that originate in the Caspian or Mediterranean Sea, and bring non-monsoonal rainfall to northwest India, according to the India Meteorological Department (IMD).
- A Western Disturbance, labelled as an extra-tropical storm originating in the Mediterranean, is an area of low pressure that brings sudden showers, snow and fog in northwest India.
- The disturbance travels from the "western" to the eastern direction.
- These travel eastwards on high-altitude westerly jet streams - massive ribbons of fast winds traversing the earth from west to east.
- They gradually travel across the middle-east from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan to enter the Indian subcontinent.
- Disturbance means an area of "disturbed" or reduced air pressure.
- Equilibrium exists in nature due to which the air in a region tries to normalise its pressure.

85 C

Ex.
- Turkey is a country that occupies a unique geographic position, lying partly in Asia and partly in Europe.
- Throughout its history it has acted as both a barrier and a bridge between the two continents.
- Turkey is situated at the crossroads of the Balkans, Caucasus, Middle East, and eastern Mediterranean.
- It is among the larger countries of the region in terms of territory and population, and its land area is greater than that of any European state.
- The country has a north-south extent that ranges from about 300 to 400 miles (480 to 640 km), and it stretches about 1,000 miles from west to east.
- The capital is Ankara, and its largest city and seaport is Istanbul.Turkey is bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the northeast by Georgia and Armenia, on the east by Azerbaijan and Iran, on the southeast by Iraq and Syria, on the southwest and west by the Mediterranean Sea and the Aegean Sea, and on the northwest by Greece and Bulgaria.

86 A

Ex.

87 C

Ex.

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88 C

Ex.

89 D

Ex.

90 C

Ex.

91 D

Ex.

92 B

Ex.

93 A

Ex.

94 C

Ex.

95 B

Ex.

96 A

Ex.

97 C

Ex.

98 D

Ex.

99 C

Ex.

100 B

Ex.