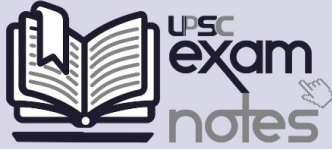




# ANSWERS FOR THE QUESTIONS (APPSC GROUP 1 PRELIMS SPECIAL BOOK)

---



**UPSC EXAM NOTES.COM**

**Abode for Affordable Success**

**TSPSC GROUP 1  
PRELIMS  
21 Questions**

**UPSC MAINS 2022  
18 Questions from our  
Content**

# APPSC GROUP 1 PRELIMINARY EXAM SPECIAL

- Indian Polity
- AP Economy
- Science & Technology
- Environment & Ecology
- AP Geography
- AP BUDGET
- Current affairs
- Mental ability
- AP History

RS.389



**1200+ MCQ's (10 Mock Test)  
Most Probable Questions  
by Subject Experts which  
can Change your Marks**

**DTS ACADEMY INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED PUBLICATIONS**

Support@upscexamnotes.com

9642608080

**1(Answer A).**

### **Key recommendations by TRAI**

The telecom regulator has recommended that all the available bands like 700MHZ, 800MHZ, 900MHZ, 1800MHZ, 2100MHZ, 2300MHZ, and 2500MHZ should be put up for auction

Along with existing bands, TRAI recommended new bands like 600MHZ, 3300-3670MHZ and 24.25 -28.5 also be put for an auction

More than 1,00,000 MHZ of airwaves have been recommended to be put up for auction.

The total spectrum on offer at the price of 5lakh crore for 20 years

**3300-3670MHZ has emerged as the prime spectrum for 5G deployment in India.**

### **Key changes**

- The all India reserve price has been lowered by about 35.5% - 317crores/MHZ from 492Crores/MHZ recommended earlier
- The reserve price of the premium 700MHZ band, nobody auctioned for it earlier. so its price has been cut by 40% to 3,927crore/MHZ from 6,568 crore/MHZ

**2(Answer A).**

Phobos is the innermost and larger of the two natural satellites of Mars, the other being Deimos.

- Both moons were discovered in 1877 by American astronomer Asaph Hall.
- Phobos is a small, irregularly shaped object with a mean radius of 11 km (7 mi).
- Phobos orbits 6,000 km (3,700 mi) from the Martian surface, closer to its primary body than any other known planetary moon.
- It is so close that it orbits Mars much faster than Mars rotates, and completes an orbit in just 7 hours and 39 minutes.

3(Answer A)

Fava bean are rich in L-Dopa and our body Convert it into a Dopamine which is also called a happy hormone

4(Answer B)

Scientists found a brand new species of **parasitoid wasp** in **Bilgiri Rangaswamy** hills of Karnataka

Scientists have named it as *Trieces Irwini* after the American scientist Michael Edward Irwin.

These are recognized to inject their eggs into our bodies of different bugs, killing their host before rising out



Scientists have recorded the *Trieceles* genus for the primary time in a dry deciduous, evergreen and moist forest; **they'll inhabitant in moist climates**

**Sysica Indica**- it is an ant which is blind which is uncommon and is in reddish brown colour, researchers recorded the species for the primary time in India naming it "Sysica Indica"

They dwell with in Asia and American tropics

#### 5. (Answer B)

**Thermo photovoltaic (TPV)** energy conversion is a direct conversion process from heat to electricity via photons.

- A basic thermo photovoltaic system consists of a **thermal emitter and a photovoltaic diode cell.**
- The temperature of thermal emitters varies from about 900 °C to about 1300 °C, although in principle TPV devices can extract energy from any emitter with temperature elevated above that of the photovoltaic device (forming an optical heat engine).

6(Answer C).

## **DECLINE IN NITROGEN LEVELS IN NITROGEN-RICH WORLD**

The most abundant element on the earth is Nitrogen constituting 78% of earth's atmosphere. It is unbelievable that nitrogen rich world is running short of nitrogen.

An imbalance in nitrogen availability has been reported across the globe, with some places having an excess and others a shortage of the element, according to new report

**EFFECTS:** The aquatic and terrestrial life is damaged.

- Plants grow slowly and produce smaller flowers and fruits in absence of nitrogen.
- Their leaves turn yellowish and are less nutritious to insects, birds, animals.
- Cattle grazing in nitrogen deficient areas have less protein in their diet.
- Many forests in North America and Europe have also suffered from nutritional declines for several decades or longer due to same reason.

A team of researchers from multiple institutions pieced the evidence together to get a complete picture. They also looked at questions such as the reasons causing the decline and the consequences. Tropical and boreal forests maybe particularly vulnerable, Mason added.

---

**Plants grow quickly when exposed to high carbon dioxide concentrations, thus their demand for nitrogen also goes up.**

---

7 (Answer: D)

All statements are true

8. (Answer C)

### **What is Recombination?**

The process with which virus increases its genetic diversity is called **recombination**

Recombination Occurs when two different lineages of the virus co infect the same cell in the host and exchange fragments of their individual genomes which generates a descendant variant having mutations that occurred in both the original viruses

9.( Answer- D)

A *vector* is an organism that transmits a pathogen or disease without being affected.

We all know mosquito acts as a vector for many diseases like malaria, chikungunya, dengue, Zika, yellow fever etc., one such dangerous species is *Aedes aegypti*.

10 (Answer- B)



‘Strontium’ is a cyber-attack on Ukrainian corporations, media organisations, authorities our bodies, and supposes tanks within the U.S. and the EU.

Strontium (aka Fancy Bear) is an extremely energetic cyber-espionage group.

The group is claimed to be related to the GRU, the Russian Armed Forces’ principal navy intelligence wing. The GRU’s unit 26165 is recognized as Fancy Bear.

11.(Answer A).

Mahad Stayagraha was led by Dr. B. Ambedkar on March 20 March 1920 to allow untouchables to use water in public tank in Mahad, Maharashtra

12. (Answer C)

It is the first zoo to enter into World association of zoos and Aquariums in 2009

It was established in 1960 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha

It is the first zoo to breed white tiger and melanistic tiger

13. (Answer C)

For the purposes of inquiry, the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022 also permits the police to keep track of handwriting, signatures, and other examination of such behavioural attributes which are referred to in Section 53 or Section 53-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

According to the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022 criteria, anyone who is imprisoned, convicted, or held under any preventive detention act will be obliged to give the “measurements” to the police officer or to a prison official.

The following are included in Bill's definition of "measurements"

- finger imprints
- palm print impressions
- footprint impressions
- photos
- iris scan
- retina scan
- physical samples and their analysis
- biological samples and their analysis

14. (Answer C)

There's no fundamental right to reservation or promotion under Article 16(4) or Article 16(4A)

---

**Mukesh Kumar and Another vs. the State of Uttarakhand and others 2020- SC held there is no fundamental right to reservation or promotion under article 16(4) or Article 16(4A) of the constitution rather they are enabling provisions for providing reservation if circumstances so warrant**

---

Article 16(1) and classifications there under especially article 16(4) and Article 16(4A) which are in nature of facilitating provisions, vesting discretion on the government to consider providing reservation for socially and educationally backward sections of the society and to provide reservation in promotion to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively

15. (Answer C)

The base year for CPI -Agricultural labour is 1986-87

16.(Answer D)

Pattanam excavations were the first-ever multidisciplinary excavations undertaken in Kerala state

The main objective of this excavation is to find archaeological evidence that would help to identify/locate an early urban settlement and the ancient Indo-Roman port of **Muziris or Musiri on the Malabar Coast**

17. (Answer C)

UNSCR 1540 is to address the growing threat of non-state actors accessing WMD material, equipment and technology to use it in terrorism and it is a binding obligation

India is not a signatory to Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty of 1968

UN has not agreed on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) yet

18. (Answer A)

Village Palli in Jammu & Kashmir has become first village fully carbon neutral village

19. (Answer A)

Article 100- No discussion can take place in Parliament with respect to conduct of a judge of Supreme Court or High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the president for the removal of judge

20. (Answer D)

Both statements are right

21. (Answer A)

High Court has appellate jurisdiction under Article 266 and under Article 32 to Supreme Court

Supreme Court can only issue writs only Fundamental Rights but High Court Can issue writs on anything

22. (Answer A)

Office of Profit allegations are handled by Election commission of India

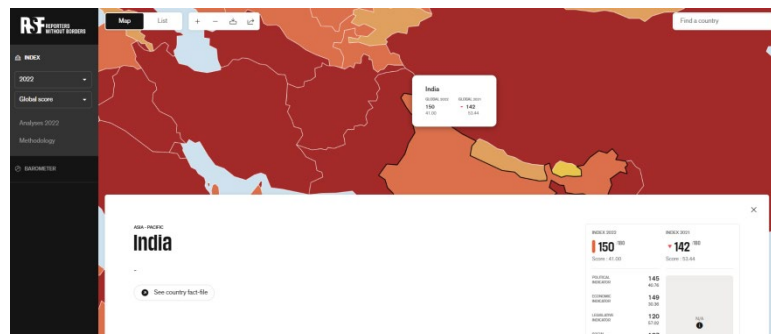
Office of Profit –disqualification under section 9A of People’s representation Act, 1951

23. (Answer C)

May 3 is recognized as World press freedom day by the UN

Press Freedom Index is released by Reporters without borders

India is at 150<sup>th</sup> place in Press freedom Index



24. (Answer D)

2000 rupees note is not printed by Bhartiya Reserve Bank, Note Mudran Private Limited Bangalore, Nashik currency note press, Bank Note Press Devas

25. (Answer A)

Floating Border Outposts (FBOP) on Indo Bangladesh border

Floating border Outposts (FBOP) are named as Narmada, Sutlej and Kaveri, Ganga, Sabarmati, and Krishna

26. (Answer A)

Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) only creates digital records; PM-JAY (Jan Aarogya Yojana) covers health insurance of 5 lakhs

Expenditure occurred through Ayushman bharat is shared between Union and States/UT in a specified ratio

60:40---Union and States/UT

90:10---Union and North eastern states

100%--- Himalayan States J&K, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand

27. (Answer D)

Both statements are true

28.(Answer(D)

All the statements about Ramgiri Vasdhari Wildlife Sanctuary are correct

29. (Answer A)

Creative Economic Outlook report releases by United Nations conference on trade and development (UNCTAD)

30. (Answer A)

1098 is a CHILD helpline number which does not distribute and deliver food

1098 is a child line emergency phone service that provides assistance to children in distress

31. Answer (A)

Payam e-Azadi was published by Azimullah Khan

Payam e-Azadi was a urdu and hindi language newspaper

32. (Answer A)

State shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of only on religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them

No citizen shall, on grounds of only on religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to

1. Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
2. The use of wells, tanks, bathing Ghats, roads and places of public maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to use of the general public

33. (Answer A)

## CAATSA-Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act

What is CAATSA?

CAATSA is a US Law. Under this federal law, American Government impose sanctions on any country that has "significant transactions with Iran, North Korea and Russia"

According to this law, Economic and Financial Penalties are imposed on any nation which transacts with Russia on Norms. This law has been in force since 2017

34. (Answer D)

- Mullaperiyar dam is constructed on Periyar river and it is 126 years old dam
- Periyar river originates from Shivgiri hills of Western Ghats, in Tamil Nadu and flows through the Periyar National Park(Kerala)
- Tamil Nadu maintained dam for several purposes like irrigation, drinking water, and Hydro-electric power generation
- Supreme court ordered for reconstruction of the dam with expert committee with members from Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- Muthirapuzha, Mullayar, Cheruthoni, Perinjankutti are the tributaries of Periyar river

35. (Answer A)

Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Parliamentary official language committee

36. (Answer C):



- It is situated in Odisha and it is Asia's largest teak and Sal forest
- It was named after the wife of British officer
- Barbara forest will be open for everyone soon, it is to encourage ecotourism in the state

37. (Answer B)

Energy and Climate Index released by NITI Aayog

38. (Answer A)

PRAAPTI portal is maintained by Union Ministry of power

It is a web portal maintained by Union Power Ministry, PRAAPTI stands for payment ratification and analysis in power procurement for bringing transparency in invoicing generators

39. (Answer A):

ADB Finance bank is funding for the urban development of Nagaland

40. (Answer A)

KAVACH: Indigenously developed automated train protection system designed to improve train safety

Indian technology which prevents trains from colliding, it was developed in 2012 under the name of Train collision avoidance system (TACS)

41. Answer: A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3

Operation Ganga- Ukraine evacuation

Operation raahat- Yemen evacuation

## Operation Devi Shakti-Afghanistan

Mission vande Bharat –to bring back home Indians amidst covid pandemic

42. (Answer C)

Russia share border with Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Estonia, Finland, Kazakhstan, North korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Norway, Poland , and Ukraine

43. (Answer D)

All the Statements are correct



44. (Answer B)

Second Carnatic war was ended with the treaty of Pondicherry

- Although the French gained the Northern Sircars, Dupleix was criticized by the French authorities because of heavy losses to the French company.
- Dupleix was called back to France. He was replaced by Charles – Robert Godeheu who signed the Treaty of Pondicherry.

As per the treaty, the English and the French were to indulge only in commercial activities in India and not interfere in sub-continental political affairs

45. (Answer-D)

All the statements are correct

46. (Answer-D)

All the statements are correct

47. (Answer B)

1. First Carnatic war ended with a treaty called Aix-la-Chappelle, under this treaty British got Madras back and French got Quebec (Canada)
2. Second Carnatic war ended with a treaty called “**Treaty of Pondicherry**”, under this treaty English and French has to indulge only in Commercial activity not in local Political system
3. Third Carnatic war ended French challenge in India, British started establishment in India

48. Answer (C)

Both the statements are correct

*Primary sector* includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry, farming, mining and quarrying

The process which depends upon biological process of animals and availability of fodder

When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of Primary sector

It is called primary sector because it forms base for all other products we subsequently make

This sector is also called **agriculture sector**

49. Answer (D)

### **Demand Deficit Unemployment**

- It is the biggest cause of unemployment.
- It happens during a recession when companies experience a reduction in the demand for their products or services.
- They respond by cutting back on their production, making it necessary to reduce their workforce within the organization.
- The workers are laid off due to its effect.

50. (Answer-A)

a-2 b- 1 c- 4 d- 3

### **Demand Deficient Unemployment**

- It happens during a recession when companies experience a reduction in the demand for their products or services.

- They respond by cutting back on their production, making it necessary to reduce their workforce within the organization.

### **Frictional Unemployment**

- It refers to those workers who are in between jobs.
- If a worker recently quit or was fired and is looking for a job in an economy that is not experiencing a recession.

### **Structural Unemployment**

- It happens when the skill set of a worker does not match the skills demanded by the jobs available or when workers are available but are unable to reach the geographical location of the jobs.

### **Seasonal Unemployment:**

It happens when some people are unable to find jobs during particular months of the year, people usually depends upon agriculture has this problem

### **Disguised Unemployment:**

This happens when a particular work requires 10 people, but there are 15 people for that work. So the 5 people are considered under disguised unemployment

51. (Answer D)



## Voluntary unemployment

It happens when a worker decides to leave a job because it is no longer financially compelling.

An example is a worker whose take-home pay is less than his or her cost of living

## Causes of Unemployment

There are various reasons from both the demand side (employer) and the supply side (worker).

**Demand-side** reductions may be caused by **high-interest rates, global recession and financial crisis**.

**Supply-side frictional unemployment and structural employment** play a great role.

52. (Answer B)

## Understanding Unemployment

It does not include individuals who have stopped looking for work in the past four weeks due to various reasons.

People who are not actively seeking a job but do want to work **are not classified as unemployed**.

People who are not looked for a job in the past four weeks but actively seeking one in the last year are called the "**Marginally attached to the labour force**".

People who have **given up looking for a job** are called "**Discouraged Workers**".

### 53. (Answer B)

The constituent assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee.

### Committees of the Constituent Assembly

- The Constituent Assembly worked with the help of a large number of committees and subcommittees. Committees are of two types: those that deal with procedural matters and those that are of material importance.
- The most important committee is the Drafting Committee. Dr. Ambedkar is the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- The Constituent Assembly appointed 22 committees to deal with various tasks in the preparation of the constitution, of these, 8 are Main Committees and other Subcommittees.

### Major Committees

- Union Power Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel
- Drafting Committee – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel. This committee had the following sub-committees:

- Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani
- Minorities Sub-Committee – H.C. Mukherjee
- North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee – Gopinath Bardoloi
- Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee – A.V. Thakkar
- Rules of Procedure Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Steering Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad

54. (Answer: C)

Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV (Arts. 36 to. 51) of the Constitution of India aim to establish social and economic democracy / justice through a welfare state.

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) is enshrined in Part-IV (Article 36 to 51) of the constitution. It guarantees social and economic democracy and tries to establish a welfare state. These are the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.

The Constitution lays down certain **Directive Principles of State Policy**, which though **not justiciable**, are ‘**fundamental in governance of the country**’, and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws and policies.

**Article 37** of the Constitution states that the provisions contained in this Part (IV) shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down

are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. Hence, they impose a moral obligation on the state authorities for their application.

### 55.(Answer B)

Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha is listed in Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The seats are allocated to each state mainly on the basis of its population.

Each of the two Houses of Parliament has different bases of representation.

- The Rajya Sabha represents the States of India. It is an indirectly elected body.
- Residents of the State elect members to State Legislative Assembly.
- The elected members of the State Legislative Assembly in turn elect the members of Rajya Sabha.

Two different principles of representation:

- One way is to give equal representation to all the parts of the country irrespective of their size or population. This may be called a symmetrical representation.
- On the other hand, parts of the country may be given representation according to their population.
- This second method means that regions or parts having larger population would have more representatives in the second chamber than regions having less population.

- In Rajya Sabha, **states are represented proportionally to their relative populations.**
- *For example*, the **number of seats allocated in Rajya Sabha to Uttar Pradesh alone is significantly higher than that of combined north-eastern states.**
- The number of members to be elected from each State has been fixed by the fourth schedule of the Constitution.

Thus, we can conclude that **representation to states in the Rajya Sabha is given in proportion to their population.**

#### **56. (Answer B)**

As per the Constitution of India, a new All India service can be instituted with only on the initiative of Rajya Sabha. Article 312 of the constitution says

“Notwithstanding anything in [Chapter VI of Part VI or Part XI], if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all India services [(including an all-India judicial service)] common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.”

#### **57. (Answer D)**

The term and idea of the Preamble was borrowed from Constitution of United States of America. American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. However, the language of the Preamble is borrowed from

Constitution of Australia. At the same time, the ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity come from French Constitution.

### **58. (Answer A)**

Charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India, however the company's monopoly in trade with china and trade in tea with India was kept intact. Thus, trade with India for all commodities except Tea was thrown open to all British subjects. This lasted till 1833 when the next charter abolished the trade of the company.

### **Objectives of the Charter Act of 1813**

- The main object of the charter act of 1813 was to extend the control over the company for another 20 years.

### **Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813**

- This act of charter 1813 maintained the jurisdiction of Crowns over the British companies in India.
- Their Monopoly was broken with every other company, but opium, tea, and China's trade were still happening. For another 20 years, the rule of the corporation was extended.
- It gave the local government the opportunity and ability whose taxes were under the supreme court jurisdiction. As a result of this, it held the company's division by 10.5 percent.
- The Charter act of 1813 allowed many Indian authorities and Indian Court to rule over British European topics.

- The Charter act of 1813 gave many missionaries the freedom to enter India and engage in various religious practices. Within the headquarters in Calcutta, the missionary was successful in obtaining British India's Bishop appointment.
- The Charter act of 1813 was also called the financial current, which was used to support the reincarnation of Indian literature and the advancement of science and greater functions or responsibilities for the Corporation in India's education sector having it under their control. For this purpose, 100000 rupees, we decided to put aside.

59. (Answer A)

*Inter State council* is a constitutional body set up on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India by a Presidential Order

60. (Answer D)

Constituent Assembly was not directly elected on the basis of adult franchise but it did comprise representatives from all the sections of the society. It included all the important personalities with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah.

61. (Answer A)

The Directive Principles of the State Policy are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them.

62. (Answer C)



The Article 80(4) of the Constitution of India states that the representatives of each state in the Council of State shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.

**63. (Answer D)**

The Thirty-Sixth Amendment Act, 1975 to the Constitution of India Sikkim was made a full-fledged State of the Indian Union. It also omitted the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

**64. (Answer A)**

Eighty-Ninth Amendment Act, 2003 bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, i.e., the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Article 338) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338-A).

**65. (Answer C)**

The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It succeeded the Federal Court of India which was established under the Government of India Act of 1935. The current jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India is greater than that of its predecessor.

**66. (Answer D)**

The minimum number of Judges of the Supreme Court required for hearing any case involving interpretation of the Constitution of India is five. It is designated as the Constitutional Bench

67. Answer (B)

The Pir Panjal is the longest and the most important range of Himachal or lesser Himalaya.

68. Answer (A)

**patli dun** is not a longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and shiwaliks.

69. Answer (A)

The **Chotanagpur plateau** marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river.

70. (Answer B)

Individual—>population—>community—>biome

71.(Answer A)

A group of organisms usually of same species, occupying a defined area is known as Population

72. (Answer D)

Tundras are present in north and south poles with extreme cold weather, hence don't support any vegetation growth.

73. Answer (B)

It was first enacted as an ordinance to suppress Quit India Movement during the British era.



To deal with the Naga insurgency ('Free Sovereign Naga Nation, later turned into Naga rebellion') in the Assam region

It is considered a mini AFSPA.

The Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983.

To battle against the Khalistan movement in the 1980s.

AFSPA was withdrawn in 1997. While the Punjab government withdrew its Disturbed Areas Act in 2008, it continued in Chandigarh until September 2012.

AFSPA gives power to army forces to kill, search houses and destroy any property that is "likely" to be used by insurgents in areas declared as "disturbed areas"

74. Answer (B)

Only the Governors of the States and the Administrators of the Union Territories declare areas in the concerned State or the Union Territory as 'disturbed'. **So Statement 2 is incorrect**

75. Answer (c)

**Uniform Civil Code** has References in British India. British has Submitted its Report in 1935 and it mentioned in the report that need of the Uniformity in Indian Laws relating to the matters of Crimes, Evidences and Contracts Specifically mentioned that Personal Laws of Hindu and Muslims are Must Kept Outside of It

**Article 44:**

The Main Objective of Article 44 of the Directive Principles of The State Policy is to address the Issues of Discrimination against Vulnerable Groups and to Harmonise Diverse Cultures into the Integral part of India

Dr Ambedkar said "UCC is desirable but it will be Voluntary" - State can decide whenever it thinks everyone is ready for it i.e. Social Acceptance

**So both statements are correct**

76. Answer (D)

All the statements are true

Above all freedom of religion is made the subject of fundamental rights, apart from the reasonable restrictions on the grounds of public order, morality and health

77. Answer (A)

NARCL has been incorporated under the Companies Act. It's a bad bank created by the Government in the mould of an asset reconstruction Company

NARCL will pick up bad loans above a Certain Threshold from Banks and would aim to sell them to Perspective buyers of distressed debt

NARCL will also be responsible to value the bad loans decide on what price they would be sold

So only Statement 1 is wrong

78. (Answer c)

Only about 3% of earth's water is fresh water. Of that only 1.2 % can be used for drinking. The rest is present in the form of glaciers, ice caps etc.

79. (Answer b)

Net primary productivity is the rate at which energy is stored as biomass by plants and made available to the consumers in the ecosystem.

80. (Answer c)

Every organism loses energy while respiring in the form of heat or used up in metabolism.

81. (Answer b)

Green plants in the presence of sunlight utilize carbon dioxide in the process of photosynthesis & convert inorganic carbon into organic matter and release oxygen.

82. (Answer b)

Decomposers are also called as saprotrophs decompose dead organic matter of plants & animals by secreting enzymes outside their body on decaying matter. They are called detritus feeders or detritivores.

83. (Answer b)

CFCs react with ozone molecules in ozone layer depleting the layer, forming ozone holes.

84. (Answer b)

Nutrients increase the growth of producers leading to increase the productivity.

85. (Answer d)

*Bacillus thuringiensis* is the 1<sup>st</sup> bacteria used as biopesticide in cotton crop to protect from boll borers.

*Beauveria bassiana* is the best example of fungi used as biopesticide.

Neem tree, sugar apple, mugwort are some of the examples of biopesticide flowering plants.

86. (Answer a)

Based on the energy need, source, biotic components are further divided into 3 types. Producers, consumers, decomposers.

87. (Answer d)

All the mentioned process are functional components and are ecosystem.

88. (Answer Both 1 and 2)

Alagh committee constructed a poverty line based on the nutritional requirements and related consumption expenditure in the rural and urban areas. Rangarajan Committee suggested a poverty line of 22 rupees a day for rural areas.

89. (Answer B)

1. Poverty line estimation in India is based on expenditure levels.

2. Poverty estimation in India is carried out by NITI Aayog's task force.

3. Dadabhai Naoroji estimated the poverty line at 16 to 35 rupees per capita per year in his book “Poverty and unBritish rule in India”

90. (Answer B)

Unemployment, Colonial Exploitation, Population Explosion poor agriculture, the gap between rich and poor, corruption and black money.

91. (Answer D)

Annapurna Scheme was started by the government in 1999-2000 to provide food to senior citizens who cannot take care of themselves and are not under the National Old Age Pension Scheme and who have no one to take care of them in their village.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana focuses on the fresh entrant to the labour market, especially students who have dropped Class X and XII.

92.(Answer D)

1. Disguised unemployment means more people are employed than needed.
2. Structural Unemployment means a mismatch between the jobs available in the market and the skills of the available workers in the market.
3. Frictional unemployment is the time lag between the jobs when an individual is searching for a new job or is switching between jobs.
4. Cyclical unemployment rises during recessions and declines with economic growth.

93.(Answer A)

This committee **recommended shifting away from the calorie-based model** and making the **poverty line somewhat broad-based by considering monthly spending on education, health, electricity and transport.**

It **supported nutritional intake** rather than caloric intake.

The **committee also drew a line based on the cost of living.** The Tendulkar panel stipulated a benchmark daily per capita expenditure of **Rs. 27 and Rs. 33 in rural and urban areas,** respectively.

94.(Answer B)

An MRP method **measures the consumption of five low-frequency items** (clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure) over the **previous year,** and **all other items over the previous 30 days.**

95. (Answer C)

- A bicameral legislature also has the advantage that every decision is reconsidered so the opportunity is to be discussed twice.
- Constitution has given states the option of establishing either unicameral or bicameral legislature.6 states have a bicameral legislature

96. (Answer C)

It provides social security by guaranteeing a minimum of 100 days of paid work per year, to unskilled labour

The wage should be provided based on the Minimum Wages Act 1948.

97.(Answer C)

Odisha and West Bengal supported the Tendulkar Poverty Line while others such as Delhi, Jharkhand, Mizoram etc. supported the Rangarajan report

98. (Answer A)

- Constitution has given states the option of establishing either unicameral or bicameral legislature. 6 states have a bicameral legislature.
- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar
- Karnataka
- Maharashtra
- Telangana
- Uttar Pradesh

99.(Answer D)

- Two types of representation-equal representation or **symmetrical representation-given to all parts of the country. Irrespective of size and population**
- The **second one(equal) is on basis of the population** so regions having larger populations will have more representation.
- In the USA every state has equal representation in the Senate.

- Term of members 6 years **can be re-elected**
- Every two years third members retire and thereby election for those **One-third seats**. Rajya Sabha never fully dissolves and is therefore called a permanent house of parliament.

100. (Answer C)

Both the statements are correct

### **Money bill**

### **Article 109 Special procedure in respect of Money Bills**

**A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.**

**101. Answer (C)**

Coffee, cotton, raw jute, sugarcane, tea, tobacco, groundnut, rapeseed, mustard, and soybean are some of the major commercial crops of India.

**102. Answer (B)**

One of the objectives of PLFS is to measure the dynamics in labour force participation and employment status in the short time interval of three months for only the urban areas in the Current Weekly Status (CWS).

**103. Answer (B)**

The Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, also known as the New START Treaty, enhances U.S. national security by placing verifiable limits on all Russian deployed intercontinental-range nuclear weapons.



The United States and the Russian Federation have agreed to extend the treaty through February 4, 2026.

**104. Answer (A)**

The PRC follows the One China Principle, a core belief that sees Taiwan as an inalienable part of China, with its sole legitimate government in Beijing. The US acknowledges this position but not necessarily its validity.

India does not have any formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan yet as it subscribes to the One China Policy.

India has an office in Taipei for diplomatic functions — India-Taipei Association (ITA) is headed by a senior diplomat. Taiwan has the Taipei Economic and Cultural Centre (TECC) in New Delhi. Both were established in 1995.

**105. Answer (A)**

India will reduce its emission intensity by at least 45 % from 2005 levels by 2030.

**106. Answer (B)**

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are members of that House.

The nominated members of the two Houses of Parliament have no voting right in the presidential election, they have the right to vote in the election of the Vice President.

**107. Answer (B)**

Soft-landing— When a central bank is successful in slowing down the economy without bringing about a recession, it is called soft-landing — that is, no one gets hurt.

The actions of the central bank bring about a recession; it is called hard-landing.

An inversion of the US yield curve to argue that the US central bank will not be able to achieve a soft-landing for the economy and resulted rapid increases in interest rates by the US central bank, the inflation rate for June came in at 9.1 per cent.

Under normal circumstances, any economy would have an upward sloping yield curve. That is to say, as one lends for a longer duration or as one buys bonds of longer tenure — one gets higher yields.

**108. Answer (A)**

Six attack submarines were supposed to be built in India under Project 75I for which sanction had been accorded by the government in 2020

**109. Answer (D)**

An aneurysm is a swelling of the arteries and veins in any part of the body and is caused by the weakening of the walls. It occurs most commonly in the aorta, back of the knees, brain or intestines. If the aneurysm gets ruptured, it can even cause internal bleeding and stroke.



Potential risk factors for aneurysm include smoking, age, high cholesterol, obesity, and hypertension or tissue disorders. Pregnancy can also increase the risk of an aneurysm of the spleen.

### **110. Answer (D)**

The principal tributaries of the **river Brahmaputra** joining from the right are **the Lohit, the Dibang, the Subansiri, the Jiabharali, the Dhansiri, the Manas, the Torsa, the Sankosh and the Teesta** whereas the Burhidihing, the Desang, the Dikhow, the Dhansiri and the Kopili joins it from left.

The tributaries of the Chambal include **Shipra, Choti Kalisindh, Sivanna, Retam, Ansar, Kalisindh, Banas, Parbati, Seep, Kuwari, Kuno, Alnia, Mej, Chakan, Parwati, Chamla, Gambhir, Lakhunder, Khan, Bangeri, Kedel and Teelar.**

The important tributaries of the Yamuna River are **Tons, Chambal, Hindon, Betwa and Ken.** Other small tributaries of the Yamuna River include the Giri, Sind, Uttangan, Sengar and the Rind.

Krishna tributaries are the **Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Bhima, the Tungabhadra and the Musi.**

Kabini river is major tributary of Cauvery

### **111. Answer (B)**

Lord Dalhousie has started Indian Postal Service in India

**112. Answer (B)**

It also flagged the inability of marketplace sellers to move out of the platform ecosystem, given that the value created by these small players is stored with the larger platforms. With this in mind, ONDC aims to transform the marketplace ecosystem from an operator-driven platform-centric model to a facilitator-driven interoperable decentralised network.

**113. Answer (D)**

Osgood-Schlatter disease is caused by irritation of the bone growth plate. Bones do not grow in the middle, but at the ends near the joint, in an area called the growth plate. While a child is still growing, these areas of growth are made of cartilage instead of bone. The cartilage is never as strong as the bone, so high levels of stress can cause the growth plate to begin to hurt and swell.

**114. Answer (D)**

All of the above-mentioned statements are correct.

**115. Answer (D)**

India was promised a Dominion status after World War II

**116. Answer (A)**

The law on remissions Under Articles 72 and 161 of the Constitution, the President and Governors have the power to pardon, suspend, remit, or commute a sentence passed by the courts.

The President and Governors do not independently exercise their power when disposing of mercy petitions or pleas for remission or commutation, but only on the advice of the appropriate governments.

**117. Answer (B)**

The northeastern states of Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya got statehood in 1972

The North Eastern Council was founded in 1971 as an Advisory body.

**118. Answer (C)**

Legislated the seeds act is passed under the leadership of Indira Gandhi rest were passed under the leadership of Nehru.

**119. Answer (D)**

1. The commercial court's act
2. Prohibition of manual scavenging
3. a substantive anti-money law

**120. Answer (A)**

Banking and print media are comes under the government route category in FDIs

Pensions and Insurance come under the Automatic category in FDIs.

**121. Answer (C)**

Both statements are true

**122. Answer (B)**

“CBDC is the legal tender issued by a central bank in a digital form. It is the same as a fiat currency and is exchangeable one-to-one with the fiat currency. Only its form is different.” The digital fiat currency or CBDC can be transacted using wallets backed by block chain.

**123. Answer (D)**

All the statements are true

**124. Answer (C)**

A company or business is said to be “over-leveraged” if it has an unsustainably high debt against its operating cash flows and equity. Such a company would find it difficult to make interest and principal repayments to its creditors and may struggle to meet its operating expenses as well.

In the latter case, the company may be forced to borrow even more just to keep going, and thus enter a vicious cycle. This situation can ultimately lead to the company going bankrupt.

Companies typically borrow in anticipation of demand, and when that does not work out; they find it difficult to sustain the debt burden. This is the reason many real estate companies that took on debt in anticipation of a housing boom went bust when the apartments they planned or built did not sell. A company

that is less leveraged is better placed to manage situations in which revenues fall.

### 125. Answer (B)

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation, the Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) disease is caused by a virus called the Capripoxvirus and is “an emerging threat to livestock worldwide”. It is genetically related to the goatpox and sheeppox virus family.

The current HFMD cases are mainly caused by Coxsackievirus A-6 and A-16. Another pathogen — Enterovirus71 — that also causes the disease is not very prevalent now.

### 126. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

- An mRNA vaccine instructs the body itself to create a part of the virus.
- The Covid-19 vaccines from Pfizer BioNTech and Moderna both use mRNA to deliver a message to the immune system.
- Genetically engineered mRNA instructs cells to make the spike protein found on the surface of the Covid-19 virus.
- The expectation is that the immune system will mount a response against the spike protein and when an actual infection happens, the immune cells will recognize the spike protein and act against it.
- The advantage of an mRNA vaccine is that it requires a smaller dose than a traditional vaccine, given that the required amount of antigen will be created in the body.

### 127. Answer (A)

US and its allies — Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the UK — have launched a new initiative called ‘Partners in the Blue Pacific For “effective and efficient cooperation” with the region's small island nations.

128. Answer (B)

PACS helps farmers to get short-term and medium-term agricultural loans and government-related funds distributed to eligible farmers at their place

PACS are an association of persons, unlike in the case of Joint-stock companies in which just accumulation of capital happens

PACS confers equal rights to all its members without considering their holding of share and their social standing

129. Answer (D)

Both Statements are incorrect

NASA launched the CAPSTONE-new satellite which will test unique lunar orbit for future missions

A microwave oven-sized Cubesat weighing just 25kgs. It is designed to test a unique elliptical lunar orbit

CAPSTONE aims to help reduce the risk for future spacecraft by validating innovative navigation technologies, and by verifying the dynamics of the halo-shaped orbit

130. Answer (D)

The Tenth Schedule or the anti-defection law was introduced in 1985.

It gives the Speaker of the House the power to disqualify legislators who defect from the Party.

131. Answer (B)

Water hyacinth, scientifically known as *Eichhornia crassipes* Mart. (Pontederiaceae), is an aquatic weed common in **waterbodies across South Asia, including India.**

This is **not an indigenous species but was introduced to India during the British colonial rule** as an ornamental aquatic plant from South America

132. Answer (A)

Under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021, abortion is permitted after medical opinion under stipulated circumstances.

2021 Act increased the upper limit of the gestation period to which a woman can seek a medical abortion to 24 weeks from 20 weeks permitted in the 1971 Act.

But this renewed upper limit can only be exercised in specific cases.

133. Answer (D)

All the statements are correct

134. Answer (C)

Both the statements are correct

135. Answer (A)

Russia has promised its ally Belarus delivery of nuclear-capable missiles to take on an aggressive west.

Russia will transfer to Belarus Iskander-M tactical missile systems, which can use ballistic or cruise missiles, in their conventional and nuclear versions

136. Answer (B)

It is located in the state of Assam, covering 42,996 hectares, declared a National Park in 1974.

137. Answer (D)

The Strait of Hormuz is a strategically important strait or narrow strip of water that links the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman

138. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

139. Answer (C)

Lightning is not classified as a natural disaster in India. But recent efforts have resulted in the setting up of an early warning system

140. Answer (C)

Both Statements are incorrect

**Article 51 A (g)** of the Constitution says that it shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests and Wildlife.

**Article 48 A**, The Directive Principles of State policy mandates that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country

141. Answer (A)

The ministry banned polythene bags under 75 microns from September 2021

142. Option-B-Mangrove forests

Mangrove forests grow along the coasts in the salt marshes, tidal creeks, estuaries, mudflats.

They are highly developed in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands & Sunderbans in west Bengal. This vegetation survives in saline water, Sundari is a well-known species of trees of this vegetation.

143. Option-A- Forest Act 1878

Forest Act 1878 divided forests of India into reserved, protected & village forests.

This act was further amended & succeeded by the Forest Act 1927.

144. Option-C-Sunderbans

Sunderbans is a UNESCO World Heritage site & located at the Southeastern tip of the 24 Paraganas district about 110 km from Kolkata. Sunderbans got its name from one of the mangrove plants known as Sundari-*Heritiera minor*.

Sunderbans are a part of the world's largest delta, formed by the mighty rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra & Meghna. It is the largest single block of tidal, halophytic mangrove forests in the world.

145. Option-D-West Bengal

Mangroves are certain shrubs & trees that grow in dense bushes or forests along tidal estuaries, in salt marshes and on muddy coasts. India has a total mangrove cover of 4,975 sq.km. West Bengal has 42.45% of India's mangrove cover, followed by Gujarat at 23.66% & Andaman & Nicobar Islands at 12.39%.

146. Option-D-Sunderbans

The thick vegetation of mangroves is present in Sunderbans, which is located in west Bengal. It is the largest contiguous mangrove forest in the world.

147. Option-A-Andaman Nicobar Islands, Gujarat, West Bengal

The mangrove cover in India is 4,975 sq. km; west Bengal has the highest percentage of area under total Mangrove cover followed by Gujarat & Andaman Nicobar Islands.

148. Option-C-Odisha

149. Option-C-1, 2

150. Option-C

Muthupet-Tamil Nadu; Dharma-Odisha; Kannur-Kerala; Coringa- Andhra Pradesh

151. Option-B-2, 3

Though mangrove trees are adapted to grow in salt water, they require regular flushing with fresh water. They will die if immersed in saltwater all the time.

152. Option-D-1, 2, 3

150.(Answer C)

Both Statements are true

151.(Answer C)

Article 1(2) states that States and their Territories are mentioned in the First schedule of the Constitution

Article 2 Empowers Parliament may add any State by law admitted into Union, or form a New State based on terms and conditions

152.(Answer B)

Article 3 deals with the following things

- Formation of a new state by separation of territory from a state or by uniting two or more states or parts of States
- Increase the area of any State
- Diminish the area of any State
- Alter the boundaries of any State
- Alter the name of the State

It empowered the Parliament to make law relating to the formation of new states and alteration of existing States

153.(Answer C)

Throughout the India a constant and consistent demand was sailing over a period of time and that is **Linguistic States**

Constituent assembly formed Linguistic Province Commission (LPC) to look into the demands of the people, LPC was formed in 1948

Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be formed on the basis on Language in 1953. Shri Potti Sri Ramulu went on fast unto death and he died then Parliament separated State of Andhra Pradesh from Tamil Nadu

154.(Answer D)

All statements are true

155.(Answer A)

Lepakshi temple is located in Andhra Pradesh, built during the era of Vijayanagara Empire.

- The temple is famous for its three shrines, which are dedicated to
  - Lord Vishnu
  - Lord Shiva
  - Lord Veerabhadra.
- The Veerabhadra Temple was constructed by two brothers, Viranna and Virupanna.
- The temple is built in the Vijayanagar architectural style and has beautiful sculptures adorning the walls.
- It is situated atop the Kurmasailam (tortoise-shaped) hill.

- There is a huge Nandi bull made from a single granite stone.
- Lepakshi has many murals from the Vijayanagar Era and the famous sculpture of the snake on the Nagalinga.
- The original structure is said to have been built by Sage Agastya, and finds mention in the Skanda Purana as one of the *108 Saivaite pilgrimage centres of ancient India*.
- The entire temple complex was believed to be re-built by Virupanna, and his brother Veeranna under the rule of Vijayanagara king Achyuta Devaraya.
- The main shrine, the 70-pillared nrutya mantapa, the detailed and beautiful carvings on them depicts gods and artistes playing musical instruments and dancers in various poses and mudras.
- The high ceiling is filled with long panels of fresco paintings.

156.(Answer D)

All the statements are correct

157.(Answer A)

**Lepakshi temple is a good repository of mural paintings of the Vijayanagar Kings.**

- **Hence statement B is correct.**

- **Sanchi is known for sculptures** whose designs are similarly painted in **Ajanta Caves murals**.
  - **Hence statement C is not correct.**
  
- **Indian Mural Paintings** are paintings made on walls of caves and palaces.
  - These pieces of art are symbolic of the life, culture and traditions of the people of the contemporaneous periods.
  
  - The **paintings on the caves of Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta** **and** also on the Bagh caves and Sittanvasal are vivid reminders of great art that flourished centuries ago.

158.(Answer A)

The painting of Ajanta caves is documented as the Chitrasutra of the Vishnudharmottara Purana. This was a verbal tradition, which would have come over many centuries, passed on through guilds of painters. Hence, A is the correct option.

159.(Answer C)

Mural Painting is an oldest human art form, as cave paintings at numerous ancient human settlements suggest, and can be found all over globe. It depict the activities of a particular civilization's people, encapsulating a moment in time, and range from scenes of hunting, gathering, and family life, to religious and funerary scenes. It is a combination of wide variety of artistic style, Realism with a dramatic sense of scale and amazing depth. Hence, C is the correct option

160.(Answer D)

India has a rich tradition of mural wealth. The treatises such as Vishnudharmottara, Silpashastra, Manasollasa, Shilparatna, Narada-shilpa-shastra and Kashyapa-shilpa, discuss at length all aspects of painting, including murals. Hence, D is the correct option.

161.(Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

162.(Answer D)

The Constitution of India states that a State Legislative Assembly must have no less than 60 and no more than 500 members. However, an exception may be granted via an Act of Parliament as is the case in the states of Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram and the Union Territory of Pondicherry Which has fewer than 60 members.

163.(Answer C)

The states having bicameral legislatures are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

The legislative branch of India was the Imperial Legislature council created in 1861 via The Indian Councils Act of 1861.

164.(Answer D)

The expenditure limit for candidates for Lok Sabha constituencies was increased from Rs 54 lakh-Rs 70 lakh (depending on states) to Rs 70 lakh –Rs 95 lakh, by the Election Commission of India.

The spending limit for Assembly consistencies was hiked from 20-28 lakhs to 28- 40 lakhs (depending on states).

All candidates are required to submit their expenditure statement to the ECI within **30 days** of the completion of the elections.

**Law Commission Report (1999):** It stated that state funding of elections is ‘desirable’ provided that political parties are prohibited from taking funds from other sources.

165.(Answer A)

The expenditure amount of Rs 40 lakh would apply in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab and Rs 28 lakh in Goa and Manipur

166.(Answer B)

Andhra Pradesh’s Legislative Council, set up in 1958, was abolished in 1985, and then **reconstituted** in **2007**.

167.(Answer B)

### **Article-169**

The Parliament can abolish a Legislative Council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist) by a simple majority, if the legislative



assembly of the concerned state, by a special majority, passes a resolution to that effect.

**Article 171** of the Constitution, the Legislative Council of a state **shall not have more than one-third of the total strength of the State Assembly, and not less than 40 members.**

**168.(Answer A)**

Article 239 states that the administration of Union Territories.

Article 241 deals with the high courts of the Union Territories.

**169.(Answer B)**

The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected indirectly.

The basis of seat allocation was population.

The composition of the Constituent Assembly was roughly in line with the suggestions of the Cabinet Mission plan.

170.(Answer D)

**Sir B.N. Rau**

Jurist B. N. Rau was appointed the constitutional advisor to the assembly.

Based on the findings and his study of other nations' constitutions, He prepared an initial draft and assisted in the drafting constitution of Burma.

He prepared the original draft constitution and was later appointed a judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague in 1952.

The government of India released a 60 p postal stamp of B.N. Rau in 1988.

171.(Answer C)

The painting's name is derived from the people who have continued a painting tradition that dates back to 2500-3000 BC.

- The Warlis are indigenous people who live primarily along the Gujarat-Maharashtra border.
- The centre subject of a chaukat or chauk is surrounded by scenes depicting fishing, hunting, farming, dances, animals, trees, and festivals in these ritualistic paintings.
- Palaghata (goddess of fertility) is depicted with the Goddesses, whereas those spirits who have taken human form are depicted among the male gods.
- The designs of flora, wildlife, and festivals highlight the closeness of Warli Art to nature. Warli art makes you want to go back in time and look at prehistoric paintings since they have a similar rhythm.

172.(Answer D)

It is an artificially created cave in Chattisgarh's Surguja district. It dates from roughly 1000-300 BC and contains a few paintings and inscriptions in Brahmi script depicting a love story.

- The cave is said to be an addition to the amphitheatre, and it was decorated with paintings. Paintings include dancing couples as well as creatures such as elephants and fish.
- A strong red outline can be seen in the paintings. White, yellow, and black are among the other colours employed. Sitabenga's rock-cut theatre is also close by.

173.(Answer A)

Due to salinity, plants are not able to draw as much water from the soil.

When the soil salinity levels are high enough, the water in the roots is pulled back into the soil. The plants are not able to take in enough water to grow.

- **The major source of salinity problems is usually irrigation water.**
- **Salt-affected soils can be corrected by:**
  - o **Improving drainage:** In soils with poor drainage, deep tillage can be used to break up the soil surface as well as claypans and hardpans, which are layers of clay or other hard soils that restrict the downward flow of water. Tilling helps the water move downward through the soil.
  - o **Leaching:** Leaching can be used to reduce the salts in soils. Adding enough low-salt water to the soil surface to dissolve the salts and move them below the root zone. The water must be relatively free of salts (1,500 – 2,000 ppm total salts), particularly sodium salts. A water test can determine the level of salts in your water.

- o **Reducing evaporation:** Applying residue or mulch to the soil can help lower evaporation rates. As an increase in evaporation increases salinity.
- o **Applying chemical treatments:** Before leaching saline-sodic and sodic soils, treating them with chemicals, to reduce the exchangeable sodium content reduces salinity. Gypsum is the most commonly used to correct saline-sodic or sodic soils.

174.(Answer D)

**Recently, the Ministry of Jal Shakti launched a new version of the India Water Resources Information System (India-WRIS) with new functionalities and features.**

- **India-WRIS WebGIS aims as a ‘Single Window’ solution** for comprehensive, authoritative and consistent data & information on India’s water resources along with allied natural resources in a **standardized national GIS framework**. The project has been jointly undertaken by **CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti and NRSC, ISRO, and DoS in the year 2009**.
- Based on the requirements and data availability, the India-WRIS Web-GIS has 12 major info systems, 36 sub info systems including 95 layers, classified under 5 major groups :
  - o Watershed Atlas
  - o Administrative Layers
  - o Water Resources Projects
  - o Thematic Layers

o Environmental Data

- The basis for all hydro-met observation data is the Water Information Management System (WIMS). Through a secured login, **Central and State Water Agencies** can enter, analyse, validate and manage data for water level (both surface water and groundwater), flow, water quality, sediment and many climate parameters. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Through this portal, **any stakeholder can visualize the information** in a user-friendly manner, as well as download the information in the form of excel reports and graphs. The water information is easily made available to users and the general public, for decision-makers. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **Open to the public, and accessible through the web portal [www.indiawris.gov.in](http://www.indiawris.gov.in)**, this portal contains information related to Water Resources through dashboards for rainfall, water levels & discharge of rivers, water bodies, groundwater levels, reservoir storage, evapotranspiration and soil moisture, as well as modules on water resources projects, water bodies, **hydro-met data availability** and **tools for GIS layer editing.**

175.(Answer A)

In April 2020, as a part of the **National Policy on Electronics**, the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology's**

(MeitY) notified **production linked incentive (PLI) scheme to boost domestic manufacturing** and attract large investments in mobile phone manufacturing and specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.

- The scheme shall extend **an incentive of 4% to 6% on incremental sales (over the base year) of goods manufactured in India** for a period of five years subsequent to the base year as defined. All electronic manufacturing companies which are either Indian or have a registered unit in India will be eligible to apply for the scheme.
- The scheme, is expected on one hand to **attract big foreign investment** in the sector, while also to encourage domestic mobile phone makers to expand their units and presence in India.

176.(Answer B)

**The total amount or weight, or energy content, of (a portion of) organisms existing in a specific area at a particular time, is known as standing crop.**

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Each trophic level has a certain mass of living material at a particular time called as the standing crop. A standing crop is the total dried biomass of the living organisms present in a given environment. It is not limited to the food grains.
- **Statement 2 is correct: The standing crop is measured as the mass of living organisms (biomass) or the number in a unit area.** The biomass of a species is expressed in terms of fresh or dry weight.

177.(Answer D)

Development of environmental statistics plays crucial role in sustainable development. To achieve **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, the ambit of environment statistics needs to cover all components of environment issues, from extent to quality, adaptation and mitigation measures to governance and regulation, so as to enable formulation of appropriate policies.

- **The National Statistical Office (NSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation** has addressed this requirement in **EnviStats-India report**. The report highlights the data on various environmental factors as a means to raise awareness and help focus on the pivotality of environmental concerns.
  
- Recently NSO has released **EnviStats India 2020 report**. The key findings of the report are
  - o The average number of heat wave days increased 82.6%. It was 157 in 2019.
  - o The Particulate Matter size was the highest in Delhi among the metropolitan cities.
  - o Andhra Pradesh had the highest number of slum population followed by Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
  - o Tube well/hand pump remained the primary source of drinking water in rural India.

Biological contaminants are or are produced by, living things. There are many sources of these pollutants:

- o **Pollens**, which originate from plants
- o Viruses, which are transmitted by people and animals
- o Mould, bacteria, which are carried by people, animals, and soil and plant debris.
- o Household pets, which are sources of saliva and animal dander (skin flakes).
- o Droppings and body parts from cockroaches, rodents and other pests or insects.
- o **Viruses and bacteria.**
- o The protein in urine from rats and mice is a potent allergen. When it dries, it can become airborne.
- o Animal dander and cat saliva, house dust, **mites, parasites** etc.

179. (Answer D)

Only about 3% of earth's water is fresh water. Of that only 1.2 % can be used for drinking. The rest is present in the form of glaciers, ice caps etc.

180. (Answer C)

Net primary productivity is the rate at which energy is stored as biomass by plants and made available to the consumers in the ecosystem

181. (Answer D)

**Rare Species:**

Species with small population will move into endangered or vulnerable if the negative factors are continue to operate

Ex: Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox, hornbill etc.

182. (Answer B)

Green plants in the presence of sunlight utilize carbon dioxide in the process of photosynthesis & convert inorganic carbon into organic matter and release oxygen

183. (Answer A)

Scientists from ISRO have mapped out the global distribution of sodium on the moon surface.

184. (Answer D)

All the statements are the reasons for depleting forests

185. (Answer C)

Nutrients increase the growth of producers leading to increase the productivity.

186. (Answer D)

*Bacillus thuringiensis* is the 1<sup>st</sup> bacteria used as biopesticide in cotton crop to protect from boll borers.

*Beauveria bassiana* is the best example of fungi used as biopesticide.

Neem tree, sugar apple, mugwort are some of the examples of biopesticide flowering plants.

187. (Answer C)

Only about 3% of earth's water is fresh water. Of that only 1.2 % can be used for drinking. The rest is present in the form of glaciers, ice caps etc.

188 . (Answer B)

### **Vulnerable Species:**

These are the species whose population has declined to a level where they will move into endangered category in near future if they continue to operate in the same way

Ex: Blue sheep, Asiatic Elephant, Gangetic dolphin

189. (Answer D)

### **Endemic species:**

These species are isolated only in particular location due to natural or geographical barriers

Ex: Andaman teal, nicobar pigeon Andaman wild pig, mithun in Arunachal Pradesh

190. (Answer C)

### **Extinct Species:**

These are the species are not found even after searching in their areas and locations where they may occur. A species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or entire earth

Ex: Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck

191. (Answer A)

Fully sponsored by Center

192. (Answer B)

North east rural livelihood project-World Bank

193. Answer (D)

Both Statements are correct

194. (Answer B)

In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan Villagers have fought against the mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act

195. (Answer C)

The rank of India in SGD Index is 117

196. (Answer D)

The global edition of the SDG Index & dashboard has been released annually since 2016 by SDSN-Sustainable Development Solution Network & the Bertelsmann Stiftung.

197. (Answer A)

Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and relevant

Shape and its latitudinal position doesn't change salinity

198. (Answer C)



The surface of a lake is frozen in severe winter, but the water at its bottom is still liquid because water has got an anomalous expansion

Water attain maximum density at 4 degree Celsius

Water starts expanding at 4degree Celsius so when water freeze, it starts floating and comes up to the surface and hence liquid cold water remains below the layer of the ice surface.

199. (Answer C)

The enclosed seas in the low latitudes record relatively higher temperature than the open seas

Enclosed seas in high latitudes have lower temperature than the open seas

200. (Answer (C))

Gulf Stream raises the temperature as it is warm current, near the eastern coast of North America and the West coast of Europe

While Labrador Current lowers temperature as it is cold current, near north east coast of North America

201.(Answer A)

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has the right to seek the permission of the President before setting up the Supreme Court bench elsewhere in the country.

202.(Answer D)



Article 124 states the establishment and Constitution of the Supreme Court.

Article 137 of the Constitution of India lays down a provision for the power of the Supreme Court to review its judgements.

203.(Answer B)

NCRB was set up under the **Ministry of Home Affairs** in 1986 for collecting and analysing the data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL)

NCRB data is released once a year

Cases of castes-related riots increased by 50 per cent in 2020.

204.(Answer D)

Article 137 of the Constitution of India lays down a provision for the power of the Supreme Court to review its judgements. Per this Article, subject to the provisions of any law made by parliament or any rules made under Article 145, the Supreme Court shall have the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it. The Supreme Court can nullify any decision of parliament and government based on a violation of basic features. It can overrule the impeachment process of the President and Judges which is passed by the parliament based on constitutional validity or basic features.

205.(Answer A)

The constitution of India provides that, Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory.



206.(Answer C)

Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland do not have their high court. North-Eastern states (Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh) share the same High Court in Guwahati.

207.(Answer B)

Judge of the Supreme Court can remain in office till the age of 65 years and gives his resignation letter to the President of India.

208.(Answer A)

Article 222 states that the transfer of the judges

The concept of the single order of the court is taken from the Government of India act 1935

209.(Answer B)

Guwahati High Court was established in the year 1948.

Delhi High Court was established in the year 1966.

Uttarakhand High Court was established in the year 2000.

Manipur High Court was established in the year 2013.

210.(Answer C)

Fathima Beevi was the first woman Judge in India.

211.(Answer C)

The President can appoint a judge of the Supreme Court as an acting Chief Justice of India.

Article 130 says that the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or such other place or places, as the CJI of India may with the approval of the president from time to time appoint.

212.(Answer C)

A revaluation is a calculated upward adjustment to a country's official exchange rate relative to a chosen baseline, such as wage rates, the price of gold, or a foreign currency.

In a fixed exchange rate regime, only a country's government, such as its central bank, can change the official value of the currency.

In floating exchange rate systems, currency revaluation can be triggered by a variety of events, including changes in the interest rates between various countries or large-scale events that impact an economy.

213.(Answer C)

A fringe benefits tax is a tax that is levied on the fringe benefits that are provided to employees and was introduced in FY 2005-06. It was a tax that was to be paid by the employers to the government for having provided those benefits. In the year 2009, the Finance Act, after much debate, finally abolished the fringe benefits tax in India and the abolishment became effective from FY 2010-11.

214.(Answer D)

Foreign investment refers to the investment in domestic companies and assets of another country by a foreign investor.

- Large multinational corporations will seek new opportunities for economic growth by opening branches and expanding their investments in other countries.
- Foreign direct investments include long-term physical investments made by a company in a foreign country, such as opening plants or purchasing buildings.
- Foreign indirect investment involves corporations, financial institutions, and private investors that purchase shares in foreign companies that trade on a foreign stock exchange.
- Commercial loans are another type of foreign investment and involve bank loans issued by domestic banks to businesses in foreign countries or the governments of those countries.

215.(Answer B)

Elasticity is an economic measure of how sensitive one economic factor is to changes in another.

- For example, changes in supply or demand to the change in price, or changes in demand to changes in income.

- If demand for a good or service is relatively static even when the price changes, demand is said to be inelastic, and its coefficient of elasticity is less than 1.0.
- Examples of elastic goods include clothing or electronics, while inelastic goods are items like food and prescription drugs.
- Cross elasticity measures the change in demand for one good given price changes in a different, related good.

216.(Answer C)

Rashtriya Barh Ayog or the National Flood Commission (NFC) was set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of India in 1976 to study India's flood-control measures.

This was done after the projects launched under the National Flood Control Program of 1954 failed to achieve much success.

217.(Answer C)

1. Imports increase than exports, so Statement 1 is Incorrect

218.(Answer C)

Conspicuous consumption is a term coined by American economist and sociologist Thorstein Veblen.

- Conspicuous consumption can be applied to luxury goods that are easily recognizable as high-end, expensive items.
- Tech, cars, and clothing can all be examples of items related to conspicuous consumption.
- Conspicuous consumption is often done to show a specific social status or class.
- While this type of consumption is often associated with wealthy people, anyone from any economic class may be a conspicuous consumer

219.(Answer D)

Inflation has the following effects on the distribution of wealth:

- Usually, during inflation, most people experience a rise in their income levels.
- Some people might gain at the cost of others. As the sellers will be able to sell the goods at a higher rate to their customers due to inflation.
- A certain set of people gain because their money income rises faster than the prices.
- A different set of people lose because prices rise faster than their incomes during inflation.

220.(Answer A)



Keshvananda Bharati Case

221.(Answer D)

Both statements are true

222.(Answer D)

The conduct of judges cannot be discussed-conduct concerning the discharge of duties cannot be discussed by parliament or state legislature.

EXPENSES FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND OF STATE-salary, allowances, Pension, Administrative expense charged from the consolidated fund- No Voting is allowed.

223.(Answer D)

Article 224 – Appoint of additional and acting judge

Article 228 – Transfer of certain cases

Article 219 – oath and affirmation

Article 231 – Common high courts for two or more states

224. (Answer D)

It is available against the Government, Inferior courts, Administrative tribunals, Persons in charge of public duty and officers.

225. (Answer B)

226. (Answer A)

It also flagged the inability of marketplace sellers to move out of the platform ecosystem, given that the value created by these small players is stored with the larger platforms. With this in mind, ONDC aims to transform the marketplace ecosystem from an operator-driven platform-centric model to a facilitator-driven interoperable decentralized network.

227. (Answer A)

Osgood-Schlatter disease is caused by irritation of the bone growth plate. Bones do not grow in the middle, but at the ends near the joint, in an area called the growth plate. While a child is still growing, these areas of growth are made of cartilage instead of bone. The cartilage is never as strong as the bone, so high levels of stress can cause the growth plate to begin to hurt and swell.

228. (Answer D)

All of the above-mentioned statements are correct.

229. (Answer D)

While Harappa and Mohenjodaro are situated in Pakistan, the important sites excavated in India are Lothal, and Dholavira in Gujarat, Rakhigarhi in Haryana, Ropar in Punjab, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, etc

230.(Answer C)

The two major sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation, along the Indus River—the cities of Harappa in the north and Mohenjodaro in the south—showcase one of the earliest examples of civic planning.

Harappa and Mohenjodaro are situated in Pakistan.

231. (Answer D)

Statues in stone, bronze or terracotta stone are two male figures—one is torsion red sandstone and the other is a bust of a bearded man in soapstone.

The four-inch-high copper figure of a dancing girl Found in Mohenjodaro, this exquisite casting depicts a girl whose long hair is tied in a bun.

232. (Answer D)

Both statements are correct

233. (Answer A)

They worshipped both male and female deities

They do not possess great temples and horse-drawn chariots in warfare

234. (Answer D)

Terracotta is a type of earthenware, a clay-based unglazed or glazed ceramic, where the fired body is porous. The Indus Valley people made terracotta images also but compared to the stone and bronze statues the terracotta representations of the human form are crude in the Indus Valley.

235. (Answer D)

The bust of the bearded man was found in Mohenjo-Daro and its figure was made of Steatite.

Male Torso was found in Harappa (the only major art element found in Harappa) and made from Red Sandstone.

236. (Answer D)

Harappan civilisation is the first known urban culture in India. They built the earliest cities complete with town planning, sanitation, drainage system and broad well-laid roads. They also built double-storied houses of burnt bricks each one of which had a bathroom, a kitchen and a well.

237. (Answer C)

The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel-made wares, very few being hand-made. Polychrome pottery is rare and mainly comprises small vases decorated with geometric patterns. Red and black pottery of various types is also found. Plain pottery dominates over painted pottery.

238. (Answer D)

In the architectural field, Harappa Civilisation had made significant progress. It is the first known urban culture in India. Houses, markets, storage facilities, offices and almost every basic thing are organized in a grid-like pattern. Roads were cut crossways each other's at 90-degree and the city was organized into blocks design and also an extremely developed drainage system.

239. (Answer A )

The Lost Wax technique was known during Harappa Civilisation for making bronze statues and the ‘Dancing Girl’ statue is a famous example and it is perhaps the first copper statue in the world.

Various seals are also found which were usually made of steatite, and occasionally of agate, copper, and terracotta, and even gold and ivory with beautiful figures of animals, such as unicorn bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, bison, goat, buffalo, etc. It appears that the seals were also used as amulets, carried on the persons of their owners, perhaps as modern-day identity cards. The purpose of producing seals was mainly commercial.

240. (Answer B )

The doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie as per which any princely state or territory under the British East India Company would automatically be annexed if the ruler died without a male heir. States annexed under this policy were:

1. The States of Satara (1848 AD)
2. Jaipur (1849 AD)
3. Sambhalpur (1849 AD)
4. Bahat (1850 A.D)
5. Udaipur (1852 AD)

6. Jhansi (1853 AD)

7. Nagpur (1854 AD)

241. (Answer D)

**Ashta Pradhan** was a system of ministerial delegation for better administration in the Maratha empire.

- The advisory council was set up by the Maratha emperor **Shivaji**
- It was formed in the year **1674**.
- The advisory council contributed to his successful military attacks on the Muslim Mughal Empire.
- In the Ashta Pradhans of Shivaji's Cabinet Finance Minister was called **Amatya**.
  - Amatya was responsible for **managing the accounts** of the Empire.
  - It was previously called **Mazumdar**.

242. (Answer C)

- After the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the Maratha ruler Baji Rao II also accepted a subsidiary alliance. several states like:
  - Hyderabad (1798 and 1800),
  - Tanjore (1799),
  - Awadh (1801),

- Bhonsle (1803), and
- Indore(1817) adopted this system.

243. (Answerrrrrr A)

**Holkar dynasty** rulers were the Maratha rulers of **Indore in India** of **Dhangar** origin, who ruled **Indore**.

- The **Holkars** were generals under **Peshwa Bajirao I**, who later established their **dynasty**.
- **Malhar Rao Holkar** rose from the peasants' origins by his ability and **founded the Holkar dynasty**.
- **Malhar Rao Holkar** led the Maratha armies in the **Malwa region** before founding his dynasty.

244.(Answer A)

<b>Name of the Battle</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Battle between</b>	<b>Significance/Outcome</b>
<b>First Anglo Maratha War</b>	<b>1775-1782</b>	<b>British EIC and Marathas</b>	<b>The war was won by Marathas and ended with the Treaty of Salbai</b>
<b>Third Anglo Maratha War</b>	<b>1817-1818</b>	<b>British EIC and</b>	<b>The war was won by the British EIC and</b>

		Marathas	ended with the Treaty of Mandasaur
Second Carnatic War	1748-54	English and French	The war was won by the British and ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry
Second Anglo Mysore War	1780-84	British EIC and Mysore	Hyder Ali died during the second Anglo Mysore war and the war was ended with the Treaty of Mangalore

245.(Answer B)

Second Anglo Maratha War 1803-1805 between British EIC and Marathas

Peshwa of Maratha signed a subsidiary alliance with the British in the form of Treaty of Bassein (1802) which resulted in the second Anglo Maratha war which was won by British

246.(Answer B)

In the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92), Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore and an ally of France, invaded the nearby state of Travancore in 1789 which was a British ally. British forces were commanded by Governor-General

Cornwallis himself. The resultant war lasted three years and was a **resounding defeat for Mysore.**

247 (Answer A)

<b>Name of the Battle</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Battle between</b>	<b>Significance/Outcome</b>
<b>First Anglo Maratha War</b>	1775-1782	British EIC and Marathas	<b>The war begins as a result of the Treaty of Surat between the British and Raghunath Rao</b>  The war was won by Marathas and ended with the Treaty of Salbai
Second Anglo Maratha War	1803-1805	British EIC and Marathas	Peshwa of Maratha signed a subsidiary alliance with the British in the form of Treaty of Bassein (1802) which resulted in the second Anglo Maratha war which was won by British
First Anglo Punjab War	1845-1846	British EIC and Punjab	The war was won by the British EIC and ended with the Treaty of Lahore.

248. (Answer D)

Nana Sahib was the adopted son of Bajirao II.

Narayan Bhat and Gangabai were his father and mother.

- He was denied his pension and title.
- In Maratha Empire, he was an **Indian Peshwa**.
- The **rebellion of Kanpur** was led by him.
- He believed that he deserves a pension from the British East India company.
- But the company refused to continue his pension followed by the death of his father.
- Due to these British policies.
  - He decided to revolt against the British.
  - In Kanpur, the British garrison was forced to surrender by him.
  - He was one of the important and famous leaders of the revolt of 1857.

249.(Answer A)

British Governor General during Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92) was Lord Cornwallis.

250.(Answer C)

Baji rao II, He concluded the **Treaty of Bassein in December 1802**, in which the British granted to restore **Baji Rao II as Peshwa**, in the account for allowing in Maratha territory- a force of **6000 infantry troops** complete with guns and officered by British, paying for its support and accepting the stationing of a long-standing **British political representative (Resident)** at Pune.

251. (Answer B)

- **Chauth** was a **regular tax or tribute** imposed by the **Maratha Empire** in the Indian subcontinent.
- **Chauth** was imposed in the early **18th century**.
- Chauth was an **annual tax nominally levied at 25 per cent** on revenue or produce.
- **Chauth** was levied on the lands which were under the **nominal Mughal rule**.
- The "**Sardeshmukhi**" was an additional 10 per cent levy on top of the Chauth.
- It was started by **Koli Maharaja Som Shah of Ramnagar** and It is a **tribute to the king**.
- **Chauth's** Sanskrit meaning was **one-fourth**.

252. (Answer C)

**Warren Hastings (1772-1785)** was Governor-General of India during the Second Anglo- Mysore War.

- The Second Anglo-Mysore was fought between the years 1780-1784.
- **Treaty of Mangalore** ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War with both parties agreeing to the status quo and exchange of Prisoners.
- The major event of war was the death of Hyder Ali in 1782 and the crowning of the Tippu Sultan.

253.(Answer B)

- **The Treaty of Purandar was signed on 11 June 1665, between the Rajput ruler Jai Singh I, who was commander of the Mughal Empire, and Maratha Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.**
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was forced to sign the agreement after Jai Singh besieged Purandar fort.
- When Chhatrapati Shivaji realized that war with the Mughal Empire would only cause damage to the empire and that his men would suffer heavy losses, he chose to make a treaty instead of leaving his men under the Mughals.
- **Provisions of the Treaty of Purandar(1665):-**
  - a. Shivaji was required to help the Mughals whenever and wherever required.

- b. Shivaji kept twelve forts, along with an area worth an income of 1 lakh huns.
- c. If Shivaji wanted to claim the Konkan area under Vijapurs control, he would have to pay 4 million 40 lakh huns to the Mughals.
- d. He had to give up his forts at Purandar, Rudramal, Kondana, Karnala, Lohagad, Isagad, Tung, Tikona, Rohida fort, Nardurga, Mahuli, Bhandardurga, Palaskhol, Rupgad, Bakhtgad, Morabkhan, Manikgad Raigad, Saroopgad, Sakargad, Marakgad, Ankola, Songad, and Fort Mangad.
- e. Shivaji agreed to meet Aurangzeb at Agra.
- f. Shivaji agreed to send his son Sambhaji as well.
- g. Shivaji's son Sambhaji was tasked with the command of a 5000-strong force under the Mughals.

254. (Answer B)

- The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
- It was based on the idea that in case a ruler of a dependent state died childless, the right of ruling over the State lapses to the sovereign.
- It was used by him to annex the independent Indian States such as the States of Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur.

Gwalior was not annexed under Doctrine of Lapse

255.(Answer B)

van Allen radiation belt is a zone of energetic charged particles, most of which originate from the solar winds that are captured by and held around a planet by that planet's magnetosphere, earth has two such belts and sometimes others may be temporarily created.

256.(Answer D)

Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are terrestrial planets and have a thin atmosphere

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are Jovian planets and have thick atmospheres mostly of helium and hydrogen.

257.(Answer D)

Certain atmospheric gases will create thick atmosphere Atmospheres with abundant hydrogen tend to be thicker as gases will combine with hydrogen for greater mass

258. (Answer D)

The solar winds are most intense nearer the sun, so it blew off a lot of gas and dust from terrestrial planets. The solar winds were not at all that intense to remove gases from Jovian planets.



259. (Answer B)

The early atmosphere largely contained water vapour, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, methane, ammonia, and very little free oxygen.

260.(Answer A)

The distribution of matter and energy was not equal in the early universe.

261.(Answer C)

The earth was in a volatile state during the primordial stage

From crust to core density of material increases, heavier materials sink towards the centre of the earth and lighter one moves towards the surface.

262.(Answer C)

Both statements are correct

263.(Answer A)

In the beginning, all matter forming the universe existed in one place in the form of a tinny ball with an unimaginably small volume, infinite temperature and infinite density- 1st Statement is correct

264.(Answer B)

2 and 3 Statements are correct from the given above

265.(Answer C)



Both statements are correct

266.(Answer D)

All the statements are correct

267.(Answer C)

The asteroid belt lie between Mars and Jupiter

Kuiper belt is located beyond the orbit of Neptune

268.(Answer D)

Ernst Haeckel coined the term Ecology.

A.G. Tansley proposed and coined the term Ecosystem.

Charles Elton was a pro in animal ecology, Chief architect of the concept of the pyramid of numbers, and ecological explosion.

269.(Answer C)

Chemosynthesis is the process of synthesis of organic compounds by bacteria or other living organisms using energy derived from reactions involving inorganic chemicals, typically in the absence of light.

270.(Answer B)

Photosynthesis takes out CO<sub>2</sub> from the carbon cycle. Rest all adds CO<sub>2</sub>

271. (Answer A)



Reserved Forests are regarded as most valuable as far as conservation of forests and wildlife resources are Concerned

Almost One third of the forest is Protected forest declared by the Forest Department

This protected forest is Protected from Further depletion

Unclassed Forests are Other forests which are owned by both Government and Private People and Communities

272. (Answer A)

Decomposers are microorganisms that decay dead organic matter, hence considered as biotic component of an ecosystem.

273. (Answer D)

Fragmentation is a process in which the detritivores break down the detritus into small particles. Dead plant and animal remains are called detritus

274. (Answer D)

Animal wastes like Urea, Uric acid, death of vegetation add nitrogen in the form of nitrates directly into soil.

Coal combustion adds nitrogen to atmosphere and from there it falls back to earth in the form of acid rain which adds nitrogen to the soil.

275. (Answer B)

Food chains are found within the populations of a species.

A food chain illustrates the order in which a chain of organisms feeds upon each other.

A food chain illustrates the numbers of each organism which are eaten by others.

276. (Answer A)

Periyar Tiger Reserve is in Kerala

277. (Answer B)

The temperature of the water changes less rapidly than the temperature of air because water has higher specific heat than air which means larger amounts of heat energy must be added or taken away from water to raise or lower the temperature.

278. (Answer C)

A lake ecosystem is an aquatic food chain containing different trophic levels. The first trophic level is phytoplankton, second is zooplankton. Zooplankton is the primary consumer in aquatic food chains.

279. (Answer B)

Tropical rainforests are rainforests that occur in areas of tropical rainforest climate in which there is no dry season, all months have an average precipitation of at least 60mm and may also be referred to as lowland equatorial evergreen rainforests

280.(Answer A)

Brackish water ecosystems in river deltas are covered by mangroves and are the world's most productive ecosystems in biomass production.

281. (Answer B)

Wetlands are special ecosystems in which the water level fluctuates dramatically in different seasons. They have expanses of shallow water with aquatic vegetation that form an ideal habitat for fish, and water birds.

282.(Answer A)

Periphyton are the organisms which remain attached to stems, leaves of rooted plants .

Neuston are small aquatic organisms inhabiting the surface layer like beetles, back-swimmers etc.

Benthos are found living on the bottom of the water mass.

Nekton are animals which are good swimmers

283.(Answer B)

Lakes are classified based on their nutrient content. They are categorized as Oligotrophic(very low nutrients), Mesotrophic (moderate nutrients), and Eutrophic (highly nutrient-rich)

284.(Answer B)

Eutrophication is the process of accumulation of excess nutrients in a lake or other body of water, frequently due to run-off from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life.

285. (Answer D)

Water with a dissolved oxygen level of less than 8.0 mg/L is potentially polluted.

Water with dissolved oxygen level of less than 4.0 mg/L is extremely polluted.

286.(Answer D)

Crimes in India, Prison Statistics, Accidental deaths and Suicides, Finger Print in India and Reports on Missing women and children in India reports are published by the National Crime Records Bureau.

287.(Answer D)

Indian partner institution is accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with a minimum score of 3.01 on a 4-point scale or figures among the top 100 universities in the National Institutional Ranking Framework.

The foreign partner institutions must be among the world's top 1,000 in the Times Higher Education and QS World University Rankings.

288.(Answer C)



The Chairman will be selected from among those who are not officers of the federal or state governments.

Chairman has 5 years or until he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

289.(Answer C)

Article 239AA of the constitution, which is a provision that provides for special status for Delhi

Article 239AA (3) (b) gives power to Parliament to make laws for the state of Delhi "On any Matter"

Article 239AA has been subject to various litigations since its enactment and its scope was finally determined by the Supreme Court of India in the **NCT of Delhi vs. Union of India** Judgment in 2018.

290.(Answer D)

Single Constitution, Single citizenship, Flexibility of Constitution, Integrated judiciary, Appointment of the Centre, All India Services and Emergency provisions are the Unitary features of the Indian Constitution.

291.(Answer D)

All options are correct.

292.(Answer A)

S.NO	Umbrella Scheme	Schemes include	Budget 2021-22 [Rs. In Crores]
1	Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0	Umbrella ICDS- Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, National Creche Scheme.	20105.00
2	Mission VATSALYA	Child Protection Services and Child Welfare Services	900.00
3	Mission Shakti [Mission for Production and	SAMBAL [One Stop Centre, Mahalia Police Volunteer, Women's	3,109

Empowerment Helpline/  
for Women] Swadhar/  
Ujjawala/  
widow homes  
etc.]

SAMARTHYA

[Beti Bachao  
Beti Padhao,  
Creche,  
Pradhan Mantri  
Matru  
Vandhana  
Yojana,  
Gender/  
Budgeting/  
Research].

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY- Prime Minister's Food Security Scheme for the Poor) is a **food security welfare scheme announced by the Government of India in March 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic in India.**

PMGKY provides 5 kg of rice or wheat (according to regional dietary preferences) per person and 1 kg of dal to each family holding a ration card.

294.(Answer D)

Eight members were appointed by the Central Government (the Ministries of the Central Government).

- Agriculture and Rural Development,
- Commerce,
- Finance,
- industry,
- Food,
- Civil Supplies,
- Civil Aviation
- Shipping and Transport.

295.(Answer C)

**Agri Export Policy (AEP)** was announced by the Government of India in 2018.

The AEP was framed with a focus on agriculture export-oriented production, export promotion, better price realization to farmers and synchronization within policies and programmes of the Government of India.

296.(Answer B)

Air Quality and Health in cities report released by HEI (Health effect institute),  
So Statement 1 is incorrect

297.(D)

**Both the Statements are Correct**

298.(Answer C)

**Both the Statements are incorrect**

Stunting is defined as low height-for-age and is associated with a higher risk of death if not treated properly

Wasting is defined as low weight-for-height and prevents children from reaching their physical and cognitive potential

299(Answer A)

It has 10 observer states namely Australia, China, Japan, EU, Iran, Mauritius, Myanmar, South Korea and the US

300(Answer C)



In 1913, Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lal Har Dayal with Sohan Singh Bakhna as its president which was called as Ghadar Party

The members of this party is immigrants of Sikhs from US and Canada

### **(301-400) Answers**

**301.** Answer (D)

All the Above Statements are Correct

**302.** Answer (B)

**Repo Rate:** The (fixed) interest rate at which the Reserve Bank provides overnight liquidity to banks against the collateral of government and other approved securities under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF).

**Reverse Repo Rate:** The (fixed) interest rate at which the Reserve Bank absorbs liquidity, on an overnight basis, from banks against the collateral of eligible government securities under the LAF.

**Marginal Standing Facility (MSF):** A facility under which scheduled commercial banks can borrow an additional amount of overnight money from the Reserve Bank by dipping into their **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) portfolio** up to a limit at a penal rate of interest. This provides a safety valve against unanticipated liquidity shocks to the banking system.

**Corridor:** The MSF rate and reverse repo rate determine the corridor for the daily movement in the weighted average call money rate.

**Bank Rate:** It is the rate at which the **Reserve Bank** is ready to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial papers. The Bank Rate is published under Section 49 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. This rate has been aligned to the MSF rate and, therefore, changes automatically as and when the MSF rate changes alongside policy repo rate changes.

**303.** Answer (D)

All the above Statements are correct

**304.** Answer (B)

Balance of Payment (BoP)

Definition

It can be defined as a **systematic statement of all economic transactions of a country** with the rest of the world during a specific period usually one year.

Components of BoP

- Current account
- Capital account
- Financial Account and Errors and Omissions.

**305.** Answer (B)

The company has to file its offer document with the market regulator Security exchange board of India (SEBI)

**306. Answer (B)**

Individuals who are employable and actively seeking a job but unable to find a job

It does not include individuals who have stopped looking for work in the past four weeks due to various reasons.

**307. Answer (A)**

When a worker decides to leave a job because it is no longer financially compelling is called Voluntary unemployment, so Statement 2 is incorrect

**308. Answer (B)**

Central Board of direct taxes (CBDT) is a statutory body, so statement 1 is incorrect

It's administrated by the department of revenue under the ministry of Finance, so statement 3 is incorrect

**309. Answer (C)**

**Both Statements are correct**

**310. Answer (C)**

Both statements are correct

**311. Answer (B)**

Foreign exchange reserves are assets denominated in a foreign currency that are held by a **nation's central bank**.

These may **include foreign currencies, bonds, treasury bills, and other government securities**.

**312.** Answer (D)

All the statements are correct

What determines Rupee Value?

The value of any currency is determined by demand for the currency as well as its supply.

When the supply of a currency increases, its value drops.

On the other hand, when the demand for a currency increases, its value rises.

In the wider economy, central banks determine the supply of currencies, while the demand for currencies depends on the amount of goods and services produced in the economy.

**313.** Answer (B)

### **Determining Rupee value in Forex Reserves**

In the Forex market, the supply of rupees is determined by the demand for imports and various foreign assets.

So, if there is high demand to import oil, it can lead to an increase in the supply of rupees in the Forex market and cause the rupee's value to drop.

The demand for rupees in the Forex market, on the other hand, depends on foreign demand for Indian exports and other domestic assets.

So, for instance, when there is great enthusiasm among foreign investors to invest in India, it can lead to an increase in the supply of dollars in the Forex market which in turn causes the **rupee's value to rise against the dollar**.

**314.** Answer (C)

The repo rate is the rate at which the RBI lends money to banks. If the repo rate is high, the banks would have less money to lend, which in turn reduces the purchasing power of people. The reduction in purchasing power reduces demand which in turn reduces inflation

What is Reverse Repo rate?

The interest rate at which the RBI borrows money from banks for the short term is defined as Reverse Repo Rate. The Reverse Repo Rate helps the RBI get money from the banks in times of need.

**315.** Answer (D)

All the statements are correct

**316.** Answer (B)



The Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is a web-based online software application developed and implemented by the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, and Government of India. , SO Statement 1 is incorrect

PFMS started in 2009 with the objective of tracking funds released under all Plan schemes of the Government of India, and real-time reporting of expenditure at all levels of Programme implementation.

**317. Answer (D)**

Countries are evaluated on five Contextual indicators

1. Political context
2. Legal framework
3. Economic Context
4. Socio-Cultural Context
5. Safety

**318. Answer (A)**

Tensions between Protestants and Catholics led to a 30-year period of militant strife, called Troubles

Troubles began in the late 1960s and continued until the signing of the **Good Friday Agreement in 1998**

**319. Answer (C)**



The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the leading international body for the assessment of Climate Change

It is the main source of information and technical assistance for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and the Paris agreement

IPCC will provide all the useful information to the governments to make better policies

IPCC is an organization of governments that are members of the United Nations or the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

**320. Answer (A)**

**Member states** - China, Kazakhstan, India, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

**Observer states** – Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and Mongolia.

**Dialogue partners** -Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia, Nepal, Turkey and Sri Lanka.

**321. Answer (D)**

All the statements are correct

**322. Answer (C)**

The Mauryan pillar capital found at Sarnath popularly known as the Lion Capital, It is also our national emblem

This pillar capital symbolizing Dhammachakrapravartana (the first sermon by the Buddha)

**323. Answer (D)**

Depiction of a monumental rock-cut elephant at Dhauri in Odisha shows modeling in round with linear rhythm. It also has Chandra Gupta Ashoka rock-edict.

**324. Answer (B)**

The cave was donated by Ashoka for the Ajivika sect.

Stupa, vihara and chaitya are part of Buddhist and Jain monastic complexes but the largest number belongs to the Buddhist religion.

**325. Answer (A)**

**The capital originally consisted of five component parts:**

(i) The shaft (which is broken in many parts now)

(ii) A lotus bell base

(iii) A drum on the bell base with four animals proceeding clockwise, so statement 3 is incorrect

(iv) The figures of four majestic addorsed lions

(v) The crowning element, Dharma chakra, a large wheel, was also a part of this pillar, so statement 5 is incorrect

**326. Answer (A)**

The main events associated with the Buddha's life which were frequently depicted were even translated related to the birth, renunciation, enlightenment, Dhammachakrapravartana, and Mahaparinibbana (Death).

**327. Answer (B)**

In 1987, the United Nations Brundtland Commission defined sustainability as, 'meeting needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

**328. Answer (A)**

Ilbert Bill, in the history of India, a controversy bill which was proposed in 1833 that allows senior Indian magistrates to preside over the cases which involves the Europeans

**329. Answer (D)**

Members of the Constituent assembly from the provinces were elected by the Provincial legislative Assemblies.

**330. Answer (C)**

Queen Victoria proclamation 1858 has transferred permanent hold of East India Company on India to the British crown.

Reversed the doctrine of lapse which was introduced by Lord Dalhousie

This proclamation has put Indian administration under direct control of British Crown

**331. Answer (A)**

Swadeshi Movement brought split in Indian National congress as 'Extremists, and 'Moderates'

Extremist leaders are: Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal

**332. Answer (D)**

Aravipuram Movement was launched by Shri Narayana Guru

Sri Narayana Guru's famous message was "One God One Caste One Religion to Mankind" and he did not approve Polygamy and polyandry

Pandita Ramabhai founded Sharda sadan, a school for widows

**333. Answer (D)**

Due to extreme low temperatures the vegetation is very poor, only lichens & mosses are observed. The tundra's are distributed over 55 and 70<sup>0</sup> latitudes and the average temperature precipitation is 15-25cm

**334. Answer (D)**

Functions of an ecosystem include homeostasis, energy flow through food chain, ecological succession, and biogeochemical cycles.

**335. Answer (D)**

An organism that lives on dead or decaying organic matter is called a saprophyte. As they decompose the dead organic matter, they are also known as decomposers.

**336. Answer (C)**

Brackish water ecosystems in river deltas are covered by mangroves and are world's most productive ecosystems in biomass production.

**337. Answer (D)**

Nekton is animals that are good swimmers.

Neuston is small aquatic organisms inhabiting the surface layer of Lake Ecosystem.

Oligotrophic means presence of very low nutrients in a lake.

Benthos is found living on the bottom of the water mass.

**338. Answer (C)**

The earth is shaped like an ellipsoid where the region around the equator bulges outwards more as compared to the poles. When the earth spins, the equatorial region moves quickly as compared to the poles. This means that the equatorial region has a greater centrifugal force than at the poles.

The poles therefore have less centrifugal force

The centrifugal force is a force acting outwards and gravitational force acts inwards to the earth .As a result, both the forces will tend to cancel out each other's effect partially and this reduces the gravitational force at equators.

**339. Answer (B)**

All natural earthquakes take place in the Lithosphere. The crust and the Uppermost part of the mantle is called lithosphere. Its thickness ranges from 10-200 km. The lower mantle extends beyond the asthenosphere. It is in solid state. It's actually rock but the rock is so hot, that it flows under pressure like road tar.

**340. Answer (C)**

This creates slow moving currents as hot rock rises from the depths and cooler rock descends.

**341. Answer (A)**

The denser the material, the higher is the velocity

**342. Answer (D)**

Statement 1 is correct-currents within the mantle have broken the crust into blocks called plates, which slowly move around, colliding to build mountains or drifting apart to form new seafloor

Statement 2 is correct-continents are composed of relatively light blocks that float high on the mantle, like gigantic, slow –moving icebergs

Statement 3 is correct- seafloor is made of a denser rock called basalt

**343. Answer (B)**

Oceanic crust is thinner as compared to the continental crust

**344. Answer (D)**

Statement 1 correct-The lower mantle is under tremendous pressure and therefore has a lower viscosity than the upper mantle

Statement 2 correct- The metallic nickel –iron in outer core is liquid because of the high temperature

Statement 3 correct- The intense pressure, which increases towards the inner core, dramatically changes the melting point of the nickel –iron, making it solid.

**345. Answer (A)**

Whereas the oceanic crust is composed of dense material such as iron magnesium silicate igneous rocks the continental rust is less dense and composed of sodium potassium aluminum silicate rocks, like granite

**346. Answer (C)**

Statement 1 correct- This causes eddy currents to form in the fluid core, which in turn creates a dynamo effect that is believed to influence earth's magnetic field.

Statement 2 correct- The average magnetic field strength in earth's outer core is estimated to be 25 Gauss which is 50 times the strength of the magnetic field measured on earth's surface.

**347. Answer (A)**

**348. Answer (C)**

Statement 1 correct- the shield volcanoes are the largest of all the volcanoes on the earth

Statement 2 correct -they become explosive if somehow water gets into the vent; otherwise, they are characterized by low- explosivity.

**349. Answer (A)**

In Composite volcanoes-Along with lava, large quantities of pyroclastic material and ashes find their way to the ground. This material accumulates in the vicinity of the vent openings leading to formation of layers

Laccoliths -These are large dome-shaped intrusive bodies with a level base and connected by a pipe-like conduit from below.

**350. Answer (A)**

The P-waves are similar to sound waves. They travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials.

S-waves arrive at the surface with some time lag. These are called secondary waves. S-waves are can travel only through solid materials.

**351. Answer (B)**

The core is separated from the mantle by Guttenberg's discontinuity

The discontinuity between the Crust and mantle is Mohorovich discontinuity

**352. Answer (B)**

Environment Impact Assessment was started in 1976-77 in India when the planning commission asked the department of Science & Technology to examine the river-valley projects from an environmental angle.

**353. Answer (A)**

Biodiversity hotspots underpin all life on Earth. Without species, there would be no air to breathe, no food to eat, no water to drink. The major portion of earth is under threat; hotspots are critical to human survival.

**354. Answer (D)**

EIA can be classified as long term & short term. 5-10years time period denotes short term & above 50years is long term.

**355. Answer (D)**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoFECC) framed some laws in action for EIA. Water act, air act, wild life act, environmental act & biological diversity act are included in this.

**356. Answer (D)**

Category A projects is appraised at national level by Impact Assessment Agency, Expert Appraisal committee & category B projects are appraised at state level.

As per 2006 amendment, category a projects does not undergo the screening process but category B projects undergo screening process.

**357. Answer (B)**

Environment ministry planned to create urban forests in 200 cities to increase green cover.

**358. Answer (C)**

The transport & communication system should be 500 meters away from the project location.

**359. Answer (C)**

Nitric oxide/nitrogen monoxide (NO) is not considered to be hazardous to environment, health at typical ambient conditions. But excess nitric oxide & its products may cause respiratory ailments etc.

High levels of NO<sub>x</sub> have a negative effect on vegetation by making it more susceptible to disease & frost damage.

**360.** Answer (C)

Beneath the lithosphere, **mantle** will be there or also called **mesosphere**.

- It is about the thickness of around 1800 miles mainly comprising of very dense rocks.
- The inner layer of the **mantle** is called **Ore** which will be around 2,160 miles radius.
- It is made up of mainly of iron along with nickel.
- Temperature here is of high as 3500°F with lot of pressure surrounding it.

**361.** Answer (D)

### **Lithosphere**

Lithosphere has two distinctive parts which are Granite rocs, Basaltic rocks.

Details of these rocks are follows.

<b>Lithosphere's The upper part consists of granite rocks and forms continents</b>	The lower part of lithosphere is a continuous zone of Basaltic rocks and forms ocean floors
<b>It constitutes with mainly silica and alumina, so these both collectively referred as sial</b>	It constitutes with silica, magnesium and iron. So it is called <b>sima</b>

**It has an average density of 2.7**

It has an average density of 3.0

**362. Answer (C)**

Mechanical, original and chemical are the examples of the Sedimentary rocks.

Plutonic and volcanic example, Granite, diorite and gabbro are the igneous rocks.

Phyllite, schist and marble are the examples of the metamorphic rocks.

**363. Answer (C)**

### **Volcanic rocks**

These are molten rocks poured out of volcanoes as lava

They solidify rapidly on the earth's surface and the crystals are small

Basalt is the common volcanic rock which forms into lava flows, lava sheets and etc.

Deccan plateau in India, Columbia snake plateau in U.S.A

If lava solidifies in vertical it's called **dykes** and if it solidifies in horizontal format it's called **sills**

**364. Answer (A)**

When large pebbles are firmly cemented to form a rock is called conglomerate

**365. Answer (B)**

Alps Mountains in Europe, the Andes in South America, Rockies in North America, Urals in Russia

**366.** Answer (D)

### **Fold Mountains**

These are most common mountains around the world; these are formed over million years ago.

Highest Range Mountains are folded mountains

These mountains are formed when two plates collide head on; mountains are formed just like when paper is pushed together.

Upward mountain is called **anticlines**, downward mountains are called **synclines**.

**Examples: Himalayan Mountains, Alps Mountains in Europe, the Andes in South America, Rockies in North America, Urals in Russia.**

When Indian plate is collided with Asian plate, Himalayan Mountains are formed.

**367.** Answer (B)

Through the continental process of weathering and erosion by running water, ice and winds, high extensive plateaus are gradually worn down and their surfaces made irregular in the humid highlands stream action and sometimes glaciers cuts deep narrow valleys in the plateau which are called **dissected plateaus**.

**368.** Answer (D)

All the statements are true

**369.** Answer (B)

### **Structural plains**

These are formed by Horizontal bedded rocks, relatively undisturbed by the crustal movements of the earth.

EX: South eastern Plain of USA was formed by the uplift of part of the Mexico.

**370.** Answer (B)

Rights include political rights like the right to vote, civil rights like the freedom of speech or belief, and some socio-economic rights which could include the right to a minimum wage, or the right to education.

**371.** Answer (A)

**Article 5**-at the time of commencement of the constitution ever person who is following shall be considered citizen of India.

1. Domiciled in territory of India Domicile( residence +intention)
2. He is born in India
  - a) One of the parents born in India
  - b) Ordinary resident of India not less than five years.

**372.** Answer (D)

### **ARTICLE 6**



Wherever any person has come from Pakistan to India then he shall be citizen of India-

- a) If his parents or grandparents born in India
- b) If he comes before 19 July 1948
- c) If he has comes after 19 July 1948 then he has to give application that he was in India before 6 months.

**373.** Answer (B)

#### **ARTICLE 7**

IF ANY PERSON MIGRATED TO Pakistan after 1 March 1947 then he is not citizen of India except 19 July 1948 he came back to India before 19 July 1948.

**374.** Answer (D)

#### **HOW CITIZENSHIP ACQUIRED UNDER CITIZENSHIP ACT 1955**

SECTION -3 BY BIRTH

SECTION 4 **DESCENTS**

SECTION 5 **REGISTRATIONS**

SECTION 6 NATURALISATION

SECTION 7 INCORPORATION

**375.** Answer (C)

**SECTION 6 NATURALISATION**

Wherever any person is residing in India and full age and capacity and fulfilling the condition of qualification of schedule 3 shall be considered citizen of India.

- 12 month before application in India
- Residing in India for 14 years in which total time period is not less than 11 years.
- He is ready to surrender his country citizenship.

**376. Answer (D)**

### **SECTION 7 a**

Wherever any person want to become overseas citizen then –

- He must be citizen of other country except Pakistan and Bangladesh or any other country as central government directs.
- He must have full capacity.

### **SECTION 7 b**

There shall be several rights-

- Home loans
- Take property in India
- In few matters priority (adoption )
- Reservation in educational areas /institution

**377. Answer (D)**

### **SECTION 7d**

India can cancel citizenship on following grounds-

- Has done fraud or false representation
- Disregard to Constitution of India
- During war has done unlawful trade
- Within 5 years of registration ,imprisonment for 2 years or more
- Any other reason in national interest

**378.** Answer (D)

## **TERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP**

### **SECTION 8- BY RENOUNCING**

### **SECTION 9-TERMINATION**

### **SECTION 10 DEPRIVATIONS**

**379.** Answer (A)

OCI-Ministry of Home Affairs defines OCI as-

1. Was citizen of India on or after 26 Jan 1950 or
2. Was eligible to become a citizen of India on 26 Jan 1950
3. Is a child or grandchild of such a person

According to section 7 A of the OCI card rules, an applicant is not eligible for the OCI card if he, his parents or grandparents have ever been a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh.

The category was introduced by the government in 2005 .The government of India via citizenship amendment act, 2015 merged the person of Indian origin PIO category with OCI category in 2015.

**380.** Answer (C)

### **BENEFITS TO OCI HOLDERS**

1. They can enter India multiple times, get a multipurpose lifelong visa to visit India, and are exempt from registering with FOREIGNERS REGIONAL REGISTRATION OFFICE
2. If an individual is registered as an OCI for a period of 5 years, he /she are eligible to apply for Indian citizenship.
3. At all Indian international airports, OCI cardholders are provided with SPECIAL IMMIGRATION COUNTERS.
4. OCI cardholders can open special bank accounts in India, buy the non-farm property and exercise ownership rights and can also apply for a permanent account number.

**381.** Answer (C)

OCI holders do not get voting rights, cannot hold a government job and purchase agricultural or farmland

They cannot travel to restricted areas without government permission.

**382.** Answer (D)

PIO means a foreign citizen except a national of PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, CHINA, IRAN, BHUTAN, SRI LANKA and NEPAL.

**383. Answer (C)**

Benefits of PIO Card

PIO cardholders do not need a visa if they wish to visit India for up to 15 years from the issuance of a PIO Card.

They can stay for up to 180 days In India without registration to FRRO (Foreigner Regional Registration Office).

They can study or work for private institutions in India without a special visa

They have the same financial and economic benefits as NRIs.

**384. Answer (A)**

The 1950s witnessed the emergence of Civil Rights Movements against inequalities that existed between black and white populations in many of the southern states of the USA. Such inequalities were maintained in these states by a set of laws called Segregation Laws through which the black people were denied many civil and political rights. These laws created separate areas for colored and white people in various civic amenities like railways, buses, theatres, housing, hotels, restaurants, etc. Martin Luther King Jr. was a black leader of the movement against these laws.

**385. Answer (C)**

The Citizen Amendment act states that-any person belonging to the Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or the Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who entered in India on or before December 31, 2014 without proper documents (passport, visas) shall not be treated as an illegal migrant and granted citizenship on certain condition and restriction, provided he/she has been in India for not less than five years.

Citizen Amendment act (CAA) came into force on Dec 12, 2019, as a humanitarian gesture towards non –Muslims refugees compelled to flee from the three neighboring countries due to religious persecution.

**386. Answer (B)**

The act does not immediately grant citizenship to the six religious communities but merely makes them eligible to apply for the Indian citizenship by naturalization, provided they can establish their residency in India for five years instead of the existing eleven years

**387. Answer (B)**

At the time the pact officially the Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan Regarding Security and Rights of Minorities. In 1950, as per some estimates, over a million Hindus and Muslims migrated from and to East Pakistan (present day Bangladesh), amid communal tension and riots such as the 1950 East Pakistan riots and the Noakhali riots.

**388. Answer (D)**

CAA is not applicable to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura which are covered under Inner Line notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.

**389. Answer (B)**

States such as ARUNACHAL PRADESH, NAGALAND, and MANIPUR where the sixth schedule is not implemented are covered under the Inner Line Permit system.

**390. Answer (B)**

Protest are persisting in Assam because of the impression that by granting citizenship to Bangladeshi Hindu illegal migrants, the act dilutes the Assam Accord and negates the recently concluded Supreme Court mandated updating of the National Register of citizens. In response center has stated that CAA does not dilute the sanctity of the Assam Accord as far as the cut-off date of March 24, 1971 is concerns of only few identified minorities.

**391. Answer (B)**

### **NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER**

In this usual residents are identified .Usual residents one who has been residing in a local area for at least the last six months or intends to stay in a particular location for the next six months .This register is in panchayat, tehsil, and district level.

It is in every 10 years (it includes foreigners Indian both).

**392. Answer (B)**

AMARAVATHI Also known as Pournami, this 175km long river begins at the Kerala/Tamil Nadu border at the bottom of Manjampatti Valley between the Annamalai Hills and the Palni hills in Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park.

**393. Answer (A)**

India's main exports to Bangladesh are raw cotton, non-retail pure cotton yarn and electricity.

Its main imports from the country are pure vegetable oils, non-knit men's suits and textile scraps.

**394. Answer (C)**

**South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)**

- Under the provisions of the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), Bangladesh extends preferential tariffs to Indian exports of products outside the sensitive list of 993 items.
- In 2011, India announced duty-free, quota-free access to Bangladesh for all tariff lines except tobacco and alcohol.

**395. Answer (D)**

**MoU on Border Haats**

- The MoU on Border Haats on the India-Bangladesh border was renewed in April 2017 during the visit of Prime Minister Hasina to India.
- Currently, four border Haats two each in Meghalaya (Kalaichar and Balat) and Tripura (Srinagar and Kamalasagar) are functional.

- Work on setting up two more haats on the Tripura-Bangladesh border is underway.
- The two sides have also decided to identify locations for another six Border Haats.

**396. Answer (D)**

Sites of the Indus Valley Civilization have been found in a large area extending from Sutkagen Dor in Baluchistan near the Pakistan-Iran border to Rakhigarhi in Haryana and from Manda in Jammu to Daimabad in Maharashtra.

Other important sites in India are Lothal and Dholavira in Gujarat and Kalibangan in Rajasthan.

**397. Answer (D)**

The delta area is the most fertile tract in the basin. The principal soil types found in the basin are black soils, red soils, laterites, alluvial soils, forest soils, and mixed soils. Red soils occupy large areas in the basin. Alluvial soils are found in the delta areas.

**398. Answer (A)**

Tributaries of Cauvery River are

- Left Bank: the **Harangi**, the **Hemavati**, the **Shimsha**, and the **Arkavati**.
- Right Bank: **Lakshmantirtha**, the **Kabbani**, the **Suvarnavati**, the **Bhavani**, the **Noyil**, and the **Amaravati** join from the right.

**399. Answer (D)**

**Not eligible to receive foreign contribution**

-A person who is contesting in Politics

-Cartoonist, editor and publishers of the News Paper

-Judge -Government Servants or Employee of any Corporation

-Member of any legislature -Political parties

**400.** Answer (D)

Organizations working for definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programs if and only if they are

1-Registered with Home Ministry

2-Maintaining separate accounts listing the donations received from foreigners, getting audited by Chartered Accountant and submitted to Home Minister, every Year.

(401-500)

401. (Answer D)

**Rubble Wall** demarcation of the protected area

- Solar and minor voltage electric fences across the habitats.
- **hanging fences**
- Elephant-proof trenches
- Involvement of the local community or the stakeholder is most important for the effectiveness of barriers
- **Beehive and Chili fences**

- Forest Departments are adopting **bio fences** as a biological elephant barricade which is made of thorny plant varieties.
- **Radio collaring** of elephants is used for tracking of movement patterns of tagged elephants and is often the best method used in wide-ranging species like elephants
- Alignment of the elephant corridor
- Community guarding is a quite successful aspect in Odisha

402. (Answer D)

According to the report by the United Nation office on drugs and crime(UNDOC), India is the major victim of Illicit drug trafficking and India is in the middle of a region where two Major opium productions in the World

Golden Triangle region comprises Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos

The golden crescent region comprises Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan

403. (Answer B)

Quorum is the minimum number of people required to present in the house before the House starts transacting business which is one-tenth of the total members of each house **Including the** presiding officer is required.

## **PROROGATION**

- The presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) declares the House adjourned sine die when the business of a session is completed.
- within the next few days, the President issues a notification for the prorogation of the session.
- However, the President can also prorogate the House while in session.

- As adjournment terminates sitting of the house whereas prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.

## 2.5 DISSOLUTION

- Rajya Sabha, being a permanent House, is not subject to dissolution.
- Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.
- unlike a prorogation, dissolution ends the very life of the existing House, and a new House is constituted after general elections are held.

## 2.6 QUORUM

- Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business.
- It is one-tenth of the total number of members in each House including the presiding officer.

404. (Answer D)

Restrictions of such a wide scale for a period spanning over three months can be invoked only by declaring an **emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution.**

- such restrictions cannot be imposed through **Section 144** of the Code of **Criminal Procedure.**
- A declaration of emergency under **Article 352** can curb the internet facilities which will be subjected to periodic review of the Parliament, and that way possibilities of abuse could be checked.

405. (Answer C)

Both statements are correct

406. (Answer C)

As per law, once the maximum period, that is, 60, 90 and 180 days from arrest, provided for an investigation in a case is over and no charge sheet is filed, the accused becomes entitled to be released on bail, which is called the 'default' bail.

- The right to default bail, Justice RF Nariman-led bench said, is a fundamental right granted to an accused person to be released on bail once the conditions of the first provision to Section 167(2) are fulfilled.
- An accused has an indefeasible right to 'default bail' under provision to section 167(2) CrPC. if the charge sheet isn't filed within the stipulated time

407. (Answer D)

Both Statements are regarding #KeepItOn Campaign is wrong

#keepiton Campaign is to fight against the internet shutdown around the world

408. (Answer C)

## TRADITIONAL WATER HARVESTING TECHNIQUES

1. Techniques undertook by North East India

- **Apatani** – It is named after the Apatani tribes of the lower Subansiri district in Arunachal Pradesh. Apatani is wet rice cultivation cum fish farming system practiced in elevated hilly regions and gently sloping valleys of Northeast India. Apatani

can tap the water of small streams and springs in these high rainfall hilly regions through their temporary walls. These walls act as barriers and can divert the flow of water towards terraced and valley lands.

- **Zabo** - Zabo means 'impounding run-off'. It is a method of catching rainwater from running off the mountains practiced in Nagaland.
- **Cheo-ozih** - Angami tribe of Nagaland practices this system where a long channel carries the river water splitting into many branches and water is often diverted to the terraces through bamboo pipes. The channel is called Cheo-ozih. Ozih means water and Cheo was the person responsible for the laying of this long channel with its numerous branches maintained and cleared each year by the local community.
- **Dongs or Ponds** - Dongs are ponds constructed by the Bodo tribes of Assam in the Brahmaputra valley to harvest water for irrigation. Water was lifted from the ponds and distributed into the fields by an instrument called lahoni. The ponds were individually owned and there was no community involvement.
- **Garh and Dara** - In Assam, a Garh is built to channelize river water to the agricultural field. A Garh is like a big Nala, where both sides of the Nala have big and long embankments and the middle side is left open to water flow. In the paddy field, the whole area is divided into small pieces in square size, creating small embankments, called Dara, where rainwater is stored for cultivation
- **Bamboo Pipes** - Bamboo pipes are used to divert the water of springs on the hilltops to the lower regions by gravity for

irrigation. Bamboos of varying diameters are used for laying the channels. In Meghalaya, they do it for black pepper cultivation.

409. (Answer B)

Mangroves are tropical trees that thrive in conditions most timber could never tolerate — salty, coastal waters, and the interminable ebb and flow of the tide.

- with the ability to store vast amounts of carbon, mangrove forests are key weapons in the fight against climate change, but they are under threat worldwide.
- Mangroves are salt-tolerant trees, also called halophytes, and are adapted to harsh coastal conditions.

410. (Answer B)

### **THOLPAVAKOOTHU**

1. About

- Tholpavakoothu or shadow puppetry is a temple art form which is prevalent in the Bhagavathy temples (mother Goddess) in the Palakkad district and nearby regions in Kerala.

- Tholppava (Thol means leather, Pava means puppet) are moved with the help of strings, and their shadows are depicted on a screen with the help of a row of oil lamps in the background.
- The story of Tholpavakoothu's performance is from the Indian epic, Ramayana.
- In the olden days it was performed elaborately over forty-one days.
- The narrative used for the performance is a mixture of prose and poetry called Adalpattu.
- Tholppavas are made of leather and the puppet forms are made by making small holes in the leather that is then attached vertically to a bamboo stick.
- Accompanying instruments include Ezhupara, Chenda and Maddalam.
- The artists have to undergo several years of rigorous training to master this art form.
- The puppetry is staged on a special structure on temple premises called Koothumadam.

411. (Answer A)

About ADB:

-Asian Development Bank is a regional development Bank

-it was established in 1966 December 19

-It has Observer status in United Nations



-Asian development bank has Headquarters in Manila, Philippines

India is a Founding Member of the Bank

Shares of the countries:

-Japan Holds the highest share of 15.677% followed by the USA! 5.567%,  
China at 6.473% and India at 5.812%

412. (Answer C)

### **About Purchasing Managers Index:**

Purchasing Managers index is an Economic Indicator derived from a monthly survey of Private Companies.

PMI is an Indicator of business activities in the Manufacturing and Services sector.

### **Calculation of PMI:**

Purchasing Managers Index is a number which will be from 0 to 100.

PMI is calculated based on five Surveys of the following.

1-Employment 2-New Orders 3-Production 4-Inventory Levels 5-Supplier Deliveries

Institute for Supply Management (ISM) will calculate PMI and releases every Month.

### **Important Observations from the PMI ratings.**

-Ratings will be from 0 to 100.

-If PMI is Above 50 that means it has expanded from the earlier month.

-If PMI is 50 that means there is no change.

-If PMI is below 50 that means its Contraction from the earlier month.

413. (Answer C)

Both Statements are Correct

414. (Answer B)

**Hedge funds are regulated by the SEBI in India**

**415. (Answer- B)**

The international scenario of wheat supply

- More than a quarter of the world's wheat export comes from Russia and Ukraine.
  - **Russia is the world's largest exporter of wheat**, accounting for more than 18% of international exports.
  - In 2019, **Russia and Ukraine together exported more than a quarter (25.4 %)** of the world's wheat.
- The **top five countries that exported** the highest dollar value worth of wheat include Russia > United States > Canada > France > and Ukraine.
- **Egypt is the world's biggest importer of wheat.**
- **Cheap Indian wheat faces quality checks, the high freight cost for Egypt export-Latest scenario**

- **Turkey is also a big spender on Russian and Ukrainian wheat** with 74% of its imports coming from those two countries in 2019.
- **India is the second-largest producer of wheat** with a share of around 13.5% of the world's total production.
  - India produces **around 107.59 MT of wheat annually** while a major chunk of it goes towards domestic consumption.
  - India accounts for even **less than 1% of world wheat export**. However, its share has increased from 0.14% in 2016 to 0.54% in 2020.
- Presently, India's central pool stands at 24.2 million tons, **twice more than the buffer and strategic needs**.

416. (Answer C)

Difference between FPI and FDI

FPI	FDI
<b>It is the addition of international assets to the portfolio of a company, an institutional investor such as a pension fund, or an individual investor.</b>	It requires a substantial investment in, or the outright acquisition of, a company based in another country.
<b>It is a form of portfolio diversification, achieved by purchasing the stocks or bonds of a foreign company.</b>	FDI is generally a larger commitment, made to enhance the growth of a company.
<b>volatile in nature</b>	stable in nature

417. (Answer A)

Scientists found a brand new species of **parasitoid wasp** in **Bilgiri Rangaswamy** hills of Karnataka

Scientists have named it *Trieces Irwini* after the American scientist Michael Edward Irwin.

These are recognized to inject their eggs into our bodies of different bugs, killing their host before rising out.

Scientists have recorded the *Trieces* genus for the primary time in a dry deciduous, evergreen and moist forest; **they'll inhabitant in moist climates.**

**Sysica Indica**- it is an ant which is blind is uncommon and is in reddish brown colour, researchers recorded the species for the primary time in India naming it "*Sysica Indica*". They dwell in Asia and the Athe American tropics.

418. (Answer A)

- **Thermo photovoltaic (TPV)** energy conversion is a direct conversion process from heat to electricity via photons.
- A basic thermo photovoltaic system consists of a **thermal emitter and a photovoltaic diode cell.**
- The temperature of thermal emitters varies from about 900 °C to about 1300 °C, although in principle TPV devices can extract energy from any emitter with a temperature elevated above that of the photovoltaic device (forming an optical heat engine).

419. (Answer D)



Both statements are false.

420. (Answer C)

What is the Line of Actual Control?

The LAC is a demarcation that separates Indian-controlled territory and Chinese-controlled Territory.

India Considers that LAC to be 3,488km and Chinese Considers that LAC to be only around 2,000km.

It is divided into three sectors.

**Eastern Sector-** Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

**Middle Sector-**Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

**Western Sector-** Ladakh

Disagreement about?

-In the case of China, LAC mostly corresponds to its line of claim but in the eastern sector, the whole of Arunachal Pradesh is considered Tibet.

-Chinese rejected the Request to Explain LAC.

-Both China and India affirmed that they will make efforts to "ensure stability and tranquility at the borders".

-In recent clashes at Galwan Valley, Pongso Lake and at other points across LAC claimed the life of soldiers of both countries, since then tension around LAC has been fuelled up.



Line of Control (LoC).

-In the Jammu& Kashmir region, which is a legacy of the 1948 war, India and Pakistan still have unsolved Border Issues.

-When peace was negotiated there was only a demarcated Ceasefire Line (CFL) which was surveyed jointly by both Armies.

-After the Shimla Agreement, which led to the Bangladesh war of Independence in 1971, with few changes CFL is replaced with the Line of Control (LoC).

LAC is only a Concept - it is not agreed upon by two countries, neither delineated on the map nor demarcated on the ground.

421 (Answer C)

The Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram

Arunachal Pradesh is the easternmost State in India.

422. (Answer A)

The Kuril Islands are a set of four islands situated between the **sea of Okhotsk** and the **Pacific Ocean** near the north of Japan's northernmost prefecture, Hokkaido.

History of the Kuril dispute

Japan's sovereignty over the islands is confirmed by several treaties.

**In 1855** **The Shimoda Treaty**, gives Southern Kurils to Japan and the rest of the island chain to Russia. Sakhalin Island is under joint administration.

**In 1875** **the Treaty of St. Petersburg** cedes all Kurils to Japan in exchange for Russian jurisdiction over Sakhalin.

**In 1905** After Russia's defeat in the **Russo- Japanese War**, Japan gains control of southern Sakhalin.

**In 1945** the Soviet Union occupies the entire Kuril chain and southern Sakhalin after declaring war on Japan during the final days of **World War II**.

**In 1951** Japan renounces its claim to Kurils in the **Treaty of San Francisco**, signed between Japan and the Allied powers. The Soviet Union does not sign and Japan later claims that the four southern islands are not part of the Kuril chain.

**In 1956** **the Soviet- Japanese Joint Declaration** restores diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The Soviet Union agrees to cede the islands of Shikotan and Habomai to Japan after the signing of a formal peace treaty.

Japan claims territorial rights to all four Southern islands, so no agreement is signed.

423. (Answer A)

P.K. Thungon Committee recommended the constitutional recognition of Local government bodies in 1989.



The first State in the country to adopt the Panchayati Raj System on 2nd October 1959 was Rajasthan.

424. (Answer B)

Before 1992, elections for these bodies were conducted by the respective State Governments.

In the total revenue collection of India, the contribution of the rural local bodies is 0.24 per cent.

425. (Answer C)

Article 40 of the Directive principles of the state policy states that the organizing the Panchayati at the village level.

The Panchayati is constituted by Article 243 to 243O under 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

426. (Answer A)

1. Balwant Rai Metha 1957
2. G.V.K Rao 1985
3. L.M. Shingvi 1986
4. Harala Singh Kharra 1990

427. (Answer B)



At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in a non-agriculture occupation.

A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km

As per the 2011 census about 31 per cent of India's population lives in urban areas.

428. (Answer C)

Both statements are true.

429. (Answer B)

Now the office of the SEC is autonomous like the Election commissioner of India.

The state finance commission would also review the distribution of revenues between the state and the local government on the one hand and between rural-urban local governments on the other hand.

430. (Answer B)

Out of the seats so reserved not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Gram Sabha would comprise all the adult members registered as voters in the Panchayati area.

Its role and functions are decided by state legislation.



431. (Answer D)

In modern times elected local government bodies were created after 1882 by **Lord Rippon** who was the viceroy of India at that time and took the initiative in creating these bodies. They were called local boards

Following the government of India act, 1919 village panchayats were established in several provinces.

This trend continued after the government of India act of 1935.

432. (Answer A)

Constitutional status was accorded to local government institutions in 1993.

During the freedom movement, **Mahatma Gandhi** strongly pleaded for the decentralization of economic and political power.

There was a powerful voice in the constituent assembly led by DR BR Ambedkar who felt the faction and caste-ridden nature of rural society.

433. (Answer C)

Lotic water is composed of flowing water bodies.

Lake is not a flowing water body; it is a still water body which is an example of lentic water.

434. (Answer A)

Phytoplankton's forms the basic producer level, followed by primary consumers-here water fleas, followed by secondary consumers-here small fish which feed on water fleas, followed by tertiary consumers-small fish.

435. (Answer C)

The benthic region is the ecological region at the lowest level of a water body. Tiny microscopic benthic organisms live in this zone and act as a source of food for bottom-feeding animals.

436. (Answer C)

Lichens need clean air to flourish and hence act as indicators of good air quality in their surroundings.

437. (Answer A)

Eutrophication creates a detritus layer in ponds, and lakes and produces a successively shallower depth of surface water. Eutrophication causes the ecosystem to become competitive by transforming the normal limiting nutrient to an abundant level. This causes a decrease in water transparency and increased turbidity.

Turbidity increases and affects navigation as the water is not transparent.

438. (Answer D)

The productivity of oceans is 55 billion tons & it is because the penetration of the light decreases with increasing water depth.

439. (Answer A)



The duration of sun exposure is the photoperiod.

Primary consumers are called heterotrophs as they cannot prepare their food.

Heterotrophs are organisms which cannot prepare their food but producers prepare their food.

Detritivores/decomposers are also known as saprotrophs.

440. (Answer D)

Functions of the ecosystem include energy flow through the food chain, ecological succession, homeostasis, nutrient cycling or biochemical cycles.

441. (Answer C)

Trophic levels in an ecosystem are not linear; they are interconnected & make a food web. The Food web is a network of interconnected food chains existing in an ecosystem.

442. (Answer D)

The freshwater ecosystems have running water as streams & rivers. Ponds and lakes are ecosystems where water doesn't flow. In freshwater, we can find both running water and stagnant water.

443. (Answer D)

Tropical rainforests are forests that occur in areas of a tropical rainforest climate in which there is no dry season. An entire year has an average precipitation of at least 60mm.

Tropical rainforests are referred to as lowland equatorial evergreen rainforests.

444. (Answer B)

A pyramid of energy is always upright. It can never be inverted because when energy flows from a particular trophic level to the next trophic level, some energy is always lost as heat at each step.

445. (Answer A)

Nekton is a group of animals which are large and powerful swimmers. They range in size from swimming insects to blue whales.

Periphyton is organisms that remain attached to the stems & leaves of the rooted plants.

Benthos is organisms that are found living at the bottom of the water mass.

446. (Answer C)

Eutrophication is the process in which a water body is rich in nutrients that leads to excess plant growth on the surface leading to depletion of oxygen supply in the pond and finally results in the death of aquatic life.

447. (Answer A)

Sustainability has the main objective of purely focusing on the natural environment.

The aim of sustainable development is to balance our economic, environmental & social needs, allowing prosperity for now & future generations.

448. (Answer D)

The Planning Commission and the National Development Council (NDC), both created through executive resolutions, became the Centre's instruments of domination over states.

The Zonal Councils were created under the States Reorganization Act as advisory bodies to foster cooperative federalism in evolving uniform policies in socio-economic matters. However, they were formed within the system of central domination over the states.

449. (Answer B)

- **Rise in Prices:** The inflation rate increased from around 6% to 16% and the country's economic position became worse.
- **Rise in Fiscal Deficit:** Government's fiscal deficit increased due to an increase in non-development expenditure. Due to the rise in fiscal deficit, there was a rise in public debt and interest to be paid. In 1991, interest liability became 36.4% of total government expenditure.
- **Adverse Balance of Payments:** In 1980-81, the current account deficit was Rs. 2214 crores and rose to Rs. 17,367 crores in 1990- 91. To cover this deficit, the government took a large number of foreign loans, which further increased the interest payments.
- **Iraq War:** In 1990-91, the war in Iraq broke out, which led to a rise in petrol prices. The flow of foreign currency from Gulf countries stopped and this further aggravated the problem.
- **Dismal Performance of PSUs:** PSUs were not performing well due to several reasons, including political interference and unprofessionalism in operations.

- **Fall in Foreign Exchange Reserves:** India's foreign exchange reserve fell to its record lowest in 1990-91 and it was insufficient to pay for an import bill even for 2 weeks

450. (Answer B)

According to this Article 76, it is the President who appoints a person who is eligible or who is qualified to be appointed as the Judge of the Supreme Court and to be termed as Attorney General of India. The Attorney General is considered the highest law officer in India. He is regarded as a chief legal adviser to the Government of India.

451. (Answer D)

In deserts, landscape evolution is primarily concerned with the formation and extension of pediments.

Rocky floors form through the erosion of the mountain front as a result of lateral erosion by streams and sheet flooding.

Isenberg is a remnant of the mountain.

452. (Answer B)

The Zonal Councils were created under the States Reorganization Act as advisory bodies to foster cooperative federalism in evolving uniform policies in socio-economic matters. However, they were formed within the system of central domination over the states.

Centre government dismisses the government in Kerala by using Article 356 in 1959 as the result of the Liberation struggle.

453. (Answer A)

### Features

- Abolition of Industrial licensing/ Permit Raj
- Public sector role diluted
- Beginning of privatization
- Free entry to foreign investment and technology
- Industrial location policy liberalized
- Abolition of phased manufacturing programmes for new projects
- Removal of mandatory convertibility clause
- Reduction in import tariffs
- Deregulation of markets
- Reduction of taxes

454. (Answer A)

**Term of Attorney General's office:** No fixed term is mentioned for the Attorney General of India in the Indian Constitution. Certain reasons which the tenure of the Attorney General can end are as follows: –

- Can be removed by the president at any given time due to uncertain circumstances.
- Can quit his position by resigning only to the President.
- Since the appointment is made by the President on the advice given by the Council of Ministers, the Attorney General can be removed if the council is dissolved or replaced

455. (Answer A)

Playas are shallow lakes where water is retained for a short duration

They contain salt water due to evaporation

456. (Answer D)

All the above-mentioned statements are true

457. (Answer D)

All the above-mentioned statements are true

458. (Answer D)

- **Increase in India's GDP growth rate:** During 1990-91, India's GDP growth rate was only 1.1% but after the LPG reforms of 1991, the GDP growth rate increased year by year and in 2015-16 it was estimated to be 7.5% by the IMF.
- **Foreign investment destination:** Since 1991, India has firmly established itself as a lucrative foreign investment destination and FDI equity inflows in India in 2019-20 (till August) stood at US\$ 19.33 billion.
- **Decrease in unemployment rate:** In 1991, the unemployment rate was high. However, the LPG reforms of 1991 led to the arrival of new foreign companies and more jobs got generated thus leading to a decrease in the unemployment rate.
- **Per Capita income increased due** to an increase in employment.
- **Exports have increased and** stood at USD 26.38 billion as of October 2019.

459. (Answer D)

Drumlins are smooth oval-shaped ridge-like features composed mainly of glacial till with some masses of gravel and sand. Drumlin indicates the direction of glacier movement

460. (Answer C)

Both statements are true.

461. (Answer C)

The private sector was not allowed in many industries. The public sector was present in almost all major industries.

462. (Answer A)

Mushrooms is the correct Answer

463. (Answer A)

For the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep, the President can issue regulations that have the same effect as laws passed by parliament

464. (Answer B)

GATT was established in 1948. GATT was signed by 23 nations in Geneva on October 30, 1947, and took effect on January 1, 1948. It lasted until the signature by 123 nations in Marrakesh on April 14, 1994, of the Uruguay Round Agreements, which established the World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 1, 1995.

465. (Answer D)



Oasis is a fertile area of the desert consisting of one or multiple springs surrounded by vegetation.

Oasis is formed due to a mix of extreme temperatures resulting in islands of life.

Oasis typically occurs in the middle of a desert.

466. (Answer D)

Both statements are true

In the event of a disagreement between central law and state law on a topic listed in the concurrent list, central law takes precedence. If, on the other hand, the state law has been reserved for the president's consideration and has received his consent, the state law takes precedence in the state. Nonetheless, parliament has the power to overturn state law by passing a law on the subject.

467. (Answer A)

Oasis is situated in parts of the desert where elevation is so low that the water is just near the surface enabling vegetation to flourish.

468. (Answer C)

Article 312 of the Indian constitution empowers Parliament to establish an All India Service if Rajya Sabha passes a resolution.

All Indian services combine to form a unified service with common rights and status as well as pay schedules that are consistent across the country.

469. (Answer B)



Speeding sand grains carve out the base of rock structure and tips remain intact. The carving out mainly occurs when the sand grains travel in a bouncing fashion slightly above the ground

470. (Answer D)

Governor appoints the Chief Minister and on his advice, other ministers and several important states officials such as the advocate general, the chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.

The state Public Service Commission members are fired by the President only.

471. (Answer D)

Sometimes the erosion can be severe to the extent that it reaches the water table, leading to water oozing out. Over time, the water fills up the hollow, leading to the formation of an oasis.

472. (Answer A)

Parliament might create a combined public service commission for two or more states with the concerned state's request. In such circumstances, The President picks the Chairman and other members. UPSC can assist the state Public service commission with the request of the state governor with the Presidents consent.

473. (Answer A)

During a National emergency, the Centre can give state instructions on any subject.

President can issue directives such as reducing the wages of state employees and high court judges during a financial emergency.

474. (Answer C)

Pedi plains- Gently inclined rocky floors close to mountains at their foot with or without a thin cover of debris

475. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

476. (Answer D)

Pediments form through the erosion of the mountain front through a combination of lateral erosion by streams and sheet flooding. Statement 1 correct

Erosion starts along the steep margins of the landmass or the steep sides of the tectonically controlled steep incision feature over the landmass. Statement 2 correct

A Pedi plain is an extensive flat terrain formed by the coalescence of pediments.

477. (Answer D)

Weathered debris in desert moved by not only winds but also by rain /sheet wash.

Wind moves fine material and general mass erosion is accomplished mainly through sheet floods or sheet wash.

478. (Answer A)

Folded hands in the narratives as well as single figures of the *Yakshas* and *Yakshinis* are shown flat clinging to the chest. But in some cases, especially in

Later times, the hands are shown with the natural projection against the chest. Later the human body and other forms were sculpted. There is a general stiffness in the body and arms. But gradually, such visual appearance was modified by making images with deep carvings, pronounced volume and a very naturalistic representation of human and animal bodies. Sculptures at Bharhut, Bodhgaya, Sanchi Stupa-2, and Jagayyapetta are good Examples.

On the other hand, the depiction of a *Jataka* story is very simple—narrated by clubbing the events according to the geographical location of the story like the Depiction of Ruru *Jataka* where the Bodhisattva deer is rescuing a man on his back.

The other event in the same picture frame depicts the King standing with his army and about to shoot an arrow at the deer, and the man who was rescued by the deer is also shown along with the king pointing a finger at the deer.

According to the story, the man promised the deer after his rescue that he would not

disclose his identity to anybody. But when the king makes a proclamation of reward for disclosing the identity of the deer, he turns hostile and takes the king to the same jungle where he had seen the deer. Such *Jataka* stories became the Part of *stupa* decoration.

479. (Answer D)

All Four Factors influences the evolution of landforms

480. (Answer C)

Stupa-1 at Sanchi has upper as well as lower *pradakshinapatha* or circumambulatory path. It has four beautifully decorated *toranas* depicting various events from the life of the Buddha and the Jatakas

Depiction of posture gets naturalistic and there is no stiffness in body images given movement. Carving techniques appear more advanced than Bharhut. Symbols continue to be used to represent the Buddha. At Sanchi Stupa-1, Narratives get more elaborated; the historical narratives such as the siege of Kushinara, Buddha's visit to Kapilavastu, visit of Ashoka to the Ramgrama Stupa are carved with considerable details.

481. (Answer A)

Crescent-shaped dunes called barchans with the points and wings directed away from the wind direction i.e. downwind

They are formed where the wind direction is constant and moderate and where the original surface over which sand is moving is almost uniform.

482. (Answer B)

Early Jain Teerthankar images and portraits of kings, especially the headless Kanishka are also found from Mathura- SO Statement 2 is wrong

Buddha In the symbolic form got a human form in Mathura and Gandhara. The sculptural tradition in Gandhara had the Confluence of Bactria, Parthia and the local Gandhara tradition. The local sculptural tradition at Mathura became so strong that the tradition spread to other parts of northern India.

Early Jain Teerthankar images and portraits of kings, especially the headless Kanishka are also found in Mathura.

Images of Vaishnava (mainly Vishnu and his various forms) and Shaiva (mainly the *lingas* and *mukhalingas*) faiths are also found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in large numbers

483. (Answer D)

Longitudinal dunes form when the supply of sand is poor and wind direction is constant

They appear as long ridges of considerable length but are low in height.

484. (Answer C)

Narratives are profusely depicted which include events from the life of The Buddha and the *Jataka* stories. Several Jataka scenes have not been completely identified.

In the depiction of the birth event, the queen is shown reclining on a bed surrounded by female attendants and a small-sized elephant is carved on the upper frame of the composition showing the dream of Queen Mayadevi. In In another relief, four events related to the birth of the Buddha are shown.

Independent Buddha images are also found at Amaravati, Nagarjunkonda and Guntapalle in Andhra Pradesh. Guntapalle is a rock-cut cave site near Eluru. Small apsidal and circular *chaitya* halls have been excavated belonging to the second century BCE.

485. (Answer D)

A large, strongly asymmetrical, elongated dune lying at right angles to the prevailing wind direction. Transverse dunes have a gently sloping windward side and a steeply sloping leeward side. They generally form in areas of sparse vegetation and abundant sand. Most beach dunes are transverse dunes.

486. (Answer D)

All Four Statements are Correct

487. (Answer D)

The *vihara* caves at Nashik were excavated with front pillars carved with *Ghata-base* and *ghata-capital* with human figures. One such *vihara* cave was also

Excavated at Junnar in Maharashtra, which is popularly known as Ganeshleni (An image of Ganesha belonging to a later period was installed in it).

A stupa was added at the back of the hall of the *vihara* and it became a *chaityavihara*.

The stupas in the fourth and fifth centuries CE have Buddha images

Attached. Junnar has the largest cave excavations— more than two hundred

Caves around the hills of the town— whereas Kanheri in Mumbai has a

Hundred and eight excavated caves.

488. (Answer B)

In Ajanta Caves, The themes of the paintings are the events from the life of the Buddha, the *Jatakas* and the *Avadanas*. Some paintings such as *Simhala Avadana*, *Mahajanaka Jataka* and *Vidharpundita Jataka* cover the entire wall of the cave

489. (Answer B)

It is worth noting that *Chaddanta Jataka* has been painted in the early Cave No. 10 with many details and events grouped according to their geographical locations

*Chaddanta* faithfully follows the Pali text whereas the one painted in Cave No. 17 is very different. In one of the events, the Bodhisattva, *Chaddanta*, is shown removing his tusk and giving it to the hunter, Sonuttar.

The other important paintings are the famous Padmapani and Vajrapani in Cave No. 1. However, it may be observed that the images of Padmapani and Vajrapani are very common in Ajanta but the best-preserved paintings are in Cave No.

Some figures in Cave No. 2 have affiliation with the Vengi sculptures.

490. (Answer D)

The World Bank has three specific suggestions when it comes to fiscal policy.

1. Choose targeted cash transfers instead of broad subsidies.
2. Prioritize public spending for long-term growth.
3. Mobilize tax revenues without hurting the poor.

491. (Answer C)

Buddhist caves Ajanta also has excavated double-storeyed caves but at Ellora, the triple-storey is a unique achievement. They are generally guarded by the images of Padmapani and Vajrapani, So statement 1 is wrong

Ellora cave paintings are dedicated to Shaivism, but the images of both Shiva and Vishnu and their various Forms according to the Puranic narrative are depicted.

492. (Answer D)

Both Statements are correct.

493. (Answer D)

The Bagh Caves consist of Buddhist mural paintings Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh These rock-cut cave monuments were carved over some time during ancient India mostly during the Satvahana period.

Out of the original nine caves, only five have survived, all of which are *viharas* or resting places for monks, having a quadrangular plan. The most significant of the five caves is Cave No. 4, commonly known as the *Rang Mahal*.

494. (Answer B)

The Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai are dominated by the Shaivite faith the tradition of rock-cut caves continued in the Deccan and they are found not only in Maharashtra but also in Karnataka, mainly at Badami and Aiholi, executed under the patronage of the Chalukyas; in Andhra Pradesh in the area of Vijayawada; and in Tamil Nadu, mainly at Mahabalipuram

495. (Answer A)

Sanchi, about 50 km from Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh,

Is a world heritage site there are three main *stupas* at Sanchi. Stupa-1 is presumed to have the relics of the Buddha, Stupa-2, and the relics of ten less famous *arhats* belonging to three different generations. Their names are found on

The relic casket.

Stupa-3 has the relics of Sariputta and Mahamougalayana.

496. (Answer A)

Originally the *stupa* was a Small brick structure which expanded over a period and was covered with stone, *vedika* and the *Torana* (gateways). The Ashokan

lion capital pillar with an inscription is found on the southern side of the *stupa*, indicating how Sanchi became a centre of monastic and Artistic activities.

The south gateway was made first followed by the others.

The *pradakshinapath* around the *stupa* is covered with the *vedika*. There is also the upper *pradakshinapath* which is unique to this site. The four gateways are decorated profusely with sculptures.

497. (Answer B)

The image of the Buddha from the Katra mound belongs to the second century CE.

It represents the Buddha with two Bodhisattva attendants. The Buddha is seated in *padmasana* (cross-folded legs) and the right hand is in the *abhayamudra*, raised a little above the shoulder level whereas the left hand is placed on the left thigh.

The *sanghati* (garment) covers only one shoulder and has been made prominently visible covering the left hand whereas while covering the torso, the independent volume of the garment is reduced to the body torso.

498. (Answer B)

PADMAPANI BODDHISATTVA AJANTA CAVE NO.1

Dates back to the late fifth century The Bodhisattva is holding a *Padma* (lotus),

Has large shoulders the figure of the Bodhisattva is wearing a big crown in which detailed rendering is visible.

The head is slightly bent to the left. The eyes are half-closed and are slightly

Elongated. The nose is sharp and straight. Light colour all over the projected planes of the face is aimed at creating an effect of three-dimensionality.

Light red, brown, green and blue colours are used. Nose projections, incised end of lips with lower lip projection and small chin contribute to the overall effect of solidity in the figure composition.

On the other side of the image, Vajrapani Bodhisattva has been painted. He holds a *vajra* in his right hand and wears a crown. This image also bears the same pictorial qualities as the Padmapani.

499. (Answer A)

MARA VIJAYA, AJANTA CAVE NO.26

The panel shows the image of the Buddha in the centre surrounded by Mara's army along with his daughter. The event is part of the enlightenment.

It is a personification of the commotion of mind which the Buddha went through at the time of enlightenment. Mara represents desire.

According to the narrative, there is a dialogue between the Buddha and Mara,

And the Buddha is shown with his right hand indicating that

Earth as a witness to his generosity.

On the left lower end, the image of Mara is shown contemplating how to disturb Siddhartha, the name of the Buddha before enlightenment. The army of Mara is shown marching towards the Buddha in the first half of the panel whereas the lower half of the panel shows the departing army of Mara giving him adorations.

The centrally placed Buddha is in *padmasana* and a tree at the back is shown by dense leaves.

Some of the facial features of the Mara army have tacit characteristics of the sculptures from Vidarbha. This is the largest sculptural panel at Ajanta

500. (Answer A)

**The Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act introduced a 10 per cent quota for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in government jobs and admissions so statement 2 is incorrect.**

501. (Answer C)

Both statements are correct

Nanghat inscription is issued by Naganika which talks about Satakarni-I

Gautami Balasari talks about victories of Gautamiputra Satakarni in Nashik inscription

Land grants first issued by satakarni's

502. (Answer C)

Bidar inscription says Rani Rudramadevi defeated yadava king Mahadeva

503. (Answer A)

Warangal is the second UNESCO recognition for Telangana. Earlier, Ramappa Temple in

Mulugu district was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Thrissur and Nilambur in Kerala and Warangal in Telangana.

504.(Answer A)

A prehistoric rock paintings site, dating back at least 10,000 to 30,000 years was recently

discovered on private land at Kasipeta in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district (Telangana).

The rock painting belong to Mesolithic age

505.(Answer D)

All the statements are correct

506. Answer (B)

Mahakal is the only jyotirlinga facing the south, while all the other jyotirlingas face east. This is because the direction of death is believed to be the south. In fact, people worship Mahakaleshwar to prevent an untimely death.

507. Answer (D)

Currently, fintechs operating as neobanks offer digital banking services but they do so in partnership with non-banking financial companies (NBFCs). Some of the neobanks offering services in India are Jupiter, Fi Money, Niyo, Razorpay X

508. Answer (A)

The Interpol, or International Criminal Police Organization, is an inter-governmental organisation comprising 195 member countries, which helps police forces in all these countries to better coordinate their actions

509. Answer (C)

MoD (Ministry of Defence) statement after Friday's launch from Arihant stressed on the strategic postures of 'credible minimum deterrence' and 'no first use' which are pivotal to India's nuclear doctrine, made public in January 2003, after the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) had reviewed the progress in operationalizing of India's nuclear doctrine.

510. (Answer C)

UttarPradesh state's Potato has been banned by Telangana Government

511.(Answer A)

Recently, the Geographical Indication (GI) tag has been provided to Jharkhand's Sohrai

Khovar painting and Telangana's Telai rumal handloom cloth. The painting is a traditional art

that is created by tribal women with locally available soils of different colours. It is

predominantly done in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand. Telia Rumal cloth has intricate

handmade work with cotton loom, with designs in red, black and white colours. Thanjavur

Netti (pith) works that uses *Aeschynomene aspera* plant and Arumbavur Wood Carving also

got G.I tag from Tamil Nadu.

512. Answer (D)

*Fundamental Rights of the appellants under Art. 19(1)(a) and 25(1) have been infringed and they are entitled to be protected. We allow the appeal, set aside the judgment of the High Court and direct the respondent authorities to re-admit the children into the school*

513. Answer (D)

The Minor forest produce collected by the tribal people of Nilambur, Kerala including wild

honey, will be known under the brand Adavi.

514. Answer (A)

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Ministry re-launched the refurbished 'Bodhisiri' cruise boat

operated by the state Tourism Development Corporation in Krishna River, at Punnami Ghat.

515. Answer (C)

Himachal Pradesh is the Northern Most state from the list

516. Answer (D)

India's Largest floating Solar plant is in telangana state, at ramagundam

517. Answer (B)

There has been a 69 percent decline in the wildlife populations of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and fish, across the globe in the last 50 years, according to the latest Living Planet Report by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

518. Answer (D)

The Hunger Hotspots Outlook (2022-23) a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) forebodes escalating hunger, as over 205 million people across 45 countries will need emergency food assistance to survive

519. Answer (B)

*Telangana has the highest sheep population in India*

520. Answer (C)

The Global Hunger Report 2022 released by **Concern Worldwide and Welt Hunger Hilfe**, Non-Government Organisations from Ireland and Germany respectively, has ranked India at 107 among 121 countries.

521. Answer (C)

Prime Minister, is also president of CSIR, a consortium of 37 laboratories and 39 outreach centres.

522. Answer (C)

The GHI score is computed using four broad indicators — undernourishment (measure of the proportion of the population facing chronic deficiency of dietary energy intake), child stunting (low height for age), child wasting (low weight for height) and child mortality (death of a child under the age of five)

523.(Answer B)

First of it's kind in the India TSRTC is implemented E-TM in the bus itself

524.(Answer A)

Kakarla Sajaya got facilitated with Prestigious Sahitya Akademi award for her book “ Asuddha Bharat”

525.(Answer C)

**Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)** made an agreement with Flipkart to

distribute things internationally

526. 526.(Answer C)

Bot Statements are correct

Russia, China has university of Forest in the world

527. **Answer (D)**

**All are matched correctly**

528.(Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

529.(Answer A)



India's first liquid nano urea plant is established in Gujarat

530.(Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

**531. Answer (D)**

The Living Planet Report has found that agriculture is the most prevalent threat to amphibians (animals that live both on land and in water), whereas hunting and trapping are most likely to threaten birds and mammals

532. (Answer c)

A registered OCI enjoys the benefits

He is granted multiple entries, multipurpose, lifelong visa for visiting India.

He is exempted from registration with Foreign Regional Registration officer or Foreign Registration officer for any length of stay in India.

He is entitled to general parity with NRIs in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties

However, OCI is not at par with NRIs in all the matters.

533. (Answer D)

These provisions on citizenship for illegal migrants will not apply to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, included in the Sixth



Schedule to the Constitution. These tribal areas include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District.

534. (Answer D)

NPR is the first step towards the creation of National Register of Indian Citizen.

It is being created under the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 2003, as amended from time to time

A digital data base of demographic data of around 120 crore persons has been created.

535. (Answer A)

**The Registrar General India** shall act as the “National Registration Authority”, it is also the country's Census Commissioner

536. (Answer D)

**All of them are right options to get citizenship**

537. (Answer C)

Illegal migrants who came into India from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, or Pakistan on or before December 31, 2014, and those who belong to the Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian religious communities.

538. (Answer D)

If the OCI has registered through fraud

If, within five years of registration, the OCI has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more

If it becomes necessary in the interest of sovereignty and security of India

539. (Answer C)

Areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution these tribal areas include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District.

Further, it will not apply to the “Inner Line” areas notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.

Currently, this permit system is applicable to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

Manipur has also been brought under the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regime through a Gazette Notification on the same day the bill was passed in the parliament

**540. (Answer A)**

Nehru-Liaqat pact of 1950 is related with Protecting the rights and dignity of the minorities in Pakistan and Bangladesh

**541. (Answer B)**

Equality before law is a negative concept while equal protection of law is a positive concept.

**542. (Answer D)**

Kosi changed its course frequently because Kosi brings huge quantity of sediments from its upper reaches and deposits it in the plains

**543. (Answer C)**

Kosi originates from the part of Himalayas which is comparatively younger so it erodes more also steeper slope in upper course of river which increases its sediment carrying capacity by increasing river velocity.

**544. (Answer C)**

Indo– Brahma river was dismembered into three main drainage systems the dismemberment was probably due to the

Pleistocene upheaval in the western Himalayas, including the uplift of the Potwar Plateau (Delhi Ridge), which acted as the water divide between the Indus and Ganga drainage systems.

Likewise, the down thrusting of the Malda gap area between the Rajmahal hills and the Meghalaya plateau during the mid-pleistocene period, diverted the Ganga and the Brahmaputra systems to flow towards the Bay of Bengal.

545. (Answer C)

The Indus also known as the Sindhu is the westernmost of the Himalayan Rivers in India. It originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu ( $31^{\circ}15'$  N latitude and  $81^{\circ}40'$  E longitude) in the Tibetan region at an altitude of 4,164 m in the Kailash Mountain range. It cuts across the Ladakh range, forming a spectacular gorge near Gilgit in Jammu and Kashmir.

546. (Answer C)

The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir

It joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan

547. (Answer A)

It is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which join at Tandi near Keylong in Himachal Pradesh.

The Sutlej is the largest tributary of the Indus

548. (Answer B)

The Satluj originates in the Rakas Lake near Mansarovar at an altitude of 4,555 m in Tibet where it is known as Langchen Khambab. It flows almost parallel to the Indus for about 400 km before entering India, and comes out of a gorge at Rupar. It passes through the Shipki La on the Himalayan ranges and enters the Punjab plains. It is an antecedent river. It is a very important tributary as it feeds the canal system of the Bhakra Nangal project.

549. (Answer C)

The Beas is another important tributary of the Indus, originating from the Beas Kund near the Rohtang Pass at an elevation of 4,000 m above the mean sea level. The river flows through the Kullu valley and forms gorges at Kati and Lurgi in the Dhauladhar range. It enters the Punjab plains where it meets the Satluj near Harike.

Ravi River before entering Pakistan and joining the Chenab near Sarai Sidhu, it drains the area lying between the southeastern part of the Pir Panjal and the Dhauladhar ranges.

550. (Answer D)

The Damodar occupies the eastern margins Of the Chotanagpur Plateau where it flows through a rift valley.

The Ghaghara originates in the glaciers of Mapchachungo

The Gandak comprises two streams, namely Kaligandak and Trishulganga. It rises in the Nepal Himalayas.

551. (Answer A)

The soil of the area is rich in iron content bringing the colour red to the river with a high concentration of red and yellow soil sediments.

552. (Answer D)

It is because of the increase in latitude from 28°N in Kanchenjunga to 36°N in the Karakoram (Lower latitude → warmer temperatures → higher snowline).

Also, the Eastern Himalayas rise abruptly from the planes without the intervention of High ranges.

Though the total precipitation is much less in the western Himalayas, it all takes place in the form of snow.

553. (Answer C)

In the Great Himalayan ranges, the snowline is at a lower elevation on the southern slopes than on the northern slopes.

This is because the southern slopes are steeper and receive more precipitation as compared to the northern slopes.

554. (Answer D)

Its major left bank tributaries are the Burhi Dihing and Dhansari.

The important right bank tributaries are the Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh.

The Subansiri which has its origin in Tibet is an antecedent river.

555. (Answer B)

The rivers that originate from the Amarkantak Plateau are the **Narmada River, the Son River, and the Johila River**

556. (Answer D)

The Chenab joins Satluj in Pakistan.

The Jhelum joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan.

The Ravi joins the Chenab near Sarai Sidhu.

Satluj is joined by the Chenab in Pakistan. Thus, Satluj receives the collective drainage of the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum rivers. It joins the Indus a few kilometres above Mithankot.

557. (Answer B)

The Brahmani, known as South Koel in its upper reaches, rises near Nagri village in Ranchi district of Jharkhand at an elevation of about 600 m.

The Nagavali River originates in the Eastern Ghats near Lakhbahal, located at an altitude of 1,300 metres in the Kalahandi district of the Indian state Odisha. Langulya is another name for Nagavali River.

Subarnarekha River originates in the Chhotnagpur Plateau near Nagri village in the Ranchi District of Jharkhand at an elevation of 600 m.

Vamsadhara River rises in the Eastern Ghats of Orissa State and enters Srikakulam District in Bhamini Mandal and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal near Kalingapatnam.

558. (Answer C)

Source of Teesta –Pahunri glacier before joining to Bay of Bengal through Bangladesh Teesta flows through West Bengal and Sikkim.

559. (Answer C)

This exceptional behavior is because these rivers didn't form valleys and instead they flow through faults (linear rift, rift valley, and trough) created due to the bending of the northern peninsula during the formation process of Himalayas.

560. (Answer C)

It is interesting to note that the peninsular rivers which fall into the Arabian Sea do not form deltas, but only estuaries. {Fluvial Depositional Landforms}.

This is due to the fact that the west flowing rivers, especially the Narmada and the Tapi flow through hard rocks and hence do not carry any good amount of silt.

Moreover, the tributaries of these rivers are very small and hence they don't contribute any silt.

Hence these rivers are not able to form distributaries or a delta before they enter the sea.

561. (Answer D)

It rises from Maikala range near Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh,

Narmada basin extends over states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh.

It is bounded by the Vindhyas on the north, Maikala range on the east, Satpuras on the south and by the Arabian Sea on the west.

The river slopes down near Jabalpur where it cascades (a small waterfall, especially one in a series) 15 m into a gorge to form the Dhanu Dhar (Cloud of Mist) fall.

Since the gorge is composed of marble, it is popularly known as the Marble Rocks.

**562. (Answer C)**

The basin extends over states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Situated in the Deccan plateau, the basin is bounded by the Satpura range on the north, Mahadev hills on the east, Ajanta Range and the Satmala hills on the south and by the Arabian Sea on the west.

It originates near Multai reserve forest in Madhya Pradesh.

**563. (Answer B)**

The Union Home Minister Amit Shah inaugurated the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) in New Delhi. The centre involves a project cost of Rs. 416 Crores and it would deal with all cybercrimes comprehensively. Many states and Union territories will also set up their Regional Cyber Crime Coordination Centres.

**564. (Answer B)**

As per the report, unemployment rate of India has risen to 27.11% for the week ended May 3, against 7% in the month of March. The monthly unemployment rate is 23.52% in April.

**565. (Answer B)**

The World Bank recently warned that 60 million people could be pushed into extreme poverty in 2020, after Covid-19 crisis.

**566. (Answer B)**

Food price index released by Food and Agriculture Organization

**567. (Answer B)**

As per the US Air Quality Index released recently, Lahore is named the most polluted city in the world, followed by Delhi and Kathmandu.

Lahore, the cultural capital of Pakistan, has reported a particulate matter (PM) rating of 423. The United States Environmental Protection Agency registers air quality as ‘satisfactory’ if the AQI is under 50.

**568. (Answer B)**

Human Development Index for the year 2020 has been released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

As per the report, India has been ranked at 131 out of 189 countries. Last year, India was ranked at 130. HDI is measured with three parameters namely life expectancy, education and per capita income. This year’s index has incorporated new parameters namely CO2 emission and Material foot print and introduced planetary pressures—adjusted Human Development Index (PHDI).

**569. (Answer B)**

According to the 10th Edition of Hurun Global Rich List 2021, China leads with the highest number of billionaires at 1058 followed by the U.S and India.

The index also highlighted that the world added 8 billionaires a week in 2020. The total wealth of all billionaires across the globe rose 32 per cent during the review period.

**570. (Answer C)**

The report ‘Direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and response in South Asia’ was released by UNICEF, WHO and the UNFPA.

As per the report, India is expected to record largest increase in child and maternal deaths in South Asia in 2020 amid Covid-19 pandemic. It also highlighted that India could spend nearly USD 10 billion on COVID-19 testing and healthcare by September 2021.

**571. (Answer C)**

As per the ‘2021 Norton Cyber Safety Insights Report,’ by Norton Life Lock, a consumer security company, around 59 per cent experienced cybercrime in the last 12 months.

As per the report, more than 27 million Indian adults experienced identity theft in the past 12 months and 52 per cent of Indian adults admitted they don't know how to protect themselves from cybercrime.

**572. (Answer B)**

India's central bank, the Reserve Bank of India releases the 'State of the Economy' report along with its monthly bulletin.

As per the recent report for the month of April, it said that the impact of the second wave on the real economy appears limited so far in comparison with the first wave. It also highlighted the highest collection of GST in April 2021.

**573. (Answer B)**

We Protect Global Alliance, a global movement released the 'Global Threat Assessment report 2021'. As per the report, COVID-19 contributed to a significant spike in child sexual exploitation and abuse online.

We Protect Global Alliance is a global movement of more than 200 governments, private sector companies and civil society organisations.

**574. (Answer C)**

United Nations Women recently released a new report titled 'Women and girls left behind: Glaring gaps in pandemic responses'.

As per the report, women were less likely to receive COVID-19 relief from government. At least 29 per cent of working mothers living with children lost their jobs compared to 20 per cent of working men living with children. Single women living with children were left behind more, as per the report.

**575. (Answer C)**

The Oxfam report titled "Inequality Kills", released ahead of the World Economic Forum's Davos Agenda.

As per the report, the income of 84 per cent of households in the country declined in 2021, but the number of Indian billionaires grew from 102 to 142. In 2021, the collective wealth of India's 100 richest people rose to Rs 57.3 lakh crore. In the same year, the share of the bottom 50 per cent of the population in national wealth was at 6 per cent.

576. (Answer C)

Sweden-based V-Dem Institute (Varieties of Democracy research project) released a report, titled 'Democracy Report 2022: Autocratization Changing Nature.

India ranked 93 in the Liberal Democracy Index, and 100 in the Electoral Democracy Index. India has figured in the top 10 autocratizing countries of the world along with El Salvador, Turkey and Hungary.

577. (Answer C)

West Bengal recorded the highest number of recorded cases against fake news on social media in 2021, according to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data.

West Bengal reported 43 cases of fake news on social media. It was followed by Telangana at 34 cases and Uttar Pradesh at 24. In total, India reported 179 such cases and West Bengal accounted for 24 per cent of those cases.

578. (Answer C)

Both statements are correct

579. (Answer C)

Both Statements are Correct

The President shall not issue a Proclamation unless the decision of the Union Cabinet that is to say, the Council consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Cabinet rank appointed under article 75, that such a Proclamation may be issued has been communicated to him in writing, so President can proclaim National emergency only after receiving written recommendation from cabinet.

580. (Answer B)

A resolution may be passed by either House of Parliament only by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of that House present and voting that means special majority required.

581. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

582. (Answer B)

During national emergency Parliament empowered to make laws on state list although legislative power of state legislature is not suspended it is subjected to overriding powers of Parliament.

583. (Answer B)

Laws made by Parliament on state subject inoperative after six months after emergency cease to operate.

584. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

585. (Answer B)

**Article 358 Suspension of provisions of article 19 during emergencies-**when a National emergency is in operation the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended. State can make law or can take an executive action abridging or taking away six Fundamental Rights guaranteed by article 19, it cannot be challenged in the court and once Emergency cease to operate Article 19 automatically revives.

586. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

587. (Answer A)

Resolution approving proclamation of financial emergency can be by either house by passed by Simple majority

588. (Answer C)

Both Statements Are Correct

589. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

**590. (Answer B)**

Kolleru Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India located in Andhra Pradesh. Kolleru is located between Krishna & Godavari delta. The lake serves as a natural flood-balancing reservoir for these two rivers. The lake is connected to the Krishna & Godavari systems by over 68 in-flowing drains & channels.

Kolleru is designated as a wetland of international importance under the international Ramsar Convention

**591. (Answer B)**

Sasthamcotta Lake ----- Kerala

Deepor beel----- Assam

Hokersar wetland ----- J& K

Pong Dam Lake ----- Himachal Pradesh

Keoladeo ----- Rajasthan

**592. (Answer D)**

Dhebar Lake is India's first and world's oldest historical and second largest artificial fresh water lake in India. It is located in the Udaipur District of Rajasthan State in western India

**Jaisamand lake (Dhebar Lake) is not under Ramsar site**

**593. (Answer B)**

Ashtamudi lake is in Kerala

**594. (Answer B)**

Tamilnadu has most Ramsar Sites in India, with 14 wetlands.

**595. (Answer A)**

The Montreux record is a register of wetland sites on the list of wetlands of international importance where changes in ecological characters occurred, are occurring or likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or human interferences. It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List. The convention was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971, came into force in 1975.

596. (Answer D)

Parvati Aranga Bird Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh is a permanent freshwater source with 2 oxbow lakes converging together.

Tsomoriri is famously a breeding ground for black-necked crane outside China.

Caspian Sea is the largest inland body of water in world.

597. (Answer D)

All the Statements are correct

598. (Answer B)

Central government launched Pragati platform for reviewing the status of Projects in the states

Roadside vendors banking system linked under the Svanidhi scheme.

599. (Answer B)

Under this scheme Generic drugs are 50 to 90 per cent lower than market price.

All drugs in the National Essential Medicines list are covered in this scheme.

Sanitary pads are being sold for Rs 1 Rupees per pad

600. (Answer D)

1. The first effort of the government is not to allow the disease to come. For this, the government has focused on preventive healthcare. Programs related to yoga and fitness have been run for this reason.

2. The second effort of the government is that if a person becomes ill, then the disease should be detected at the very beginning. For this, lakhs of new testing centers are being built across the country.
3. Under the third attempt, the government emphasizes on providing better first aid facilities to the people near their homes. For this primary health centers are being improved.
4. The fourth effort of the government is that the poor should get free treatment in the best hospital. For this, under schemes like Ayushman Bharat, free treatment up to Rs 5 lakh is being given by the Government of India.
5. The fifth focus of the central government is that the dependence on big cities for good treatment should be minimized. For this, new hospitals are being prepared in every state.
6. The sixth focus of the government is to address the shortfall in the number of doctors. In the last seven years, more than 70 thousand new seats have been added for MBBS and PG. The government has also considered more than 5 lakh AYUSH doctors at par with allopathic doctors.
7. The seventh focus of the Modi government is digitization of health services. The effort of the government is to get rid of long lines for treatment, to get rid of the problems in the name of treatment. For this, one after the other schemes has been implemented.

(601-700)

601. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

602. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

603. (Answer A)

India has set a goal of eliminating tuberculosis by the end of the 2025.

The United Nations has set a goal of eliminating tuberculosis by the end of 2030.

604. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

605. (Answer A)

Malaria is a life-threatening mosquito borne blood disease caused by plasmodium parasites.

“Harness innovation to reduce the malaria disease burden and save lives” is the theme for 2022 World Malaria day.

The National Framework for Malaria Elimination 2016-2030 was released by government of India in 2016.

606. (Answer B)

To ensure that all pregnant women and children under the age of two are fully vaccinated

Seven diseases were immunized under Mission Indradhanush at the time of its launch. It currently has been increased to cover 12 diseases.

607. (Answer D)

50 Per cent of the budget for this scheme is allocated by the Government of India and remaining 50 per cent is World Bank loan.

In the water user’s Association committee at the gram panchayat level 20 per cent participation of women has been made mandatory.

608. (Answer D)

All the statements are true

The idea of connecting rivers in India was first mooted in 1858 by a British irrigation engineer, Sir Arthur Thomas. But the issue did not progress.

Then in 1980, 30 links were identified under the National Perspective Plan. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi led government came to power in 2014, a Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers was constituted in September 2014. A task force was constituted in 2015. So far, detailed project reports of 8 links have been prepared. Ken Betwa Link Project is the first project being implemented.

609. (Answer D)

All the statements are true

610. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

611. (Answer C)

India's first hydrogen pilot plant was commissioned on 21 April 2022 at Jorhat, Assam.

Adding ethanol to petrol reduces carbon monoxide emissions by up to 35%

612. (Answer C)

The Government of India is helping people to rapidly shift toward electric vehicles. About 4500 charging stations have been approved in the country. At least one charging station every 25 km on both sides of the Highway and at least one Charging Station for long Range/Heavy Duty EVs every 100 km on both sides of the Highway. For the city, at least one charging station will be set up in a grid of 3km x 3km. Guidelines for a charging station have been issued. As of March 25, 2022, 10.76 lakh, electric vehicles have been registered in the country.

613. (Answer D)

All of the above

614. (Answer A)

Under this scheme, free electricity connections are provided to poor families. Those who are not eligible, get a connection at a minimum fee of Rs 500. Electricity connection has reached 99.99 per cent of the households in the country.

615. **(Answer B)**

In 27 years preceding 2014, 15 thousand km of gas pipelines were laid in the country. In January 2021 the 450 km gas pipeline from Kochi to Mangalore has been commissioned. 16000 km of the gas pipeline is to be laid under this scheme in 5 years. Under the Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project, work is underway on a 2500 km long pipeline connecting Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal. Prime Minister has dedicated 350 km of the Dobhi-Durgapur pipeline to the nation last year under the scheme.

616. **(Answer A)**

The government has decided that initially 33 per cent of posts at the constable level in CRPF and CISF and 14–15 per cent of posts in Border Guard Forces-BSF, SSB, and ITBP will be reserved for women. Currently, only 3.68 per cent of posts in all agencies, including 6.37 per cent in CISF, are held by women.

617. **(Answer C)**

According to the data released by the Bureau of Police Research and Development in January 2020, the participation of women police personnel by the police of the state and union territories is 10.3 per cent, which has been advised by the central government to the states to increase it to 33 per cent. Each police station should have 3 female sub inspectors and 10 constables so that the women's help desk can function round the clock.

618. **(Answer D)**

Started construction of Delhi-Mumbai, Amritsar-Kolkata, Chennai-Bengaluru, Vizag-Chennai, and Bengaluru-Mumbai economic corridors with the establishment of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust in 2017. Along with this, two defense corridors have also been approved for defense production in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

619. (Answer C)

Two defense corridors have also been approved for defense production in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

620. (Answer B)

For the first time, any government has taken such steps for the micro, small, and cottage industry sector, which employs more than 11 crores people and contributes 29 per cent of India's GDP, and on whose path the dream of self-reliance is being realized. This sector, which was the most affected during the Corona period, was redefined. Six provisions totaling more than Rs 5 lakh crore were included in the self-reliance India package. The Champions Portal was launched for the resolution of MSMEs-related cases within 72 hours.

621. (Answer D)

To increase India's manufacturing capacity and exports, a total of Rs 1.97 lakh crore was announced in the PLI scheme for 13 major manufacturing sectors in the fiscal years 2021–2022, which includes mobile manufacturing and specialized electronic components, manufacturing of critical starting materials, intermediate drugs and active pharmaceutical components, and medical devices, which were already announced.

622. (Answer A)

The Stand-Up India scheme was extended for the entire period coinciding with the 15th Finance Commission period of 2020-25.

623. (Answer D)

Students will be given practical training in vocational skills like carpentry, electrical repair, gardening, pottery, embroidery as well as other skills. Under the policy, a target has been set to impart vocational skills to at least 50% of the students by 2025 so that the vocational skills acquired at the school level can be taken up to the higher level of studies.

624. (Answer B)

The botanical garden is not a site for the in-situ method of conservation of flora. In-situ conservation is on-site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources in natural populations of plant/animal species, like forest genetic resources in natural populations of tree species.

625. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct - Biodiversity is normally greater in the lower latitudes as compared to the higher latitudes.

Statement 2 correct - Along the mountain gradients, biodiversity is normally greater in the lower altitudes as compared to the higher altitudes.

626. (Answer D)

Biodiversity helps to boost ecosystem productivity, each species no matter what size, has an important role to play. Healthy biodiversity provides several natural services to the human population including soil formation, Nutrient storage & recycling, preventing soil erosion, recycling of waste, pollination of crops etc.

627. (Answer B)

Indian wild ass is categorized as endangered species under Schedule 1. IUCN recently moved the wild ass from the vulnerable to endangered category.

628. (Answer B)

Red Data Book is a source that maintains an international list of all endangered animal & plant species. The red data book helps us in providing complete information for research, and studies & also for monitoring the programs on rare & endangered species & their habitats.

629. (Answer A)

The soil of the rain forest is deficient in nutrient propagules of the trees in the rain forest that has poor viability. Any nutrient in the soil would be swiftly leached away by the heavy rainfall.

630. (Answer B)

The Himalayan Range is very rich in species diversity because the entire Himalayan region is very diverse bio-geographically. The Himalayan Range has a Tropical, Temperate, Tundra type of climate which makes it rich in biodiversity of flora & fauna.

631. (Answer A)

Invasive alien species, climate change, nutrient loading & pollution, habitat change & exploitation are the threats to the biodiversity of geographical areas.

632. (Answer B)

An area can be notified as a national park by the state government, because of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological/zoological association of importance, needed for protecting or developing wildlife within or its environment.

No human activity is permitted inside the national park except for the ones permitted by the chief wildlife warden of the state under the conditions, wildlife protection act, 1972.

633. (Answer A)

An endangered species is a type of organism that is threatened by extinction. Species become endangered for habitat loss & loss of genetic variation. Musk Deer, Great Indian bustard, Red panda, Asiatic wild ass.

634. (Answer B)

The key cause of vulture deaths is food poisoning. The birds were feeding dead animals that had been administered the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) diclofenac as a pain killer.

635. (Answer A)

Corbett National park is located in the foothills of the Himalayas, the Ramganga river flows through the park.

Kaziranga National park –Brahmaputra River

Silent valley national park- Kaveri River

636. (Answer A)

The biosphere reserves are established to protect larger areas of natural habitat than a typical national park or animal sanctuary. The site should contain a protected, minimally distributed core area of value for nature conservation.

637. (Answer C)

The Animal Welfare Board of India was established in 1962 under The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

638. (Answer A)

Teak is one of the most important timber trees distributed in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala.

Tropical moist deciduous forests, also known as Monsoon forests, have a rainfall of 100-200cms which is optimum for teak growth.

639. (Answer B)

The PMSBY scheme is a Government-backed accident insurance scheme which protects against accidental death and disability for individuals between 18 to 70 years of age. So Statement 1 is incorrect

640. (Answer B)

APY is open to all bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years and the contributions differ, based on the pension amount chosen.

641. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

642. (Answer A)

### Initiatives by FSSAI to ensure food quality

- **Heart Attack Rewind:** Heart Attack Rewind is an initiative by FSSAI to eliminate trans-fat from India by the year 2022. This initiative was campaigned across India.
- **FSSAI- CHIFSS:** It being collaboration between FSSAI and CII-HUL, it aims to promote collaborations between Industry, Scientific Community, and Academia for food safety.

**Swasth Bharat Yatra:** It is a pan-India movement called 'Eat Right India', which was aimed to create consumer awareness about eating safe and nutritious food.

643. (Answer D)

All the statements are correct

644. (Answer D)

Hunger has **chronic** and **seasonal** dimensions.

**Chronic hunger** is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality.

**Seasonal Hunger** is related to the cycles of food growing and harvesting and this is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agriculture and in urban areas because of casual labour

645. (Answer C)

Both Statements are Correct

646. (Answer C)

Both Statements are Correct

647. (Answer D)

Dudhwa national park is located in Terai region is an area covered with dense forests & tall elephant grasses. It is a protected forest area located in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh. It is the largest & richest biodiversity region of Uttar Pradesh which is world famous for Tigers & reindeer.

648. (Answer A)

Keibul National Park is the only floating park in the world, located in Loktak Lake. It is located in the Bishnupur District of Manipur, which is home to brow-antlered deer.

649. (Answer D)

Buxa Tiger reserve, located in West Bengal was established in 1983 and was the 15<sup>th</sup> tiger reserve in India.

650. (Answer B)

Namdapha National Park is the largest protected area in the Eastern Himalayan sub-region, located in Arunachal Pradesh. Even harbours vast dipterocarp forests, covering the northwestern parts of the eco-region rainforests Mizoram-Manipur-Kachin.

651. (Answer B)

Nagarhole/ Rajiv Gandhi National Park are located in the Mysore & Kodagu districts of Karnataka.

652. (Answer D)

Valmiki National Park is located in Bihar.

653. (Answer B)

The Marine National Park & the Marine Sanctuary, India's first marine reserve is located along the southern part of the Gulf of Kutch. It is the first Marine Park in India with 42 islands on Jamnagar Coast in the Marine National Park.

654. (Answer A)



Kazinag/qazinag national park is present in Jammu & Kashmir.

Kuno National Park is present in Madhya Pradesh.

Manas & Nameri national parks are present in Assam.

655. (Answer C)

Manas national park is located in Assam and is UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Kanha national park is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Ranthambore national park is located in Rajasthan.

Chandoli national park is located in Maharashtra.

656. (Answer B)

Abul Fazal, the court historian of Akbar, writes about Akbar's passion for the arts.

657. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

658. (Answer A)

The ten-degree channel separates Andaman and Nicobar islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal.

659. (Answer B)

Syntaxial bending of geologically young Himalayas

660. (Answer C)

Statement 1 is correct -it occupies a linear rift valley that why the Narmada river flows to the west, while most other large peninsular rivers flow to the east

661. (Answer C)

The major rivers of the state are the Brahmaputra and its tributaries—the Dibang [Sikang], Lohit, Subansiri, Kameng, and Tirap. The Brahmaputra (known as the Tsangpo in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China and as the Dihang [Siang] in Arunachal Pradesh) flows eastward from Mansarovar Lake in Tibet before dipping south through the Himalayas into north-central Arunachal Pradesh.

662. (Answer B)

The climate of Arunachal Pradesh varies with topography and elevation. The foothill zone is subtropical and has a hot and humid climate; in the lower valleys, summer temperatures in June, July, and August typically rise into the mid-90s F (mid-30s C), while winter high temperatures in December, January, and February usually reach the mid-50s F (about 13 °C). Average temperatures decrease as elevations increase in the mountains Suitable for orchid's cultivation.

663. (Answer C)

- Gujarat (Jasdan)
- Rajasthan (Kalinjarh)
- Madhya Pradesh (Shajapur)
- Chhattisgarh (Sonhat)
- Jharkhand (Lohardaga)
- West Bengal (Krishnanagar)
- Tripura (Udaipur)
- Mizoram (Champhai)

664. (Answer D)

Both Khangchendzonga and Nandadevi National park do not have tropical vegetation.

Namdapha National Park is the largest protected area in the Eastern Himalayan Biodiversity hotspot and is located in Arunachal Pradesh in Northeast India.

The area is also known for extensive Dipterocarp forests, comprising the northwestern

Parts of the Eco region of Mizoram-Manipur-Kachin rain forests.

The habitat changes with increasing altitude from tropical moist forests to Montane

Forests, temperate forests and at higher elevations, to Alpine meadows and perennial

Snow. The park has extensive bamboo forests and secondary forests in addition to the

Primary forests.

665. (Answer B)

The Himalayan Rivers carry slits on their way down and deposit in the northern plain. These

Alluvial deposits are responsible for the high fertility of this land. Therefore, it is often said

That the northern great plain is a gift of the Himalayas.

666. (Answer A)

Himalaya blocks cold dry wind from blowing from central Asia and Siberia and prevents them from entering into Indian plains

Himalaya forces moisture-laden south west monsoon winds to shed rainfall in India or else India would be a dry region the moderating effect on Peninsular India is caused by the effect of the adjacent India Ocean on three sides of the Indian Peninsula.

667. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct-The latitudinal extent influences day and night, as one moves from south to north

Statement 2 correct -India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The Trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location for India.

668. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

Statement 2 correct-Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while the Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

669. (Answer C)

The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is almost the same degrees. i.e. 30 degrees. But the north-south distance in Kilometers is 3214 and the east-west distance is 2933 km. This is because of the nature of the latitudes and the longitudes. The distance two is fixed between any two points and does not vary according to the area or shape. On the other hand, the longitudes are not parallel lines and the distance between the lines varies from the equator to the poles. The distance is minimum at the poles and maximum near the equator.

670. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct-Duns are longitudinal valleys which are formed as a result of folding when the Eurasian plate and Indian plate collided

Statement 2 correct-They are generally formed between Lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks

Statement 3-correct-These valleys are deposited with coarse alluvium which is brought down by the Himalayas Rivers.

671. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct- Peninsular Rivers have been flowing in Gondwanaland age rock formation

Statement 2 correct- Himalayan Rivers are flowing on sedimentary rocks and ever-rising Himalayas

Statement 3 correct- Peninsular Rivers are flowing on a more or less flat surface

672. (Answer C)

Meanders are formed by the river Jhelum due to the local base level of sediments provided by a primaeval lake which existed millions of years ago in Kashmir valley.

673. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct- Japan plans to provide support to India to drive the transition to clean energy under this initiative.

Statement 2 correct- It aims to achieve sustainable growth and carbon neutrality in Asia through energy transitions.

Statement 3 correct- It includes \$10 billion in finance for renewable energy, energy efficiency and liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects.

674. (Answer A)

All of these are out of the GST ambit- - Excise Duty on Alcohol, Property Tax; Stamp Duty, Petroleum crude, Diesel, Petrol, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Natural Gas, Electricity Duty, Basic Customs Duty.

675. (Answer D)

1. Widening of Current Account Deficit and Balance of Payments.
2. Increased Import Bill for raw materials, equipment or other supplies procured from overseas.
3. Higher Inflation because of supply shocks in key import commodities such as coal, crude oil, edible oil, etc.

676. (Answer A)

Rise in crude oil prices and other commodities and global monetary policy tightening.

**677. (Answer B)**

BBB was formed in 2016 as an autonomous recommendatory body with the Centre notifying amendment to the Nationalized Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980.

Recommended by P.J. Nayak committee.

BBB was a part of the 7-point strategy of the Indradhanush Mission aimed at revamping PSBs.

**678. (Answer A)**

In March 2020, government-issued guidelines suggested that up to 30% of the funds could be used towards expenditure related to COVID-19.

It is a special fund that is not tied to any particular scheme or area of work.

According to MMDR Amendment Act 2021, the central government may also give direction regarding the composition and utilization of the fund while state governments continue to prescribe the constitution and functions of the DMF.

**679. (Answer A)**

It is not a United Nations body. However, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provides secretariat services to IPBES.

It now has 137 member countries including India.

All States Members of the United Nations are eligible for IPBES.

**680. (Answer D)**

Statement 1 correct-National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) was established through Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 to provide statutory authority to Project Tiger



Statement 2 correct-Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh) and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary (Chhattisgarh) were recently approved for declaration as the 53<sup>rd</sup> TR in India.

Statement 3 correct-Global Tiger Initiative (GTI): It is a global alliance led by the 13 tiger range countries (TRC), including India, and other organizations like the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), etc.

681. **(Answer D)**

Statement 1 correct- As per International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Tiger's status is Endangered.

Statement 2 correct Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I.

Statement 3 correct- Madhya Pradesh has the maximum number of tigers followed by Karnataka and Uttarakhand.

682. **(Answer C)**

The second UNOC ended with the Lisbon Declaration, a political declaration entitled 'Our Ocean, Our Future: call for action.

It is co-hosted by Kenya and Portugal in Lisbon.

In 2017, the first UNOC was held at UN Headquarters in New York, co-hosted by the Governments of Fiji and Sweden.

683. **(Answer C)**

International transactions

684. **(Answer C)**

TiHAN, India's first Autonomous Navigation facility (for both ground and aerial vehicle testing), was inaugurated at IIT Hyderabad.

It will provide industries, research and development labs, and academia with a platform for research in autonomous navigation.

- It is one of the 25 technology innovation hubs under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS).

685. (Answer A)

Currently, it has 13 members: India, Iran, Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Turkey, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Ukraine and Syria.

686. (Answer A)

'Green Hydrogen: Opportunities for Deep Decarbonisation in India' was released by NITI Aayog and it that highlights green hydrogen is critical to India's net-zero ambitions by 2070.

Green hydrogen is produced by renewable energy through the electrolysis of water. Electrolyser technology is central to the green hydrogen production process in the countries.

687. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct- India's first and Asia's largest liquid-mirror telescope is commissioned at the Devasthal Observatory of Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES) in Nainital (Uttarakhand).

Statement 2. Correct- ARIES is an autonomous institute under the Department of Science and Technology.

Statement 3. Correct- LMT will observe asteroids supernovae, space debris, and all other celestial objects.

688. (Answer C)

First liquid nano urea plant at Kalol (Gujarat).

Liquid nano Urea is a patented chemical nitrogen fertiliser developed by IFFCO's Nano Biotechnology Research Centre at Kalol with nano nitrogen particles

It is the world's first nano urea (liquid) plant.

It is sprayed directly on the leaves of plants and gets absorbed by the stomata-pores found on the epidermis of leaves.

689. (Answer A)

Bijak was compiled by Kabir.

690. (Answer A)

CIC, a statutory body, has been constituted with effect from 2005 under the RTI Act, 2005. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over all Central Public Authorities.

It consists of Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and not more than ten Information Commissioners (ICs).

CIC is not eligible for reappointment.

691. (Answer C)

Statement 1 CORRECT-It was founded in 1995, the WTO is run by its 164 members, and all decisions are taken through consensus and any member can exercise a veto.

Statement 2 correct it is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a group founded in 1948 whose rules created the modern multilateral trading system.

692. (Answer C)

Statement 1. Correct-The agreement for the establishment of the BRICS NDB as well as CRA worth US\$ 100 billion each was taken during the sixth Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil in July 2014.

Statement 2. Correct- NDB, headquartered in Shanghai

693. (Answer D)

The election commission of India is an autonomous constitutional body in India.

It consists of one chief election commissioner and two election commissioners.

694. (Answer B)

The Chief Election commissioner has a fixed tenure of 6 years or up to 65 years whichever is earlier and he /she can be removed by the same process of the Supreme Court judge.

695. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

696. (Answer D)

Both statements are true

697. (Answer D)

Both statements are true

698. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

699. (Answer D)

The election commissioner can be appointed by the president and removed by the president in consultation with the chief election commissioner.

Rajiv Kumar is the current chief election commissioner of India.

700. (Answer D)

All of the above

(701-800)

701. (Answer C)



It is recognized as a state party in four states

It wins at least four seats from any state or states and six per cent valid votes in the Lok Sabha election

Secure at least Two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha general election from three different states.

702. **(Answer D)**

All the statements are correct

703. **(Answer B)**

Nominating candidates is not the task of the election commission.

704. **(Answer B)**

There's no fundamental right to reservation or promotion under Article 16(4) or Article 16(4A).

**ARTICLE 46**-Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

705. **(Answer B)**

- Reservation of 27% in the public sector and government jobs for OBCs.
- The reservation quota if unfulfilled should be carried forward for 3 years.
- Age relaxation for OBCs same as that of SC/ST.
- A roster system should be prepared for the backward classes on the pattern of that for SC/ST.
- Reservation to be made in PSUs, banks, private sector undertakings receiving government grants, colleges and universities.

706. **(Answer C)**

BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

707. (Answer A)

During the **Sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza (Brazil) in 2014**, the leaders signed the Agreement establishing the New Development Bank (NDB - Shanghai, China). They also signed the BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement to provide short-term liquidity support to the members.

708. (Answer D)

All are correct

709. (Answer D)

PM Mudra Yojana aims to enable Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), Non-Banking financial institutions/Companies (NBFCs), Small Finance Banks, RBRs, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, etc. to provide Low Rate Loans to eligible entities.

710. (Answer C)

1. Shishu- up to 50, 000 rupees
2. Kishor - from 50,000 to 5, 00, 000 rupees
3. Tarun -from 5, 00, 000 to 10, 00, 000 rupees

711. (Answer C)

**The eligibility criteria for couples intending to opt for surrogacy**

- The eligible couple should have a certificate of eligibility and a certificate of essentiality issued by the authorities in charge.
- Heterosexual couple (each of the opposite gender) with a man aged 26 to 55 years and a woman aged 25 to 50 years.
- The couple should be married for a minimum of five years.
- Should have no other children, including biological, adopted or surrogated.
- The act waives this condition for couples who have children with
  - (a) physical or mental disability
  - (b) life-threatening disorder

- It requires a waiting period of five years from the date of marriage before issuing a certificate of infertility to the couple.

712. (Answer D)

As of December 2021, five countries have been verified and have sustained measles elimination - Bhutan, DPR Korea, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste.

713. (Answer A)

Transport vehicles which are older than 8 years will be charged Green Tax at the time of renewal of fitness certificate, at the rate of 10-25% of road tax.

Personal vehicles will be charged green tax at the time of renewal of Registration Certificate after 15 years.

Public transport vehicles such as buses will be charged less green tax.

Vehicles used in farming such as tractors are exempted.

714. (Answer B)

**Green hydrogen** is produced through electrolysis using renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind or hydel power.

**Grey hydrogen** is generated through fossil fuels such as coal and gas and currently accounts for 95 per cent of the total production in South Asia.

**Blue hydrogen** is produced using electricity generated by burning fossil fuels but with technologies to prevent the carbon released in the process of entering the atmosphere.

715. (Answer D)

India is become Energy Independent by 2047

India is become carbon neutrality by 2070



716. (Answer C)

The objective of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is not to control waste, 3rd statement is incorrect

<https://www.sampada-mofpi.gov.in/>

717. (Answer C)

AIBD secretariat is at Kaula Lumpur

The 47th AIBD Annual Gathering was held in New Delhi on 22nd September 2022

So, Statement 3 is incorrect

718. (Answer D)

All the statements are correct

719. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

720. (Answer B)

SEBI is a statutory body established on April 12, 1992, by the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

721. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

722. Both Statements are Correct

<https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/science/micro-and-nano-plastics-in-the-atmosphere-are-polluting-oceans-heres-how/2520667/>

723. (Answer D)

All the Statements are correct regarding Federal Fund rate

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/federalfundsrate.asp>

724. (Answer D)

**Bhimbetka drawings can be categorised into.**

- **Period I:** Upper Palaeolithic
- **Period II:** Mesolithic
- **Period III:** Chalcolithic

725. (Answer D)

Paintings at the rock shelters at **Lakhudiyar** on the banks of the Suyal River (Uttarakhand)

- **3 categories of paintings:** man, animal and geometric patterns in **black, white and red ochre.**
- Humans in stick-like forms, a long snouted animal, a fox, a multiple-legged lizard, wavy lines, groups of dots and rectangle-filled geometric designs, hand-linked dancing humans.

726. (Answer A)

**Period I (Upper Palaeolithic)**

- Linear representations of animals like bisons, tigers, elephants, rhinos and boars; stick-like human figures.
- Paintings in green and dark red. Green paintings are of dancers and red ones are of hunters.

Largest Number of Paintings is in Mesolithic Period

727. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

728. (Answer C)

### Period III (Chalcolithic)

- Paintings indicate an association of these cave-dwellers with the agricultural communities settled at Malwa.
- Cross-hatched squares, lattices, pottery and metal tools are depicted.
- Colours used in Bhimbetka paintings – white, yellow, orange, red ochre, purple, brown, green and black. Most common colours – white and red.
- Red obtained from hematite (geru); green from chalcedony; white probably from limestone.
- Brushes were made from plant fibre.
- In some places, there are many layers of paintings, sometimes 20.
- Paintings can be seen in caves that were used as dwelling places and also in caves that had some other purpose, perhaps religious.
- The colours of the paintings have remained intact thousands of years perhaps due to the chemical reaction of the oxide present on the rock surface.

729. (Answer D)

All statements are correct

730. (Answer B)

Cave art is generally considered to have a symbolic or religious function, **sometimes both**.

The exact meanings of the images remain unknown, but some experts think they may have been created within the framework of shamanic beliefs and practices.

731. (Answer B)

From Bagor in Rajasthan and Adamgarh we get the evidence of the association of sheep and goat with the Mesolithic people, around sixth millennium B.C.

This suggests that they may have partly adopted the settled way of life.

732. (Answer A)

Due to the country's position along the "Pacific Ring of Fire," where it lies across three tectonic plates, including the Pacific Plate under the Pacific Ocean and the Philippine Sea Plate.

733. (Answer C)

Intraplate earthquakes are rarely recognized at the surface. This is because the faults are buried under several kilometers of surface materials & the longer recurrence intervals allow any surface expression of faulting to be eroded.

The ground motion caused by Intraplate earthquake seismic waves dissipates more slowly. The strong, coherent rocks that make up the interiors of plates transmit seismic energy more efficiently over longer distances than the less coherent, weaker rocks near plate boundaries.

734. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct Seismic shadowing occurs on the opposite side of the Earth from the earthquake epicenter because the liquid outer core refracts the longitudinal or compressional (P-waves) while it absorbs the transverse or shear waves (S-waves).

Statement 2 is correct Outside of the seismic shadow zone both types of wave can be detected but, due to their different velocities and paths through the Earth, they arrive at different times.

735. (Answer A)

Love waves shake the surface side-to-side.

Rayleigh waves move the surface of the earth around in a circle, forward and down then back and up. This is the same as the motion of an ocean wave.

736. (Answer D)

Oceanic trenches are a morphological feature of convergent plate boundaries

Because of sliding movement along transform boundaries only high-intensity earthquakes are possible. It does not lead to mountain orogeny.

737. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct- Earthquake occurs in the state of Hawaii. They are caused by eruptive processes within the active volcanoes or by deep structural adjustments due to the weight of the islands on Earth's underlying crust.

Statement 2 correct - Most of these earthquakes are directly related to magma moving within the volcanoes, accumulating in shallow reservoirs, or erupting at their summits or rift zones.

738. (Answer A)

Sikkim

KNP fulfilled the nomination criteria under both natural & cultural heritage by the UNESCO world heritage list.

739. (Answer C)

Category A projects requires mandatory environmental clearance & thus they do not undergo the screening process.

740. (Answer D)

All the Statements are correct

741. (Answer C)

Environmental Risk Vigilance is an initiative of the Kerala government aiming to prevent the looting of natural resources & to stop environment degrading activities like clearing of mangroves / unpermitted filling of wetlands for pecuniary gains.

742. (Answer D)

Projects like mining, thermal power plants; river valley, infrastructure and industries including very small electroplating or foundry units are mandated to get environment clearance.

743. (Answer D)

All the Statements are correct

744. (Answer A)

After the 2006 amendment, the EIA cycle comprises of four stages: screening, scoping, public hearing, and appraisal.

745. (Answer D)

To increase the green cover, the environment ministry launched an urban forestry scheme in Pune to create an urban jungle on about 80 acres of land.

746. (Answer B)

The union ministry of environment & forests, the government of India, under the environmental protection act 1986, made an EIA notification making environmental clearance mandatory.

747. (Answer D)

A public hearing was recognized as an essential element in the environmental impact assessment procedure. In 1997, the EIA notification was amended to make public hearings for development projects.

748. Answer (C)

Both Statements are incorrect

749. (Answer B)

Decomposers are organisms that break down dead or decaying organisms. Bacteria & fungi are considered decomposer organisms. Viruses invade other organisms, but they are not decomposers.

750. (Answer B)

The term niche describes the role an organism plays in a community. A species niche encompasses both the physical & environmental conditions it requires and the interactions it has with other species.

751. (Answer D)

Harike wetland is the largest wetland in northern India, located in Punjab state in India. The wetland was formed by constructing the headwork across the Sutlej River in 1953. It is located downstream of the confluence of the Beas & Sutlej Rivers.

Keoladeo Ghana National park formerly known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary is in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India. It is a world heritage site, a confluence of Banas & Chambal.

Kolleru Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India located in Andhra Pradesh and forms the largest shallow freshwater lake in India. It is the confluence of Krishna & Musi Rivers.

752. (Answer C)

The Gangetic dolphin(*Platanista gangetica*), is considered as the national aquatic animal, which was announced on the occasion of 74<sup>th</sup> independence day, 15 August 2020, by the Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.

753. **Answer: D**

**He then recited the three jewels (Trisharan) five precepts (Panchsheel), pronounced the self-crafted 22 vows for the assembled people and renounced Hinduism.**

754. (Answer D)

Both the options are correct

755. (Answer A)

Muqaddam was in charge of the gram and siqdar was in charge of Pargana.

756. (Answer B)

This system prevailed from Lahore to Allahabad and in the provinces of Malwa and Gujarat.

In this 1/3 of average produce is fixed for the state while 2/3 is fixed for cultivators.

757. (Answer A)

Jahangir introduced the Duaspah Sihaspah system which allows a person's sawar rank to be enhanced without effecting his Zat rank.

758. (Answer B)

Tobacco and maize were exotic crops introduced in the 17th century.

759. (Answer D)

Sayyids

760. (Answer A)

Measurement of land

761. (Answer D)

In Mughal India, Jagirdars under the Mansabdari system were assigned land in lieu of assigned duties towards the empire such as police, judicial, and military; Zamindars too apart from revenue collecting duties had to render military duties and perform Khidmat such as rendering soldiers to fill the ranks of the royal army at times of need and offer gifts at the royal court.

Jagirdars were frequently transferred as promotion and demotion were a regular part of the empire as loyalties towards the Emperor were largely dependent on the rank of jagir/mansab held by a Noble; on the other hand, Zamindars had hereditary rights over revenue as their sway over rural society was overarching in all aspects which rested on paternal and patronage application of rituals.

762. (Answer D)

Nimbarka was a 13th-century philosophical Saint whereas Akbar's period was 1556-1605; Saint Kabir was a 15th-century poet whereas Sirhindi was in the 17th century.

763. (Answer A)

Chinese gunpowder technology is believed to have arrived in India by the mid-14th century but could have been introduced much earlier by the Mongols, who had conquered both China and some borderlands of India, perhaps as early as the mid-13th century. The unification of a large single Mongol Empire resulted in the free transmission of previously top-secret Chinese technology into Mongol conquered parts of India. Regardless, it is believed that the Mongols used Chinese gunpowder weapons during their invasions of India.

764. (Answer B)

Feudalism, in its various forms, usually emerged as a result of the decentralization of an empire: especially in the Carolingian empires which both lacked the bureaucratic infrastructure necessary to support cavalry without the ability to allocate land to these mounted troops.

765. (Answer C)

Waterwheel used in the irrigation of land

766. (Answer C)

Dagh system was prevalent during the time of Alauddin Khaliji.

767. (Answer A)

Under batai, the peasants were made payments in cash and kind

In ghalla Bakshi the produce was divided between the peasants and the state in a fixed proportion.

768. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct Persian and central Asian influence can be seen in the construction of Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.



Statement 2 correct- Buland Darwaza is in half dome portal style, this style borrowed from Iran.

769. (Answer C)

Statement 1 is correct - The golden temple at Amritsar was built on the arch and dome principle and incorporated many features Mughal tradition of architecture.

Statement 2 correct- Humayun's tomb built during Akbar's reign has a double dome feature.

770. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct- India and Nordic countries 2nd India-Nordic Summit held at Copenhagen, after the 1st summit of 2018 in Stockholm.

Statement 2 correct- Nordic countries represent the five countries of the Nordic region, i.e., Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland.

771. (Answer D)

All the factors that are mentioned above are important for the formation of tropical cyclones.

772. (Answer C)

Crypto currencies, promoted as decentralized international virtual currency, are the digital Currencies issued by a software protocol rather than central banks

Some nations have classified them as illegal like China, so the statement second is wrong.

773. (Answer B)

Adjudicating powers are the domain of **the** National Company Law Tribunal NCLT and the Debt Recovery Tribunal DRT).



There is a reduction in the voting threshold of the Committee of Creditors (CoC) from 75% to 66%.

774. (Answer A)

It was introduced through the Constitution (One Hundred and First (101st) Amendment) Act, 2016 for one tax rate across the country

GST Council decisions are not enforceable, and the Centre or State can reject the GST Council decisions and set different rates for goods and services in their jurisdiction.

775. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct- Headline Inflation represents the change in the value of all goods in the basket. It is released by the National Statistics Office (NSO)

Statement 2 correct- Core Inflation: Change in prices of goods and services, excluding food and fuel items from headline inflation

776. (Answer B)

The portal was launched by the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) in August 2021 for the welfare of workers in the unorganized sector who are not members of the EPFO or ESIC.

Universal Account Number (UAN) containing a 12-digit unique number is issued to each unorganized worker after registration on the eSHRAM portal.

777. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct- NASA climate scientist wins World Food Prize for her innovative modeling of the impact of climate change on food production.

Statement 2 correct- The award was created by Nobel Peace Prize laureate Norman Borlaug in 1986 to recognize scientists and others who have improved the quality and availability of food.



Statement 3 correct- It is awarded by World Food Prize Foundation and it is considered to be Nobel Prize in Agriculture.

778. (Answer D)

The above-mentioned conditions are favorable to Sugarcane.

779. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct - International Monetary Fund (IMF) has increased the weighting of USD and Chinese Yuan in its review of the currencies that make up the valuation of its SDR.

Statement 2 correct SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves

Statement 3 correct- Its value is based on a basket of five currencies: US dollar (highest weightage), Euro, Chinese Yuan, Japanese yen, and British Pound Sterling (lowest Weightage).

780. (Answer C)

The World Economic Forum today launches Reskilling Revolution, an initiative to provide one billion people with better education, skills and jobs by 2030.

The scheme aims to future-proof workers from technological change and helps economies by providing new skills for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

781. (Answer B)

CORPAT exercise: Recently, the 4th edition of the India- Bangladesh Navy Bilateral CORPAT exercise commenced in the Northern Bay of Bengal.

782. (Answer A)

State of the World's Forests 2022 (SOFO 2022) report was released by United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

783. (Answer C)

It aims to ensure energy security for farmers by Harvesting Solar Energy and increase the share of installed capacity of electric power from non-fossil-fuel sources to 40% by 2030 as part of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

784. (Answer B)

Rajasthan government has notified the Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary as a tiger reserve

It is the 4th Tiger Reserve of Rajasthan after Ranthambore, Sariska and Mukundra; and the 52nd tiger reserve of India.

**Ramgarh Vishdhari:** It serves as a tiger corridor between Ranthambore Tiger Reserve and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve.

785. (Answer D)

### **Drivers of Forest Fire**

- Discarded cigarettes.
- Equipment use and malfunctions.
- Vehicle crashes and engine sparks.
- Lightning.
- Indigenous culture
- Global warming and climate change

786. (Answer D)

Basava Jayanti was celebrated on the day of the agrarian festival Akshaya Triti.

Basava Jayanti is a Hindu festival celebrated by Lingayats in Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh to honour the Birthday of Lord Basavanna.

The main objective of the celebration is to share the ancient wisdom of universal brotherhood, "Vasudhaiva Kutumbam".

Sharana community has produced great poets like **Akka Mahadevi** and **Allam Prabhu**.



Basavanna fought against the bad practices of society and tried to change them with his deep social knowledge and poetry known as **Vachanas**.

He rejected gender or social discrimination, superstitions and rituals but introduced Ishtalinga with an image of the Shiva Linga, to every person regardless of his or her birth, to be a constant reminder of one's Bhakti to shiva.

787. (Answer D)

**Cross border passenger Trains** services between **Jayanagar (India) and Kurtha (Nepal)**, which were built with India's assistance.

The **Solu Corridor 132 kV power project** was launched in Nepal. It was **funded by the Government of India**.

Nepal has also become an **official member of the Solar Alliance**.

The importance of moving forward quickly is emphasised in the **Panchaswar project**, it was the game-changer for the region's development.

788. (Answer C)

It is calculated by the National Family and Health Survey

Between 1997-2000 and 2013-2016, the life expectancy of all Individuals has improved

The gap between higher caste and SC/ST has remained at a similar rate

Within Caste groups, urban individuals have a higher life expectancy than their rural counterparts

These disparities remained in both periods

The most common measure of life expectancy is **Life expectancy at Birth**

India's life expectancy is 69 years and 4 months which is less than the world's average lifespan of 72.81 years

789. (Answer A)

Britain, France, Japan, China, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Spain and so on have the unitary model of government while the US, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Russia, Brazil, Argentina and so on have the federal model of government.

790. (Answer D)

### **Challenges to Indian Federalism**

- Regionalism
- Absence of fiscal federalism
- Office of Governor
- Linguistic Conflicts
- Role of Non-State and External State Actors in creating challenges to internal security and federalism

791. (Answer A)

1. Dual Polity
2. Written Constitution
3. Division of Powers
4. Independent and integrated judiciary
5. Bicameralism

792. (Answer D)

All of the mentioned above are true

793. (Answer C)

Consumers are empowered to take a sample of the food for testing. In case of the death of the consumer, his/her legal heir can file a complaint in consumer form on behalf of the consumer.

In case of consumer dies his/ her legal heir can file a case with a nominal amount fee consumer can file a complaint in any consumer form.

794. (Answer C)

The consumer protection act applies to all goods and services in the country

Consumer protection act of 1986 provides six rights to the customers

Consumer dispute Redressal Commission will hear the complaints worth more than 10 crores.

795. (Answer D)

All of the above mentioned statements are true

796. (Answer C)

There are four types of CPI

1. CPI for Industrial worker (IW)
2. CPI for Agriculture Labour (AL)
3. CPI for Rural Labour (RL)
4. CPI Urban and rural combined

797. (Answer C)

Wholesale Price Index

It measures the changes in the prices of goods sold and traded in bulk by wholesale businesses to other businesses

It is used as an Inflation Indicator in India

Published by the Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

The base year for WPI is 2011-12.

798. (Answer C)

Producer Price Index:

It is a Family of Indexes that measures the average change in selling prices received by domestic producers of intermediate goods and services over time.

PPI measures price changes from the perspective of the seller and differs from CPI which measures from the perspective of a buyer.

799. (Answer A)

The complaint should decide within 3 months from the date of receipt of notice by the opposite party.

The complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within 5 months if it requires analysis or testing of commodities.

800. (Answer D)

All the statements are true

801. (Answer C)

Both the statements are true

802. (Answer D)

The 2022 theme of world consumer day is “Fair Digital Finance”

The 2021 theme of National consumer day is “Tackling plastic pollution”.

803. (Answer D)

### *Consumer Rights in India*

The Consumer Protection Act provides 6 basic rights to the customers:

1. Right to Safety
2. Right to be Informed
3. Right to Choose
4. Right to be Heard
5. Right to Seek redressal and

6. Right to Consumer Education.

804. (Answer D)

The functions of the Central Consumer protection authority

1. Conducting investigations into violations of consumer rights.
2. Ordering recall of unsafe goods and services.
3. Ordering discontinuance of unfair trade practices & misleading advertisements.
4. Imposing penalties on manufacturers or publishers or endorsers of misleading advertisements.

805. (Answer D)

***Composition of CCPA***

1. Chief Commissioner as head,
2. Two other commissioners as members. One of them will deal with matters related to goods while the other will look into cases related to services.
3. CCPA will also comprise an Investigation Wing, which will be headed by a Director General.
4. District Collectors will also be given the power to investigate complaints of violations of consumer rights.

806. (Answer D)

All the statements are true

807. (Answer A)

**Constitution on the Hindi Language:** *Part XVII of the Indian Constitution* deals with the Official Language. *Article 351* says that the Union must encourage the spread of the Hindi language so that it may serve as a medium of communication.

**Article 343(1):** As per the article, the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the

official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

**Article 343 (2):** The article mentioned that Hindi shall be the official language, but for fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution.

808. (Answer C)

**Language Act:** Hindi was voted as the official language by a single vote in the constituent assembly and it added that English would continue to be used as an associate official language for 15 years.

809. (Answer D)

All of the above

810. (Answer D)

All of the above mentioned states.

811. (Answer C)

The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha in Chennai was established by Mahatma Gandhi in Chennai.

In the Sabah's Centenary year, Tamil Nadu accounted for 73 per cent of active Hindi Pracharaks (Teachers) in South India.

812. (Answer A)

Konkan as the official in the Goa and Daman and DUI.

813. (Answer C)

Six languages are classical status in India. These are Tamil (2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014).

814. (Answer A)

The Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act introduced a 10 per cent quota for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in government jobs and admissions, So statement 2 is incorrect.

815. (Answer B)

The NLEM was first formulated in 1996 and was revised in 2003, 2011, and 2015. It takes into account any changing profile of diseases, newer drugs available on the market, and changing treatment protocols. The price of medicines on the list is controlled by the Centre and cannot be changed by the companies themselves. Many of these medicines are also available free at government health facilities.

816. (Answer D)

All the statements are correct

817. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

818. (Answer B)

CRISPR-Cas9 is a unique technology that enables geneticists and medical researchers to edit parts of the genome by removing, adding or altering sections of the DNA Sequence.

It is currently the simplest, most versatile and precise method of genetic manipulation and is therefore causing a buzz in the science world.

819. (Answer D)

The contempt law has one year limitation period for bringing in action against an individual.

820. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

821. (Answer C)



One of the major provisions is the universalization of education by 2024 through 60% GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) from pre-primary to secondary

HECI (Higher education commission of India) will be the umbrella regulator of the higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education for legal and medical education.

822. (Answer A)

At present, there are 20 dark sky reserves around the world, seven in the United Kingdom; four in France; two each in the USA and Germany; and one each in New Zealand, Canada, Namibia, and Australia.

823. (Answer A)

The Navamukunda temple is one of the major Navamukunda (Vishnu) temples in India which is believed to be renovated by renowned craftsman Perumthachan.

824. (Answer B)

Rajiv Gandhi's government introduced a ban on Defection through the **52<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment**. The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 made one change in the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. It omitted an exception provision i.e., disqualification on the ground of defection not to apply in case of a split.

825. (Answer B)

Legislators may change their party without the risk of disqualification in certain circumstances.

826. (Answer A)

The chairman of Rajya sabha or the speaker of Lok Sabha has the final authority on the question of disqualification by Anti-defection.

827. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

828. (Answer C)

The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution (which embodies the anti-defection law) is designed to prevent the evil or mischief of political defections motivated by the lure of office or material benefits or other similar considerations. The law applies to both Parliament and state assemblies.

829. (Answer B)

A biosphere reserve is divided into three zones. They are core zone, Buffer zone, Manipulation zone.

830. (Answer C)

This sanctuary is situated near Chuchangiri temple & Pilgrimage centre in Nagamangala Taluk, Mandya district, covering an area of 88.4 hectares. There is a good population of peafowls in Adichunchangiri due to protection measures.

831. (Answer A)

The name Nilgiris literally means blue mountains, originated from the blue-flower clad mountains of the Nilgiris plateau within the Tamil Nadu state.

It was the first biosphere reserve in India established in the year 1986.

832. (Answer B)

Manas tiger reserve is situated in the Himalayan Foothills of Assam. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

833. (Answer D)

Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary is located in the Kendrapa district of Odisha. The sanctuary is the world's largest nesting beach for Olive Ridely Turtles. The Government of Odisha declared the area as Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary in 1977 considering its ecological significance & diverse floral & faunal resources.

834. (Answer A)

Project Tiger was started in 1973 with 9 tiger reserves to conserve our national animal, the tiger. Tiger sanctuaries have been set up on a core/buffer strategy. Core areas have the legal status of a national park or sanctuary, while buffer or peripheral areas are a mixture of forest & non-forest land, managed as multi-use areas.

835. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

836. (Answer B)

Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary-Goa

Thol lake- Gujarat

Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary- Andhra Pradesh

Thattekad Bird Sanctuary- Kerala

837. (Answer D)

All statements are correct

838. (Answer C)

Biosphere reserves are widespread areas of biodiversity where flora, fauna are protected.

The biosphere reserve is designated by UNESCO and the main goal behind it is to create a special environment for both people & nature.

839. (Answer B)

In 1987, the United Nations Brundtland Commission defined sustainability as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The Brundtland Commission emphasizes protecting the future generation. This is in line with the argument of the environmentalists who emphasize that a

moral obligation to hand over the planet earth in good order to the future generation should bequeath a better environment to the future generation.

840. (Answer C)

A renewable energy source means sustainable energy that cannot run out. Tidal power or tidal energy is harnessed by converting energy from tides into useful forms of power, mainly electricity using various methods.

841. (Answer D)

The general assembly of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development that includes 17 sustainable development goals. Of those, space research is not included.

842. (Answer A)

Haryali is a watershed development & management program implemented by the central & state governments. The project is being implemented at the Grama Panchayat level with people's participation.

843. (Answer C)

Fruits & vegetables can easily be repurposed as compost. Metal & Rubber are harder to recycle.

Vegetable scraps acts as organic fertilizer, reduces the amount of waste sent to incinerators, prevents pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials etc.

844. (Answer D)

Sustainable Development Report (2022), the top-ranked country based on the SDG index is Finland with 86.5

The sustainable development goals (SDG) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a shared blueprint for peace & prosperity for people & the planet, now & into the future.

845. (Answer C)

Niti Ayog developed its SDG index in 2021 to track the country's progress towards its goals. Niti Ayog uses data-driven analysis to encourage states & Union territories to compete in achieving them. Kerala is first with a score of 75, followed by Tamil nadu with a score of 74.

846. (Answer C)

SDGs set in 2015 by United Nation are intended to be achieved by 2030. The documentary of Sustainable Development Goals was presented at the Rio+ 20 summit in 2012. It is an integrated & transformative agenda, preceded by the MDGs, that aims to spur actions that will end poverty & build a more sustainable world over the next 15 years from 2015.

847. (Answer D)

The concept of sustainable development came into general usage after the Brundtland Commission Report (1987), formally called the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). The concept of sustainable development aims to maintain economic advancement & progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment. SD enables the present generation to use natural resources judiciously so that their availability is ensured for future generations.

848. (Answer A)

With the population in India anticipated to grow in the future & improvements in socioeconomic developments, energy demand is expected to rise consequently. India currently ranks as one of the top energy consumers in the world. India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) aims to base 40% of the total installed power generation capacity on non-fossil fuel resources by 2030 with the international support on technology transfer & financing. It aims to reduce the emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35% from 2005 levels by 2030.

849. (Answer C)

These forests are found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the northeastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22°C.

850. (Answer A)

Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers, with short structured trees followed by tall variety of trees.

In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60 m or above. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition. As such these forests appear green all the year round. Species found in these forests include rosewood, mahogany, and aini.

851. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct - The oak forests in Garhwal and Kumaon were replaced by pine (chirs) which was needed to lay railway lines.

Statement 2 correct - Forests were also cleared for introducing plantations of tea, rubber and coffee

852. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct- these large leaves catch the minimal sunlight reaching beyond the dense canopy

Statement 2 correct- to attract pollinators

853. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct - To collect as much as sunlight as possible

Statement 2 correct – The understory is so thick that there is very little air movement as a result they rely on insect and animals to pollinate their flowers

854. (Answer B)

These are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm

855. (Answer B)

Hokera wetland is about 10 km from Srinagar. It is a natural perennial wetland contiguous to the Jhelum basin.

Sasthamkotta is located in the Kollam district of Kerala, not Tamil Nadu. It is the largest freshwater lake in Kerala and has always been a centre of tourist activity

Renuka lake is in the Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh in India and it is 672 m above the sea level

856. (Answer D)

Tropical rain forest

857. (Answer A)

The population of one horned rhinoceros has increased in northeastern India and the Terai grasslands of Nepal

858. (Answer C)

Chattisgarh 41.09%

Odisha 32.98%

MP 25.11%

Maharashtra 16.47%

859. (Answer A)

The Pakhui sanctuary lies in foothills of the Eastern Himalayas, in the East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh .It was given its status in 1977 and was earlier part of the Khellong Forest Division.

860. (Answer B)

Indian Himalayan region spread across 12 states J& K, Uttarkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura, Assam

861. (Answer A)

Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

862. (Answer A)

In Meghalaya, local people train the roots of living trees into robust bridges across the streams. As the time passes, these bridges become stronger. These unique 'living root bridges'

863. (Answer C)

These forest found in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Assam Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Island

864. (Answer D)

Carrying capacity is the ability to produce desired outputs from a constrained resource base to achieve a higher & more equitable quality of life, while maintaining desired environmental quality & ecological health.

865. (Answer D)

All the trees grow naturally in himalayas

866. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct - The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra,

Statement 2 correct - Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas

867. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct In the higher hill ranges of northeastern India, hilly areas of West Bengal and Uttaranchal, evergreen broad leaf trees such as oak and chestnut are predominant

Statement 2 correct Deodar, a highly valued endemic species grows mainly in the Western part of the Himalayan range

868. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct The southern slopes of the Himalayas carry a thicker vegetation cover because of relatively higher precipitation than the drier north-facing slopes

Statement 2 correct -At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of the tundra vegetation

869. (Answer D)

United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)

870. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct -These forests are found in rainier areas of the Peninsula, the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Statement 2 correct- As the dry season begins, the trees shed their leaves completely and the forest appears like vast grassland with naked trees all around.

871. (Answer D)

Dry deciduous forest covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm

Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests.

872. (Answer B)

Namcha Barwa is a mountain peak lying in Tibet in the region of Pemako.

873. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct - Biodiversity is normally greater in the lower latitudes as compared to the higher latitudes.

Statement 2 correct - Along the mountain gradients, biodiversity is normally greater in the lower altitudes as compared to the higher altitudes.

874. (Answer C)

Species richness, Endemism, Threat perception are the criteria have contributed to the recognition of Western Ghats-Sri Lanka and Indo-Burma regions as hotspots of biodiversity

875. (Answer C)

There are no states in the aspirant & achiever category; 15 states/UTs are in the performer category & 22 states/UTs in the front runner category.

876. (Answer D)

Statement 1 correct Water availability

Statement 2 correct - Provide primary productivity

Statement 3 correct - The constant movement of water movement stirs up the rich nutrients

877. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct Sundarbans got the world's largest coastal mangrove

Statement 2 correct - It is the place where five rivers Ganga, Hooghly, Padma, Brahmaputra, Meghana meet.

878. (Answer C)

Statement 1 correct -Monteux record is a register of wetland sites, where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference.

Statement 2 correct -It is maintained as part of Ramsar list.

879. (Answer D)

All of the above

880. (Answer D)

The IPAB's jurisdiction of cases was split between **trademarks, patents, copyright, and geographical indication**, where the predominant business pertained to trademarks.

881. (Answer C)

Indian Patents Act 1970

Trade Marks Act 1999

Copy right act 1957

882. (Answer D)

Hungary imports 65 per cent of its oil via pipeline from Russia and 50 per cent of The Czech Republic's oil imports are Russian; Slovakia gets 100 per cent of its oil from Russia.

Bulgaria, which gets 60 per cent of its oil from Russia, is not landlocked, but its refineries at present are only equipped to process Russian crude.

883. (Answer C)

Nord Stream 1 was completed in 2011 and runs from Vyborg in Leningrad (Russia) to Lubmin near Greifswald, Germany.

Nord Stream 2 which runs from Ust-Luga in Leningrad to Lubmin was completed in September 2021.

884. (Answer D)

The Nord Stream Crosses the Exclusive Economic Zones of Several Countries including Russia, Finland, and Sweden, Denmark and Germany and the territorial waters of Russia, Denmark and Germany.

885. (Answer B)

In 1975 a WHO monograph titled 'Health by the People' and then in 1978, an international conference on primary health care in Alma Ata (in the then USSR and now in Kazakhstan ), emphasized countries recruiting community health workers to strengthen primary health care services that were participatory and people-centric .soon after several countries launch community health programmes.

Biggest inspiration in India behind this programme came from Mitanni (meaning a female friend in Chattisgarhi) initiative of Chattisgarh, which started in May 2002. The Mitani were all female volunteers available for every 50 households and 250 people.

886. (Answer C)

On June 2-3, world leaders will not discuss how the past half-century was, but how the next 50 years would be treated with emergency actions.

It is themed as "Stockholm+50: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all our responsibility, our opportunity."

887. (Answer C)

It is a Water-Distribution Treaty, signed in Karachi in 1960, **between India and Pakistan, brokered by the World Bank.**

The Treaty provides India with absolute control of all the waters of the Eastern Rivers while Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use all those waters of the Western Rivers which India is under obligation to let flow beyond the permitted uses.

888. (Answer D)

India is permitted to use the waters of Western rivers for a. Domestic use b. Non-consumptive use c. Agricultural Use d. Generation of hydroelectric power.

889. (Answer B)

The Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej are together called Eastern Rivers while the Chenab, the Jhelum and the Indus main are called Western Rivers.

890. (Answer D)

Bhakra Dam on Satluj,

Pong and Pandoh Dam on Beas and

Thein (Ranjit Sagar) on Ravi.

891. (Answer C)

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 states that Aadhaar authentication is necessary for availing subsidies and services that are financed from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Identity information or authentication records would only be liable to be produced under an order of the High Court or Supreme Court, or by someone of the Secretary rank or above in the interest of national security.

892. (Answer D)

They are located largely in the tropical zone of the Pacific Ocean between Asia, Australia and the Americas.

They include **Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.**

893. (Answer D)

Due to the remoteness of these islands from the Soviet Union and major population centres of the world and major nuclear weapon test sites of the U.S., the U.K. and France were located here.

894. (Answer A)

Only four PICs such as **Tuvalu, Palau, Marshall Islands and Nauru**, currently recognise Taiwan.

895. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

896. (Answer C)

**Swaminarayan movement** is a Hindu Vaishnava sampradaya rooted in Ramanuja's Vishishtadvaita, characterised by the worship of its charismatic founder Sahajanand Swami.

In 1826, in a legal document titled the Lekh, Swaminarayan created two dioceses, the Laxmi Narayan Dev Gadi (Vadtal Gadi) and Nar Narayan Dev Gadi (Ahmedabad Gadi).

897. (Answer D)

The Ministry of Tourism identifies the pilgrimage destinations in consultation with the states and stakeholders. The following cities are identified under the PRASAD scheme:

- Amritsar (Punjab).
- Kedarnath (Uttarakhand).
- Mathura (Uttar Pradesh).
- Ajmer (Rajasthan).
- Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).
- Gaya (Bihar).
- Kamakhya (Assam).
- Dwaraka (Gujarat).
- Puri (Odisha).
- Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh).
- Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu).
- Velankanni (Tamil Nadu).

898. (Answer B)

The PRASAD scheme aims at paving the way for the development and promotion of religious tourism in India.

The Central Government provides 100% funding for the project components undertaken for public funding.

A National Steering Committee is also constituted for the overall review, guidance and monitoring of this scheme.

899. (Answer C)

In world Development Reports, brought by the World Bank classifying the criteria of countries

A country with a per capita income of US\$ 49,300 is considered high-income countries and those with a per capita income of US\$ 2500 are low-income countries.

India comes in the low middle-income country because its per capita income in 2019 was US\$ 6700.

900. (Answer A)

**The literacy rate** measures the proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group.

**Net Attendance Ratio** is the total number of children in the age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

(901-957)

901. (Answer C)

Both statements are true

902. (Answer D)

All of the above mentioned are true

903. (Answer B)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) reflects the deprivations that a poor person faces simultaneously with respect to education, health and living standards.



904. (Answer D)

All of the above mentioned are true

905. (Answer D)

Strategic crude oil storages are at Mangalore (Karnataka), Visakhapatnam (AP) and Padur (Karnataka) as per Phase 1.

The government of India is planning to set up two more such caverns at Chandikhol and Udupi (Karnataka) as per phase to through Public-Private Partnership.

906. (Answer A)

Mukhaymantri Jai Swavlamban Abhiyan in Rajasthan

Jalyukt Shibar in Maharashtra

Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan in Gujarat

Mission Kakatiya in Telangana

Neeru Chettu in Andhra Pradesh

Jal Jeevan Hariyali in Bihar

Jai Hi Jeevan in Haryana

Kudimaramath scheme in Tamil Nadu

907. (Answer C)

The Animal Welfare Board of India was established in 1962 under section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change constituted under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

National Ganga River Basin Authority was established in 2009 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, which declared Ganges as the “National River” of India. National Ganga River Basin Authority is chaired by the Prime Minister.

908. (Answer B)

The interpretation of Rule 3B of the **Medical Termination of Pregnancy Rules, 2003**, as per which only some categories of women are allowed to seek termination of pregnancy between 20-24 weeks under certain extraordinary circumstances.

909. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

910. (Answer A)

**Ajanta has most famous illustrated paintings of Bodhisattva Padmapani**

911. (Answer D)

The Tribunal, which is required to be headed by a retired or sitting judge of a High Court, will then issue a show-cause notice to the PFI asking it to reply in writing about why it should not be banned. After arguments from both sides, the Tribunal can hold an inquiry to decide within six months on whether there is sufficient evidence to declare PFI an “unlawful association”.

912. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

913. (Answer A)

Only those people who were already getting subsidized food grains can get free food grains under the PM-GKAY. The PM-GKAY provides additional benefits to NFSA beneficiaries, but does not cover additional beneficiaries beyond the accepted limit of 81.35 crore persons under the NFSA

914. (Answer B)

NavIC, or Navigation with Indian Constellation, is an independent stand-alone navigation satellite system developed by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

915. (Answer C)

Tokenization refers to the replacement of actual card details with a unique alternate code called the ‘token’, which shall be unique for a combination of card, token requester, (i.e. the entity which accepts requests from the customer for tokenization of a card and passes it on to the card network to issue a corresponding token) and the device.

916. (Answer B)

As per the gazette notification issued by the government, the Department of Defence — headed by the Defence Secretary — will be responsible for the “defence of India and every part thereof, including defence policy and preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilization

917. (Answer B)

Indore has been adjudged the cleanest city of India for the sixth year in a row, while Madhya Pradesh is the cleanest State in the country

918. (Answer C)

Nobel Prize for Physiology has been awarded to Svante Pääbo, a Swedish geneticist, who pioneered the field of palaeogenomics or the study of ancient hominins by extracting their DNA.

919. (Answer D)

Both Statements are correct

920. (Answer D)

The Rosetta stone is one of these copies, so not particularly important in its right.

The important thing for us is that the decree is inscribed three times,

1. In hieroglyphs (Suitable for a Priestly decree),
2. Demotic (the cursive Egyptian script used for daily purposes, meaning "language of the People") and
3. Ancient Greek (the language of the administration-the rulers of Egypt at this point were Greco-Macedonian after Alexander the Great's Conquest).

921. (Answer D)

**TataNeu**, Reliance Industries under its **Jio** umbrella has consolidated offerings such as shopping, content streaming, groceries, etc.

**Paytm** has also brought together services like payments, ticket bookings, games and online shopping into one app.

**Flipkart** Group-Owned payments app **Phonepe** has done the same.

922. (Answer D)

The Nile is the longest river in the world and brings together 11 riparian countries. These are the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Tanzania, Sudan and Egypt.

923. (Answer A)

India is world's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest exporter of sugar, Brazil tops in sugar exports.

924. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct.

Section 49 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 allows the companies to nominate any of its Directors as a person responsible for the business of the Company.

Earlier in case of violations under the Legal Metrology Act the prosecutions were initiated against the Directors of the companies even for the violation done by any establishment or branch or unit in any establishment or branch of the company.

925. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct

926. (Answer D)

All the statements are correct

Article 200 of the Constitution provides certain options for the Governor to exercise when a Bill reaches him from the Assembly. He may give assent or he can send it back to the Assembly requesting it to reconsider some provisions of the Bill, or the Bill itself. In this case, if the Assembly passes the Bill without making any change and sends it back to the Governor, he will have to give assent to it. This provision contained in Article 200 (proviso) unambiguously affirms the primacy of the legislature in the legislative exercise. The third option is to reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President. The provision concerned makes it clear that a Bill can be reserved for the consideration of the President only if the Governor forms an opinion that the Bill would endanger the position of the High Court by whittling away its powers. The Constitution does not mention any other type of Bill which is required to be reserved for the consideration of the President. Nevertheless, the courts have conceded certain discretion to the Governors in the matter of sending Bills to the President. The fourth option, of course, is to withhold the assent. But it is not normally done by any Governor because it would be an extremely unpopular action. The legislature reflects the will of the people and is the constitutionally designated body to make laws. If the Governor who does not reflect in any way the aspirations of the people of the State refuses assent, and thereby defeats the

legislative programme of the elected government, it would be against the spirit of the Constitution. The fact that the Constitution does not mention the grounds on which a Governor may withhold assent to a Bill shows that this power should be exercised by the Governor extremely sparingly and after very careful consideration of the consequences of such action.

927. (Answer C)

China, Thailand, Indonesia

928. (Answer A)

The Bank of England had to intervene the following day; warning of a ‘material risk to U.K. financial stability’, the Bank reversed its stance of bringing down its debt and instead pledged to buy back up to £65 billion in long-term Treasury bonds, or gilts, over the coming fortnight in order to stabilize the bond market.

929. (Answer D)

CDS is an insurance instrument. If an investor who has lent money to a firm (says Credit Suisse) is unsure about the firm’s ability to repay, the investor can buy a CDS on Credit Suisse’s bond. A CDS promises that if Credit Suisse fails to pay back, the insurer would pay the amount.

930. (Answer C)

The Supreme Court of India has sought the most recent position of the Union Government on the Scheduled Castes Order of 1950 which allows only Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist religions to be recognized as Scheduled Castes (SCs).

931. (Answer D)

One Web has also partnered with New Space India Limited (NSIL), the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Elon Musk’s SpaceX to resume its satellite launches.

932. (Answer B)

Telangana was ranked first for the cleanliness of its villages in the Swachh Survekshan Gramin (SSG), 2022, which looked into the sanitation status of

rural areas. After Telangana, Haryana was placed second followed by Tamil Nadu in the Large States category.

933. (Answer B)

Global Risks report is released by World Economic Forum (WEF).

934. (Answer A)

Ocean water freezes just like freshwater, but at lower temperatures. Fresh water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit but seawater freezes at about 28.4 degrees Fahrenheit because of the salt in it. When seawater freezes, however, the ice contains very little salt because only the water part freezes. It can be melted down to use as drinking water.

935. (Answer B)

Stubble Burning Decreases the moisture in the soil.

936. (Answer D)

Both statements are correct

937. (Answer D)

India is ranked as the second largest importer of arms for its armed forces in 2016-20. India is highly dependent on imports of complete foreign major arms, including many produced under license or as components for its domestic production.

938. (Answer C)

Mahakal is the only jyotirlinga facing the south, while all the other jyotirlingas face east. This is because the direction of death is believed to be the south. In fact, people worship Mahakaleshwar to prevent an untimely death.

939. (Answer A)

Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo, Angola, and Venezuela are members of OPEC.

940. (Answer D)

Coal fired thermal power plants are one of the main contributors for atmospheric pollution and green-house gases. Emissions that come from these plants could be categorized into three different categories:

- Gaseous emissions Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Dioxide which lead to global warming and acid rain.
- Particulate emissions - this fine dust that is emanated from the stacks of power plants is a health hazard.
- Trace elements like Mercury, Cadmium and Lead which are also health hazards.
- These emissions are formed due to the Combustion process when coal is burned to produce heat. Some are avoidable, some can be controlled or reduced, and some cannot be avoided.

941. (Answer C)

Both Statements are correct.

942. (Answer A)

Rules on belligerent occupation are explained under the Hague Convention of 1899 — the first treaty that laid down the laws of war.

943. (Answer B)

The law on remissions Under Articles 72 and 161 of the Constitution, the President and Governors have the power to pardon, suspend, remit, or commute a sentence passed by the courts.

The President and Governors do not independently exercise their power when disposing of mercy petitions or pleas for remission or commutation, but only on the advice of the appropriate governments.

944. (Answer A)

The northeastern states of Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya got statehood in 1972

The North Eastern Council was founded in 1971 as an Advisory body.

945. (Answer B)

NITI Aayog was launched first SDG India Index in December 2018, the index has become the primary tool for monitoring progress on the SDGs in the country & has simultaneously fostered competition among the States & Union Territories.

946. (Answer A)

The SDG goals are universal & apply to all countries.

947. (Answer C)

Banking and print media are comes under the government route category in FDIs

Pensions and Insurance come under the Automatic category in FDIs.

948. (Answer D)

Both statements are true.

949. (Answer C)

“CBDC is the legal tender issued by a central bank in a digital form. It is the same as a fiat currency and is exchangeable one-to-one with the fiat currency. Only its form is different.” The digital fiat currency or CBDC can be transacted using wallets backed by block chain.

950. (Answer D)

All the statements are true.

951. (Answer A)

A company or business is said to be “over-leveraged” if it has an unsustainably high debt against its operating cash flows and equity. Such a company would find it difficult to make interest and principal repayments to its creditors and may struggle to meet its operating expenses as well.

In the latter case, the company may be forced to borrow even more just to keep going, and thus enter a vicious cycle. This situation can ultimately lead to the company going bankrupt.

Companies typically borrow in anticipation of demand, and when that does not work out; they find it difficult to sustain the debt burden. This is the reason many real estate companies that took on debt in anticipation of a housing boom went bust when the apartments they planned or built did not sell. A company that is less leveraged is better placed to manage situations in which revenues fall.

952. (Answer C)

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, the Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) disease is caused by a virus called the Capri poxvirus and is “an emerging threat to livestock worldwide”. It is genetically related to the goat pox and sheep pox virus family.

The current HFMD cases are mainly caused by Coxsackievirus A-6 and A-16. Another pathogen — Enterovirus71 — that also causes the disease is not very prevalent now.

953. (Answer D)

*The important north bank tributaries of Barak River are Jiri, Siri, Madhura, Jatinga and Larang, while the important south bank tributaries include Sonai, Ghagra, Katakhal, Dhaleswari, Singla and Longai.*

954. (Answer D)

*The Barak is the second largest river system in the North-East as well as in Assam. The Barak rises on the southern slope of the lofty Barail Range near the*

*border of Manipur and Nagaland and forms a part of the northern boundary of the Manipur State with Nagaland where it is known as Kirong.*

*The 121 km sixth (6th) national inland waterway of India is between Lakhimpur (Cachar) and Bhanga (Karimganj) of the Barak River.*

*The river enters Bangladesh as Surma and Kushiya. Later, the river is called the Meghna and receives the combined flow of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.*

955. (Answer A)

*India will be hosting the G20 summit for 2023 for the first time.*

None of the G20 countries has made climate commitments consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as the Paris Agreement stipulates, data from a new report showed.

956. (Answer D)

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union are the member countries of the G-20 Summit.

957. (Answer B)

Wakf act 1995

Places of worship act 1991

Kashi vishwanath temple act 1983.

958. Answer (C)

Blue Notice- To locate, identify or obtain information on a person of interest in a criminal investigation

959. Answer (B)

While “hybrid” is used as a mere term for an unrecognised militant, the OGW has well-nigh evolved as a categorisation system for the militants.

960. Answer (D)

Both statements are incorrect

Commercial banks (other than regional rural banks, payments banks, and local area banks) with past digital banking experience are permitted to open DBUs in tier 1 to tier 6 centers unless otherwise specifically restricted, without needing to take permission from the RBI in each case.

DBU will provide banking services including cash deposit & withdrawal 24 x 7. Services of DBU will be provided digitally.

961. Answer (C)

Both statements are correct

Two days after launching medical education textbooks in Hindi, the Bharatiya Janata Party government in Madhya Pradesh has announced that Lord Dhanvantari, the Hindu god of health, will be worshipped in all the medical colleges of the State during the Dhanteras festival.

962. Answer (D)

A recent genealogical study of the largest captive herd in India at the Alipore Zoological Garden in Kolkata has confirmed that the giraffes in this facility, at least, are most likely “critically endangered” Nubian giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardalis camelopardalis*) or the endangered Rothschild giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi*)

963. Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct GDP is an internationally accepted measure of overall economic growth in a country. GVA is used to measure sector-wise details of economic activity from the production side.

Statement 2 correct In 2015 GVA at basic prices (base year 2011-12) became the

primary measure of output across the economy’s various sectors in India to



conform with the UN System of National Accounts (SNA), 2008.

964. Answer (D)

Law allows a party to merge with or into another party provided that at least two-

thirds of its legislators are in favour of merger

Nominated member, if he joins any political party after 6 months

965. Answer (A)

A foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a firm or individual in one country into business interests located in another country.

966. Answer (B)

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched the 'National

Initiative for Promotion of Up skilling of Nirman workers' (NIPUN) project to train 100,000 construction workers

967. Answer (B)

Twin deficit refers to a nation's current account deficit and a simultaneous fiscal deficit

968. Answer (B)

The Home Minister inaugurated the NTRI National Tribal research Institute in New Delhi

969. Answer (A)

The headquarters of Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre(IN-SPACe) in Ahmadabad

970. Answer (B)



India's first and Asia's largest liquid-mirror telescope, is commissioned at the Devasthal Observatory of Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES) in Nainital (Uttarakhand).

971. Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct France is 7th members to sign a U.S.-led multilateral agreement called the Artemis Accords.

Statement 2 correct the program aims to return humans to the moon's surface by

2025 with the help of U.S. allies and private companies.

972. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

973. Answer (B)

Section 171A (b) Representation of People Act, 1951 The law completely enables, but does not force, citizens to vote.

974. Answer (A)

Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, parts of the Nilgiris forest in Tamilnadu

975. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

976. Answer (A)

The hangul is believed to have once roamed freely from Kishtwar National Park in eastern Kashmir to Gurez on the northern Line of Control (LOC), but not anymore. It is now geographically restricted and found only in Dachigam National Park.

977. Answer (C)

1. ABHYAS – it is high speed Expandable Aerial Target (HEAT)
2. Designed & developed by Aeronautical Development Establishment of Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO).

978. Answer (B)

As part of its support to Ukraine, USA has announced sending its advanced missile systems HIMARS to Ukraine.

HIMARS is a long-range, mobile, precision artillery system.

979. Answer (B)

EX SAMPRITI-X- It is a joint military training exercise between India and Bangladesh

980. Answer (A)

The idea of LiFE was introduced by the PM during the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), 2021 at Glasgow

981. Answer (C)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) etc. has their origin in the Stockholm Declaration.

Rotterdam convention is a multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibility in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals

982. Answer (A)

Engel curve show how household expenditure on a particular good or service varies with change in household income



Kuznets curve shows relationship between economic growth and inequality

983. Answer (D)

PMS are not pooled investment instruments while in AIF money is pooled in from

many different investors

PMS invests in structured investment instruments such as listed shares of companies, bonds etc while AIF invested in such as hedge funds, real estate

In PMS there is no specific lock in period while in AIF there is specific lock in Period.

984. Answer (C)

Neobanks don't have a bank license of their own

985. Answer (A)

World Competitiveness Index publish by Institute for Management Development

986. Answer (B)

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has set up a 20-member committee under K V Kamath on Hybrid Securities.

It will make recommendations on issues related to development and regulation of primary and secondary markets of hybrid securities

987. Answer (B)

1. Ecologically sensitive areas (ESA) are ecologically important and fragile areas around protected areas designated to be protected from industrial



pollution and unregulated development under the Environment Protection Act (EPA), 1986

2. The width of the ESZ could go up to 10 kms around a PA

988. Answer (A)

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) aims to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country by 2024.

989. Answer (D)

It was set up in 1947 by United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

It is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations

UNECE's major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration

990. Answer (A)

NITI Aayog, the Government of India's premier think tank, has been entrusted with the task of coordinating the SDGs.

991. Answer (A)

Kazakhstan has the world's largest Uranium reserves and also the largest producer (45% of world supply), followed by Namibia and Canada.

India is both a producer and importer of Uranium.

992. Answer (A)

It is financial mechanism for five major international environmental conventions:

UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, Minamata Convention on Mercury, and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

993. Answer (C)

1. ENVIRONMENT PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI) 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, a biennial index, was started in 2002 as Environmental Sustainability Index.

994. Answer (D)

Statements 1 correct- Most of the world's coral reefs are in tropical waters.

Statement 2 correct- More than one-third of the world's coral reefs are located in the territories of Australia, Indonesia and Philippines.

Statement 3 correct- Coral reefs host far more number of animal phyla than those hosted by tropical rainforests.

995. Answer (D)

Tides occurs due to

Gravitational force of the Sun

Gravitational force of the Moon

Centrifugal force of the Earth

996. Answer (D)

Statement 1 correct Ocean currents are the slow-surface movement of water in the ocean

statement 2 correct Ocean currents assist in maintaining the Earth's heat balance

statement 3 correct Ocean current are set in motion primarily by prevailing winds

statement 4 correct Ocean current are affected by the configuration of the ocean

997. Answer (C)

Neap tide occur during the first and third quarter moon, when the moon appears half full.

998. Answer (C)

The most important fishing grounds of the world are found in the regions where Warm and cold oceanic currents meet.

999. Answer (B)

The Earth's rotation on its axis.

1000. Answer (A)

The Great Barrier Reef of Australia is the world's largest coral reef system.

1001. Answer (D)

“Chukchi Sea” is the part of Arctic sea

1002. Answer (A)

Diamantine Trench is situated in Pacific ocean

1003. Answer (B)

The equatorial countercurrents are driven by a distinct surface wind pattern in the tropics .Strong westwards trade winds result in westward surface flow in most of the tropical Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The stronger winds to the south pile up water where the winds are weak. As a result the surface of the ocean can be up to 6 in. higher than the thermo cline as much as 328 ft deeper than it is directly to the north.

The excess water flows eastward under the influence of the Earth's rotation,

giving rise to the equatorial countercurrents.

1004. Answer (A)

One major factor affecting the distribution of the temperature of earth is the distribution of Land and Oceans .since there is more land in Northern hemisphere and more water in the southern hemisphere and there is a big difference between the specific heat of land and water ,the loss of heat from the continents is bigger than the oceans.

1005. Answer (B)

Density –varying density caused by temperature and salinity in oceans led to vertical currents in oceans.

Air pressure and winds-monsoon winds are responsible for the seasonal reversal of ocean currents in the Indian Ocean.

Influence of atmospheric pressure and insolation causes variation in winds movements which affects ocean currents eventually Rotation of earth-coriolis force causes matter to move right in the northern hemisphere and left in the southern hemisphere.

1006. Answer (D)

El Nino refers to the above average sea surface temperatures that periodically develop across the east central equatorial pacific It represents the warm phase of the ENSO cycle .La Nina refers to the periodic cooling of sea surface temperatures across the east central equatorial pacific.

1007. Answer (A)

African Eurasian desert belt is located in the subtropical high pressure cells .It is under the influence of cold currents, which leads to higher aridity.

1008. Answer (B)

El Nino Modoki was a new type of EL Nino which formed in the central Pacific not in the Eastern Pacific.

1009. Answer (A)

Horse latitudes are characterized by sunny skies ,calm winds and very little precipitation .They are known as subtropical ridges or highs .It is a high pressure area at the divergence of trade winds and the westerlies .

1010. Answer (B)

Bigger the size of ocean lesser the annual range of temperature.

1011. Answer (C)

Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development.

1012. Answer (A)

US and its allies — Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the UK — have launched a new initiative called ‘Partners in the Blue Pacific For“effective and efficient cooperation” with the region’s small island nations.

1013. Answer (B)

PACS helps farmers to get short-term and medium-term agricultural loans and government-related funds distributed to eligible farmers at their place

PACS are an association of persons, unlike in the case of Joint-stock companies in which just accumulation of capital happens

PACS confers equal rights to all its members without considering their holding of share and their social standing.

1014. Answer (D)

Both Statements are incorrect

NASA launched the CAPSTONE-new satellite which will test unique lunar orbit for future missions.

A microwave oven-sized Cubesat weighing just 25kgs. It is designed to test a unique elliptical lunar orbit.

CAPSTONE aims to help reduce the risk for future spacecraft by validating innovative navigation technologies, and by verifying the dynamics of the halo-shaped orbit.

1015. Answer (D)

The Tenth Schedule or the anti-defection law was introduced in 1985.

It gives the Speaker of the House the power to disqualify legislators who defect from the Party.

1016. Answer (A)

Russia has promised its ally Belarus delivery of nuclear-capable missiles to take on an aggressive west.

Russia will transfer to Belarus Iskander-M tactical missile systems, which can use ballistic or cruise missiles, in their conventional and nuclear versions.

1017. Answer (A)

The ministry banned polythene bags under 75 microns from September 2021.

1018. Answer (D)

A recent genealogical study of the largest captive herd in India at the Alipore Zoological Garden in Kolkata has confirmed that the giraffes in this facility, at least, are most likely “critically endangered” Nubian giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardalis camelopardalis*) or the endangered Rothschild giraffe (*Giraffa*

camelopardalis rothschildi).

## ANDHRA PRADESH MCQs ANSWERS

---

1. Answer (C)

Early Kakatiya rulers served as feudatories to Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas for more than two centuries.

2. Answer (D)

They assumed sovereignty under Prataparudra I in 1163 CE

3. Answer (B)

Prince Jaunakhan (muhammed bin Tughlaq) defeated Prataparudra Deva  
Prince Jauna changed the name of Kakatiyas capital Oragallu as Sultanpur

4. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

5. Answer (A)

Floating bricks and welcoming archways were silent features in Kakatiya structures.

The scenic Pakhal lake in Warangal was built by Ganapathi Deva

6. Answer (B)

The iconic Kakatiya Thoranam was built by Rudramadevi's father in the 12th Century. This ornate arch is said to have many similarities with the gateways at the Sanchi Stupa and is also the emblem of Telangana

7. Answer (D)

All the statements are correct

8. Answer (A)

Ganapati deva succeeded mahadeva and He was the greatest of the Kakatiyas and the first after the Satavahanas to bring the entire Telugu area under one rule. He put an end to the rule of the Velanati Cholas in A.D.1210. He forced the

Telugu Cholas of Vikramasimhapura to accept his suzerainty. He established order in his vast dominion and encouraged trade

9. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

10. Answer (A)

Prataparudra succeeded his grandmother Rudramba in A.D.1295 and ruled till A.D.1323. He pushed the western border of his kingdom up to Raichur. He introduced many administrative reforms. He divided the kingdom into 75 Nayakships, which was later adopted and developed by the Rayas of Vijayanagara. In his time the territory constituting Andhra Pradesh had the first experience of a Muslim invasion

11. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

They established order throughout the strife torn land and the forts built by them played a dominant role in the defence of the realm. Anumakonda and Gandikota among the 'giridurgas', Kandur and Narayanavanam among the 'vanadurgas', Divi and Kolanu among the 'jaladurgas', and Warangal and Dharanikota among the 'sthaladurgas' were reckoned as the most famous strongholds in the Kakatiya period. The administration of the kingdom was organized with accent on the military.

12. Answer (B)

Though Saivism continued to be the religion of the masses, intellectuals favoured revival of Vedic rituals. They sought to reconcile the Vaishnavites and the Saivites through the worship of Harihara.

Sanskrit, which could not find a place in the Muslim-occupied north, received encouragement at the hands of the Kakatiyas. Prataparudra was himself a writer and he encouraged other literature

13. Answer (D)

Both Statements are correct

14. Answer (A)

The temple at Palampeta, described as the 'brightest gem in the galaxy of Medieval Deccan temple architecture'

15. Answer (D)

Both Statements are correct

The figures in the temple are of a heterogeneous character comprising gods, goddesses, warriors, acrobats, musicians, mithuna pairs in abnormal attitudes and dancing girls. The sculptures, especially of the dancing girls, possess the suggestion of movement and pulsating life.

16. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

A striking peculiarity of this temple is the figure-brackets which spring from the shoulders of the outer pillars of the temple. The figure-brackets are mere ornaments and represent the intermediate stage between their earlier analogues at Sanchi and the later examples at Vijayanagara.

17. Answer (A)

The Thousand-Pillared Temple at Hanamkonda, built by the Kakatiya king Rudra in A.D.1162, is similar in style and workmanship to the Ramappa temple. This temple, dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Surya, is star-shaped.

18. Answer (D)

All the Statements are correct

The temple in the Warangal fort, believed to have been built by Kakatiya Ganapati, was constructed making use of large slabs. The floor of the shrine is beautifully polished and shines like a mirror. An interesting feature of this temple is the four gateways called 'Kirti Stambhas' which face the four cardinal points of the compass. In their design the gateways are reminiscent of the 'toranas' of the Great Stupa at Sanchi

19. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

Megasthenese, who visited the Court of Chandragupta Maurya (B.C.322–297), mentioned that Andhra country had 30 fortified towns and an army of 1,00,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants. Buddhist books reveal that Andhras established their kingdoms on the Godavari belt at that time. Asoka referred in his 13th rock edict that Andhras were his subordinates.

20. Answer (A)

Historically the earliest mention of the Andhras appeared in the Aitareya Brahmana (B.C.800). It was called Dakshina Padh during those days

21. Answer: B

According to Matsya Purana There are 29 rulers were ruled Satavahana Dynasty

22. Answer: A

After the fall of the Mauryan Empire, the history of the Andhras, as a continuous account of political and cultural events, commences with the rise of the Satavahanas political power.

23. Answer: C

Both statements are true

24. Answer: B

He is the 6<sup>th</sup> Ruler of the Satavahana dynasty and Ruled for 56 years.

25. Answer: D

Both statements are true

26. Answer: D

The Satavahanas assumed all-India significance as imperial rulers in succession to the Nandas, Mauryas, Sungas and Kanvas.

27. Answer: C

The excellent literary work, Gathasaptasati of Hala, the Satavahana King

28. Answer: C

All statements are true

29. Answer: D

Gautamiputra Satakarni kingdom included the territories of Asika, Assaka, Mulaka, Saurashtra, Kukura, Aparanta, Anupa, Vidarbha, Akara and Avanti and the mountainous regions of Vindhya, Achavata, Pariyatra Sahya, Kanhagiri, Siritana, Malaya, Mahendra, Sata and Chakora and extended as far as seas on either side.

30. Answer: C

All the statements are true

31. Answer: B

There were different opinions about their capital.

Some argue that Srikakulam in Krishna district was their capital.

Evidences show that Dharanikota in Guntur District, Dharmapuri in Karimnagar district and Paithan in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra State were used as Capitals at various periods.

32. Answer: C

Both statements are true

33. సమాధానం (ఎ)

డిసెంబరు 1953లో భారత ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటు చేసిన రాష్ట్రాల పునర్వ్యవస్థీకరణ కమిషన్, సయ్యద్ ఫజల్ అలీ చైర్మన్ గా ఉన్నారు.

34. సమాధానం (సి)

రెండు ప్రకటనలు సరైనవి

'పెద్దమనుషుల ఒప్పందం'. తెలంగాణ సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి కోసం 'ప్రాంతీయ మండలి'ని ఏర్పాటు చేయడం ఈ ఒప్పందంలోని ప్రధాన నిబంధనలలో ఒకటి. తెలుగు మాట్లాడే తొమ్మిది జిల్లాలైన ఆదిలాబాద్, నిజామాబాద్, మెదక్, కరీంనగర్, వరంగల్, ఖమ్మం, నల్గొండ, మహబూబ్ నగర్ మరియు హైదరాబాద్, శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం, తూర్పుగోదావరి, పశ్చిమగోదావరి, కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, పదకొండు జిల్లాలతో కూడిన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో విలీనం చేయడం ద్వారా విశాల రాష్ట్రం. నెల్లూరు, చిత్తూరు, అనంతపురం మరియు కర్నూలు, మొత్తం 20 జిల్లాలు \* హైదరాబాద్ లో రాజధానితో 'ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్' అని పేరు పెట్టారు.

35. సమాధానం (డి)

అన్ని ప్రకటనలు సరైనవి

36. సమాధానం (డి)

రెండు ప్రకటనలు తప్పు

నీలం సంజీవ రెడ్డి ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మొదటి ముఖ్యమంత్రి అయ్యాడు, తరువాత భారత రాష్ట్రపతి స్థానానికి ఎదిగారు. హైదరాబాద్ రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రులలో చివరిగా పనిచేసిన బూర్గుల రామకృష్ణారావు కేరళ గవర్నర్ గా పదోన్నతి పొందారు. సి.ఎం.త్రివేది ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ గవర్నర్ గా కొనసాగారు.

37.సమాధానం (సి)

రెండు ప్రకటనలు సరైనవి

38. సమాధానం (బి)

భవిష్యత్తులో ఇలాంటి ఆందోళనలు పునరావృతం కాకుండా ఉండేందుకు రెండు ప్రాంతాల నేతలు 'సిక్స్ పాయింట్ ఫార్ములా'ను ఆమోదించారు. 'సిక్స్-పాయింట్ ఫార్ములా'లో (1) ముస్లిం నిబంధనల రద్దు మరియు తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతీయ కమిటీ మరియు (2) విద్యా సౌకర్యాలను పెంపొందించడానికి హైదరాబాద్ లో సెంట్రల్ యూనివర్సిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వంటివి ఉన్నాయి.

Eastern Chalukyas

39.Answer: A

Explanation

Eastern Chalukyas ruled nearly four centuries, and the Pulakesi II is the renowned ruler of Chalukyas conquered Vengi in 624 A.D.

40.Answer: B

Explanation

Vishnuvardhana extended his dominions up to Srikakulam in the north and Nellore in the south. He was succeeded by his son Jayasimha I (A.D. 641-673).

41. Answer: C

Explanation

Both the statements are true

42. Answer: C

Explanation

Contemporaries to the Eastern Chalukyas were the Eastern Gangas in the northeast and the Pallavas in the South.

43. Answer: A

Explanation

Vishnuvardhan is the Chalukyan ruler set up capital at Vengi

44. Answer: A

Explanation

Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhna on the bank of Narmada River

45. Answer: C

Explanation

Both the statements are correct

46. Answer: D

Explanation

All the options are correct

47. Answer: B

Explanation

The name of kalidasa is mentioned in the Aihole inscription.

48. Answer: A

Explanation



The earliest Pallava ruler was Virakurcha and the most famous of them was Trilochana Pallava.

49. Answer: B

Explanation

Xuanzang has praised Pulakesin II as a good and authoritative king.

50. Answer: A

Explanation

Aihole Inscription is ascribed to Pulakesi II.

51. Answer: A

Explanation

Kirthivarma II was defeated by the Rastrakuta king Dantidurga.

52. Answer: A

Explanation

Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Kakatiyas

53. Answer: B

Explanation

Krishneshwara temple at Rameshwaram was built by Krishna III of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty.

54. Answer: C

Explanation

Both the statements are correct

55. Answer: B

Explanation

Ellora – Rashtrakutas  
Mahabalipuram – Pallavas  
Meenakshi – Pandyas & Nayaks  
Khajuraho – Chandelas

56. Answer: D

Explanation

Pallavas in the north with Kanchipuram as their capital, and Pandyas in the south with Madurai as their capital. Kurram was the lowest unit of Chola administration.

57. Answer: D

Explanation

Vimana is the structure over the garbhagriha or inner sanctum in the Hindu temples of south India and Odisha in East India. In typical temples of Odisha using the Kalinga style of architecture, the Vimana is the tallest structure of the temple, as it is in the shikara tower of temples in West and North India.

58. Answer: A

Explanation

Pulakeshin I is the Chalukyan king performed ‘Ashwamedha yajna’

108. Answer D

Ramatheertam lies in Vizianagaram district.

60. Answer (C)

Both statements are correct

Kelika style of dance was in vogue when the deity was taken in procession (utsava) in the streets. Devadasis used to dance in the procession. For some time, court dancer or rajanartaki system was in vogue. Yakshaganas were invariably practiced later by these devadasi – turned raja nartakis when their former systems fell into disuse by the efflux of time.

61. Answer (D)

All four has been added from Bharatanatyam to Kuchipudi dance

Kuchipudi form presses into service all the moving limbs. Wide range of abhinaya-aharya, angika, satvika, and vachika of classical Bharatanatyam are covered. Though Kuchipudi form is classical by nature the rendering appealed to masses

62. Answer (D)

All the statements are correct

63. Answer (B)

All roles were traditionally played by men

64) C

Statement 1 correct -Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra became the part of Bahmani Kingdom

Statement 2 correct - Vijayanagar Rulers and Bahamanis had the tension over Krishna Tungabhadra Doab.

65) B

Muhammad Shah I defeated Bukka-I of Vijayanagar, and Kapila Nayaks of Warangal

66) D

All of the above

67) B

Sayanacharya was patronized by Bukka I

68) B

The Bahmani kingdom was divided into five principalities-Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Bidar.

69) D

Statement 1 correct-He annexed the ports of Goa and Dabhol from vijayanagar.

Statement 2 correct -He secured the northern frontiers of the kingdom against incursions of the rulers of Malwa.

Statement 3 correct -He introduced a number of administrative reforms

70) D

Statement 1 correct- Mahmud Gawan was granted title of Malik –ul –Tujjar

Statement 2 correct- He divided kingdom into eight provinces called Tarafs

Statement 3 correct - He introduced use of Gun powder in war against Vijaynagar kings.

71) B

The Dar Commission, appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of S.K.Dar did not recommend for the creation of States on the linguistic consideration.

72) A

Committee suggested that Andhra Province could be formed provided the Andhra gave up their claim to the city of Madras (now Chennai). This report provoked violent reaction in Andhra as the Telugus were not prepared to forego their claims to the city of Madras.

73) C

1. A Partition Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Kumaraswami Raja, the then Chief Minister of Madras

2. Andhra was represented by Tanguturi Prakasam, B.Gopala Reddi, Kala Venkata Rao and N.Sanjiva Reddy. T

74) C

1. Chief Minister of the Madras State, he tried to divert the Krishna waters by constructing Krishna-Pennar Project for the development of the Tamil area.

2. Krishna Pennar was bone of contention between Andhra and Tamil Nadu

75) A

B.N.Srikrishna committee was set up to look into the need for a separate state of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh.

76) C

Statement 1 correct - Jawaharlal Nehru announced it that the Andhra State would be formed with the eleven undisputed Telugu districts, and the three Taluks of the Bellary district, but excluding Madras City.

Statement 2 correct - On the 1st of October, 1953, Andhra State came into existence.

77) D

Statement 1 correct T.Prakasam became the first Chief Minister of the Andhra State

Statement 2 correct C.M.Trivedi was appointed first Governor of this new State.

Statement 3 correct- Kurnool became the capital of the new State, under the terms of the Sri Bagh Pact of 1937

78) B

The Khosla committee rejected the Krishna Pennar project and recommended to add a canal on the right side to the Nandikonda project.

79) D

Statement 1 correct - It was included in the Mysore State on the recommendation of L.S.Mishra Commission.

Statement 2 correct Andhra was first state of India that has been formed on linguistic basis.

Statement 3 correct- Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956 by merging Andhra with Telgu speaking area of Hyderabad state

80) A

The agreement was for developing the Rayalaseema region at par with coastal areas and bringing in consensus among all the regions before the formation of the Andhra province

81. Answer: D

Explanation

All are true

82. Answer: D

Explanation

Gautamiputra Satakarni (A.D. 62-86), Vasisthiputra Pulumayi( A.D. 86-114) and Yajna Sri Satavahanas (A.D.128-157) is evident from the coins found during excavations.

83. Answer: A

Explanation

Chalukya Bhima I, who ruled during A.D.892-921,built a temple in honor of Siva at Draksharama.

84. Answer: B

Explanation

The corner stone of this majestic historic building was laid by H.E. Lord Amphil G.C.I.E., the Governor of Madras on 04-12-1903. Construction of the building was completed in 1906 in neoclassical architectural style. The building can withstand to the effects of earthquakes

855. Answer: A

Explanation

MDP was calculated for every 1year

86. Answer: C

Explanation

Both statements are true

87. Answer: D

Explanation

All of the above mentioned are true

88. Answer: C

Explanation

Both statements are true

89. Answer: D

Explanation

Both statements are true

90. Answer: D

Explantion

Legend has it that the seven sages Gowthama, Vasista, Atri, Viswamitra, Kowsika. Bharadwaja and Agasthya (known as Saptha Maharushulu),

91. Answer: B

Explanation

Papikonda National Park is spread in the East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh.

92. Answer: A

Rajamahendravaram

93. Answer (C)

Both statements are correct

The earliest inscriptional evidence reveals that Kadapa or more precisely 'Kadapa' towards the close of tenth Century A.D. was the principal belief that '**Kadapa**' meaning in Telugu "**Threshold**" was a convenient camping place for the pilgrims visiting the Lord Venkateswara Temple at Tirupati. It was therefore regarded as "threshold" to it "on the ancient highway".

94. Answer (D)

All of the above rivers passes through YSR Kadapa district

The District is made up a series of beautiful valleys through which flows Papagni (the destroyer of sin), Chitravathi (a Hindu Goddesses), Mandavya (a Rishi), Pennar (Pinakini), Penneru (Penna) is the most important river flowing through the District has a legend which is incorporated in a Sasanam (insription) at Gandikota.

95. Answer (A)

The Seshachalam range of hills that pass through the district and crowned ultimately with the holy shrine of Tirumala in Chittoor district is named after the Serpant God who served as the bed to Lord Vishnu.

96. Answer (B)

In the later half of 13<sup>th</sup> Century, the district fell into the hands of Ambadeva, who had temporarily usurped the Kakatiya crown and ruled from Vallur, 15 Kms from Kadapa. During his time, the land survey carried out and a river channel was constructed at Lebaka

97. Answer (D)

During the reign of Bukka I during AD1369, his son Bhaskara, then viceroy of Udayagiri province constructed the great irrigation tank of Porumamillain A.D. 1369

98. Answer (D)

Spread over an area of 464.42 sq. km. in Kadapa district Lankamala sanctuary lies at a distance of 60 km (15 km by walk) from Kadapa town. The sanctuary has deep gorges and steep slopes with beautiful waterfalls.

The forest of this sanctuary is dry deciduous thorn mixed forests, dry evergreen scrubs, etc. It is the home of **Red Sanders**, an endemic species of the area.

This sanctuary is the habitat for the rare and endangered species, double-banded .

The only habitat in the world harbouring the Jerdon's Courser a highly endangered bird

99. Answer (A)

It is famous for the Kodanda Ramaswamy Temple, which was built by the Chola and Vijayanagara kings. The images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita are carved on a single piece of rock.

Splendid architecturally, it boasts of a towering gateway, a large beautiful sculptured Mandapam with exquisitely carved pillars, an inner chamber and the sanctum. Apart from architecturally gate-way, the large and beautifully sculpted mandapam with 32 pillars called the Madhya Ranga Mandapam leading to inner chamber and sanctum is of a great architectural interest

100. Answer (C)



Bomma Pothana author of Sree Madandra Bhagavatam hails from Vontimitta  
YSR Kadapa

101. Answer (C)

Both statements are correct

102. Answer (A)

The stone Pradakshina around the sanctum sanctorum is said to have been built by one Tirupathi Seshanna in 1911. The devotees from far places visit this temple in the month of Sravana

103. Answer (A)

Khwaja Peerullah Hussaini (popularly known as Peerullah Malik, a devout Muslim born in Bidar (Karnataka)) On the way, he stopped on the banks of Pennar River (near Chennur).

104. Answer (C)

Both statements are correct

105. Answer B

Vizianagaram is the main city of the Vizianagaram District of North Eastern Andhra Pradesh in Southern India.

106. Answer C

Both statements are true

107. Answer A

The history of Vizianagaram district starts with Kalinga Dynasty

108. Answer D

Ramatheertam lies in Vizianagaram district.



109. Answer C

Both Jain and Buddhist Relics

110. Answer A

Bobbili Yuddam was fought on 24th January 1757.

111. Answer D

Vizianagaram district is surrounded by Odisha state in the North-west and Vizianagaram district is surrounded by Srikakulam in the east.

112. Answer B

As per the 2011 Census, Vizianagaram district accounts for 2.76% percentage of the state's total population.

113. Answer D

All the options are correct

114. Answer C

Both statements are true

115. Answer A

Nagavali river is also known as Langulya in the lower reaches.

116. Answer D

All of the above

117. Answer C

Both statements are true

118. Answer C

Both Gomukhi and Champavathi originate from the Eastern Ghats

119. Answer B

Vijaya Rama Raju 1 laid the foundation of Vijayanagaram fort in 1713 A.D.

## AP GEOGRAPHY ANSWERS

1. Answer C

Telugu language day (Telugu Bhasha Dinotsavam or Day of the Telugu Tongue) is celebrated on 29 August each year in Andhra Pradesh, India.

2. Answer A

The state of Andhra Pradesh gets its most of the rainfall during August-September.

3. Answer A

Ananthapur District is driest area of Andhra Pradesh because it is In the Monsoon shadow region

4. Answer A

Pranahita of Godavari brings largest water flow into Godavari River

5. Answer A

The Seshachalam hills are in the geographical region of Nilgiri Hills

6. Answer C

Both the statements are true.

7. Answer A

National Water Way 4 is between Kakinada and Puducherry and Eluru canal is one of the Navigation canals of National water way 4.

8. Answer D

Old Alluvial soil is known as Bangar and the Regur soil is rich in Calcium carbonate, Potash and Magnesium Carbonate but not in Phosphorous.

9. Answer C

Yarada hills on the sea coast spread over Visakhapatnam are giving natural protection to Visakhapatnam port (located in the Northern Coastal Plain) this place is also known as Dolphin Nose.

10. Answer C

Both the statements are true.

11. Answer C

Eastern Ghats in the North are called “Eastern Ranges”

12. Answer A

Jindhagada → 1690 m @ Araku

Aroma → 1680 m @ Chintapalli

Mahendragiri → 1501 m @ Ganjam, Odisha

13. Answer C

Both the statements are true.

14. Answer A



Indira Gandhi Zoological park is located at Vishakapatnam

15. Answer D

Godavari is the Biggest of all rivers that flow in Andhra Pradesh

The other names of Godavari is Dakshin Ganga, Old Ganga, Indian Rhine

Godavari is divided into 7 smaller branches in East and West Godavari districts.

16. Answer B

Sir Arthur Cotton built a dam at Godavari at Dhawaleswaram in the year 1852

17. Answer B

Krishna River Originates at Mahabaleswar at Western Ghats in Maharashtra and Krishna River merges in Bay of Bengal at Hamsaladeevi

18. Answer C

Both the Statements are true

19. Answer A

Statements 1 and 2 are Correct and statement is incorrect

Somasila dam was built on Penna near Nellore District

20. Answer C

Both the Statements are true

AP BUDGET 2022-23

1. Answer (C)

Both Statements are Correct

**Education:** In phase III of the Nadu-Nedu program, infrastructure in 24,620 schools will be upgraded. Under this program infrastructure facilities (such as furniture, fans, lights, and drinking water) in schools are upgraded.

2. Answer (D)

**Special Development Package:** To implement development programs at the constituency level, in line with local needs and preferences, a Special Development Package Fund is being established. Every Member of Legislative Assembly will have two crore rupees at their disposal to implement development programs.

3. Answer (C)

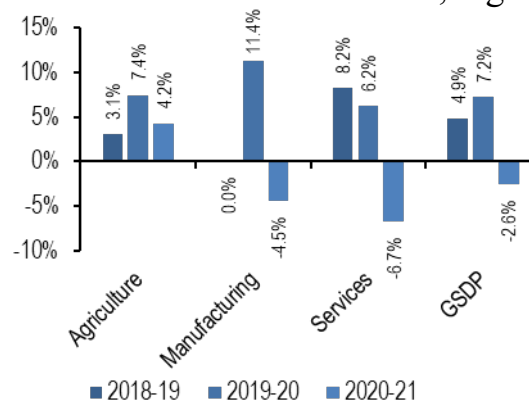
Both Statements are correct

**GSDP:** Andhra Pradesh's GSDP (at constant prices) contracted by 2.6% in 2020-21

In 2020-21 the state's GSDP contraction was lesser than the contraction in national GDP (which registered a negative growth of 7.2% in 2020-21).

4. Answer (A)

**GSDP:** Andhra Pradesh's GSDP (at constant prices) contracted by 2.6% in 2020-21, which is less than the growth rate of 7.2% in 2019-20. In 2020-21, the manufacturing sector, as well as the services sector, registered a contraction



5. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

**Per capita GSDP:** Andhra Pradesh's per capita GSDP in 2020-21 (at current prices) is Rs. 1,89,930; 1% higher than the corresponding figure in 2019-20. In

2020-21, Andhra Pradesh's per capita GSDP was higher than the national level (Rs 1,46,087 at current prices).

6. Answer (B)

**Expenditure (excluding debt repayment)** in 2022-23 is targeted at Rs 2,39,986 crore. This is an increase of 24% over the revised estimate of 2021-22 (Rs 1,93,548 crore). This expenditure is proposed to be met through **receipts (excluding borrowings)** of Rs 1,91,262 crore and **net borrowings** of Rs 48,546 crore. Receipts (excluding borrowings) for 2022-23 are expected to register an increase of 23% over the revised estimate of 2021-22. In 2021-22, receipts are estimated to be 12% lower than the budget estimates

7. Answer (C)

In 2022-23, the state is estimated to observe a **revenue deficit** of Rs 17,036 crore, which is 1.27% of its GSDP. In comparison, in 2020-21 and 2021-22, the state observed a revenue deficit of 3.6% of GSDP (Rs 35,540 crore) and 1.63% of GSDP (Rs 19,545 crore), respectively

8. Answer (B)

4% of GSDP permitted by the central government in Union Budget 2022-23 (of which, 0.5% of GSDP will be made available upon undertaking power sector reforms).

9. Answer (C)

**Fiscal deficit** in 2022-23 is estimated to be 3.64% of GSDP which is within the limit of 4% of GSDP permitted by the central government in Union Budget 2022-23 (of which, 0.5% of GSDP will be made available upon undertaking power sector reforms). In 2021-22, the state has estimated a fiscal deficit of 3.18% of GSDP, which is lower than the limit of 4.5% of GSDP permitted by the central government (of which, 0.5% of GSDP becomes available upon undertaking power sector reforms).

10. Answer (B)

**Capital outlay** in 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs 30,680 crore, which is an **increase of 66%** over the revised estimate of 2021-22. Capital outlay comprises expenditure towards creation of assets. This includes expenditure on building schools, hospitals, and roads and bridges.

11. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

12. Answer (C)

Rs 3,900 crore has been allocated for the YSR Rythu Bharosa scheme.

13. Answer (D)

Rs 4,163 crore has been allocated for the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Corporation

Rs 1,156 crore has been allocated for Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation.

14. Answer (B)

Sectors	2020-21 Actuals	2021- 22 BE	2021- 22 RE	2022- 23 BE	% change from RE 21- 22 to BE 22- 23	Budget Provisions (2022- 23)
<b>Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture</b>	24,206	27,212	25,882	30,385	17%	Rs 8,015 crore has been allocated towards teaching grants to Mandal Praja Parishads.

- Rs 2,136 crore has been allocated towards Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

15. Answer (A)

Sectors	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 BE	2021-22 RE	2022-23 BE	% change from RE 21-22 to BE 22-23	Budget Provisions (2022-23)
<b>Health and Family Welfare</b>	9,511	14,088	13,940	15,708	13%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rs 2,462 crore has been allocated towards the National Health Mission.</li> <li>▪ Rs 1,009 crore has been allocated for Primary Health Centres (PHCs).</li> </ul>

16. Answer (D)

Sectors	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 BE	2021-22 RE	2022-23 BE	% change from	Budget Provisions (2022-23)
---------	-----------------	------------	------------	------------	---------------	-----------------------------

					RE 21-22 to BE 22-23	
<b>Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	4,716	12,691	7,888	10,541	34%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rs 2,366 crore has been allocated towards dam works.</li> <li>Rs 1,256 crore has been allocated towards resettlement and rehabilitation.</li> </ul>

17. Answer (D)

All the above given Statements are correct

18. Answer (B)

When the GST was introduced in 2017, the central government guaranteed states a 14% compounded annual growth in their GST revenue for **five years**

19. Answer (A)

Taxes	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 BE	2021-22 RE	% change from BE 21-22 to RE 21-22	2022-23 BE	% change from RE 21-22 to BE

						22-23
<b>Sales Tax/VAT</b>	17,800	24,500	23,465	-4%	28,481	21%

20. Answer (C)

Taxes	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 BE	2021-22 RE	% change from BE 21-22 to RE 21-22	2022-23 BE	% change from RE 21- 22 to BE 22- 23
<b>State Excise</b>	11,575	15,000	14,500	-3%	16,500	14%

21. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

**Revenue Balance:** It is the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts. A revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow to finance its expenses which do not increase its assets or reduce its liabilities. In 2022-23, Andhra Pradesh is estimated to observe a revenue deficit of Rs 17,036 crore, which is 1.27% of the GSDP. In comparison, in 2020-21 and 2021-22, the state is to observe a revenue deficit of 3.60% of GSDP (Rs 35,540 crore) and 1.63% of GSDP (Rs 19,545 crore), respectively.

22. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts. This gap is filled by borrowings by the government and leads to an increase in total liabilities of the state government. In 2022-23, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs 48,724 crore (3.64% of GSDP).

23. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

**Outstanding liabilities:** Outstanding liabilities is the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year. It also includes any liabilities on public account. At the end of March 2023, the outstanding liabilities of the state are estimated to be 32.79% of the GSDP.

24. Answer (D)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 12.7% of its total expenditure for education in 2022-23. This is **lower** than the average allocation (15.2%) for education by all states (as per 2021-22 Budget Estimates).

25. Answer (A)

Both Statements are correct

26. Answer (A)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 6.6% of its total expenditure on health, which is higher than the average allocation for health by states (6%).

27. Answer (B)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 6.6% of its total expenditure on health, which is **higher than** the average allocation for health by states (6%)., So Second Statement is incorrect

28. Answer (B)

The state has allocated 5.7% of its total expenditure towards agriculture and allied activities

29. Answer (D)

The state has allocated 5.7% of its total expenditure towards agriculture and allied activities. This is **lower** than the average allocation for agriculture by states (6.2%)

30. Answer (C)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 6.7% of its expenditure on rural development.

31. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 6.7% of its expenditure on rural development. This is **higher** than the average allocation for rural development by states (5.7%).

32. Answer (B)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 1.9% of its total expenditure on roads and bridges

33. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 1.9% of its total expenditure on roads and bridges, which is significantly lower than the average allocation by states (4.7%).

34. Answer (A)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 2.9% of its total expenditure on police

35. Answer (B)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 1.9% of its total expenditure on roads and bridges, which is significantly lower than the average allocation by states (4.7%).

36) Answer (C)

A tax-to-GDP ratio is a gauge of a nation's tax revenue relative to the size of its economy as measured by gross domestic product (GDP). The ratio provides a useful look at a country's tax revenue because it reveals potential taxation relative to the economy. It also enables a view of the overall direction of a nation's tax policy as well as international comparisons between the tax revenues of different countries

37) Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct there is an annual increase of 4% over the actual GSDP of 2019-20 of Andhra

Statement 2 correct The GDP of India at current prices is estimated to contract by 3.8% in 2020-21 and grow by 14.4% in 2021-22.

38) Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct-The GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 guarantees states compensation for five years (till 2022) for any revenue loss arising due to GST implementation.

Statement 2 correct - The Act guarantees states a 14% annual growth in their GST revenue, failing which compensation grants are provided to states to meet the shortfall. These grants are funded through the GST compensation cess levied by the centre.

39) Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct-, It is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.

Statement 2 correct - A revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow to finance its expenses which do not increase its assets or reduces its liabilities.

40) Answer (A)

Real gross domestic product (real GDP) is an inflation-adjusted measure that reflects the value of all goods and services produced by an economy in a given

year (expressed in base-year prices) and is often referred to as "constant-price," "inflation-corrected", or "constant dollar" GDP.

41) Answer (A)

Statement 1 correct Due to COVID-19, the central government permitted states to increase their fiscal deficit up to 5% of GSDP in 2020-21.

Statement 2. Andhra Pradesh's fiscal deficit for 2020-21 is expected to be 5.38%, which is higher than the increased limit

42) Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct outstanding liabilities refer to the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year.

Statement 2 correct- Outstanding liabilities includes outstanding debt under Internal Debt, Loans and Advances from Centre, Small Savings, Provident Fund, and Deposit and Reserve Funds.

43) Answer (A)

**Education:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 12.8% of its total expenditure for education in 2021-22. This is lower than the average allocation (15.8%) for education by all states (2020-21 BE).

- **Health:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 6.6% of its total expenditure on health, which is higher than the average allocation for health by states (5.5%).
- **Agriculture:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 6.2% of its total expenditure towards agriculture and allied activities. This is similar to the average allocation for agriculture by states (6.3%).
- **Rural development:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 7% of its expenditure on rural development. This is higher than the average allocation for rural development by states (6.1%).
- **Police:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 3% of its total expenditure on police, which is lower than the average expenditure on police by states

(4.3%).

- **Roads and bridges:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 1.7% of its total expenditure on roads and bridges, which is significantly lower than the average allocation by states (4.3%)

44) Answer (C)

The money multiplier in an economy increases Increase in the banking habit of the people

45) Answer (C)

It consists of credit instruments issued by government entities, households and business which are not covered in the financial sector.

46) Answer (A)

The fifth five year plan aims at the removal of poverty and the achievement of self reliance.

47) Answer (C)

Central govt has domestic liabilities of 46.1% of GDP and as percent of GDP whereas state govt liabilities increased to 23.2%

48) Answer (C)

Tax to GDP ratio-Decade 2006-2016 except for the fall in 2008 to 2010, there is steady growth

Fiscal deficit to GDP –decade 2001-2011 decline between 2009-11

Decade 2006 -2016-steadily declining from 2011 to 2016.

49) Answer (C)

Ease of Doing Business Index released by World bank

50) Answer (C)

Introducing new welfare schemes will further enhance the budget deficit.

Expanding industries will also increase the budget deficit in short run .

51) Answer (D)

All of the above are correct

52) Answer (A)

1 and 3 are correct answers

53) Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct -women farmers will be organised in Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu.

Statement 2 correct -These groups will be provided with infrastructural and operational support to ensure remunerative price and economic development.

54) Answer (D)

Statement 1 correct-.Andhra Pradesh GSDP at constant price is contracted over the previous year

Statement 2 correct- In 2020-21, manufacturing and services sector registered negative growth

Statement 3 correct-.Andhra Pradesh has unemployment rate lower than national average

55) Answer (C)

Statement 1 correct- interest-free loans to women under the Vaddileni Runalu scheme

Statement 2 correct-Under the Nadu-Nedu scheme aim is to create infrastructure facilities for schools

56. Answer (C)

**YSR Rythu Bharosa:** Farm investment support of Rs 12,500 per year will be provided to farmers, including tenant farmers. Rs 8,750 crore has been allocated for the scheme in 2019-20.

57. Answer (A)

Rs 15,000 will be provided to every mother for sending her children to school. The scheme will cover children from class I to XII. Rs 6,456 crore has been allocated for the scheme.

58. Answer (C)

**Jagananna Vidya Deevena:** 100% fee reimbursement will be provided to SC, ST, BC, minorities, Kapu, EBC, and differently abled students, along with a maintenance support of Rs 20,000 per year to each student. Rs 4,962 crore has been allocated for the scheme in 2019-20.

59. Answer (D)

All the Statements are correct

60. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

**Education:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 15.7% of its expenditure on education in 2019-20. This is slightly lower than the average allocation to education by other states (using 2018-19 BE) (15.9%).

61. Answer (A)

**Health:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 5.5% of its expenditure on health, which is higher than the average expenditure by other states (4.5%).

62. Answer (B)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 15.7% of its expenditure on education in 2019-20.

63. Answer (A)

**Health:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 5.5% of its expenditure on health, which is higher than the average expenditure by other states (4.5%).

64. Answer (C)

**Agriculture and allied activities:** The state has allocated 9.7% of its total budget towards agriculture and allied activities. This is significantly higher than the average allocation by other states (6.5%).

65. Answer (D)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 1.6% of its total expenditure on roads and bridges

66. Answer (A)

Andhra Pradesh has allocated 2.7% of its total expenditure on police

67. Answer (A)

**Police:** Andhra Pradesh has allocated 2.7% of its total expenditure on police, which is lower than the average expenditure by other states (3.9%)

## **Mental ability**

### **Odd man out**

1. Answer A

Explanation

All except Thermodynamics are topics of mathematics

2. Answer A

Explanation

Cat, Dog and Tiger are Carnivores but Elephant is a Herbivore.

3. Answer D

Explanation

Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai are state capitals while Calicut is not a state capital.

4. Answer D

Explanation

Skin, Nose and Eye are sensory organs while Leg is a Limb

5. Answer B

Explanation

Except Mirage, all other are sources of water.

6. Answer D

Explanation

Except Regiment, all others are cadets of Army Officers.

7. Find the next number in the Sequence

1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ?

A. 226

B. 250

C. 216

D. 236

Answer C

Explanation:

Cube roots  $1^3=1$ ,  $2^3=8$ ,  $3^3=27$ ,  $4^3=64$ ,  $5^3=125$ , and  $6^3=216$

8. 6, 17, 50, 105, ?

A. 172

B. 192

C. 182

D. 162

Answer C

Explanation:

$$+11=17$$

$$+33=50$$

$$+55=105$$

$$+77=182$$

9..What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following series?

132 156 ? 210 240 272

A. 196      B. 182      C. 199      D. 204

Answer C

Explanation:

The given series follows a logic that

11 x 12, 12 x 13, 13 x 14, 14 x 15, 15 x 16,...

So the missing number is  $13 \times 14 = 182$

10.Find the next number in the given sequence?

11, 17, 39, 85, ?

A. 133      B. 163      C. 143      D. 153

Answer B

Explanation:

11

$$11 + (3^2 - 3) = 17$$

$$17 + (5^2 - 3) = 39$$

$$39 + (7^2 - 3) = 85$$

$$85 + (9^2 - 3) = 163$$

11. Find the next number in the given sequence?

2, 6, 12, 20, 30, 42, 56, ?

A. 61            B. 64            C. 70            D. 72

Answer D

Explanation:

The pattern is  $1 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 5 \times 6, 6 \times 7, 7 \times 8$ .

So the next number is  $8 \times 9 = 72$ .

12. Find the next number in the given sequence?

5, -10, 20, -40, 80, ?

A. 160            B. -160            C. 240            D. -240

Answer B

Explanation:

Each number is the preceding number multiplied by -2

So the required number is -160

13. Find the next number in the given sequence?

1, 6, 13, 22, 33, ?

A. 44            B. 45            C. 46            D. 47

Answer C

Explanation:

The pattern is +5, +7, +9, +11, and +13

The missing number is  $33+13 = 46$ .

14. Find the missing number in the given sequence?

16, 33, 65, 131, ?, 523

A. 260

B. 261

C. 262

D. 263

Answer B

Explanation:

$$16 \times 2 + 1 = 33$$

$$33 \times 2 - 1 = 65$$

$$65 \times 2 + 1 = 131$$

$$131 \times 2 - 1 = 261$$

$$261 \times 2 - 1 = 523$$

15. What will come at the place of question mark

6, 11, 21, 36, 56, ?

A. 91

B. 51

C. 81

D. 42

Answer C

Explanation:

$$6 (+5) \rightarrow 11 (+10) \rightarrow 21 (+15) \rightarrow 36 (+20) \rightarrow 56 (+25) \rightarrow 81$$

16. What will come at the place of question mark

8, 28, 116, 584, ?

A. 1752    B. 3504    C. 3508    D. 1754

Answer C

Explanation:

$$(8 \times 3) + 4 = 28$$

$$(28 \times 4) + 4 = 116$$

$$(11 \times 5) + 4 = 584$$

$$(584 \times 6) + 4 = 3508$$

17.( Answer C)

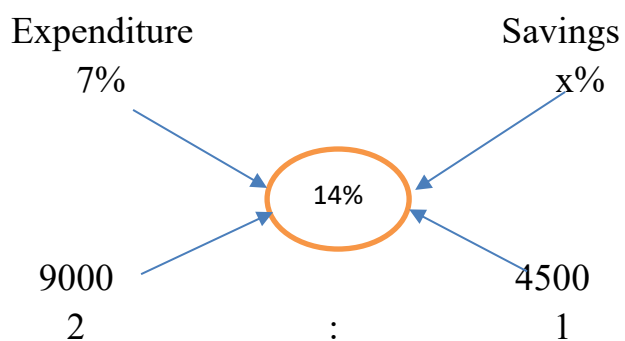
$$\frac{5}{100} \times \frac{5}{100} \times \frac{25}{100} \times 1000 = 0.625$$

18.A Answer D)

Income of the Person = 13500

Expenses of the person = 9000

Savings = 4500



## Ratio of Expenditure and Savings

$$\frac{(7 \times 2 + 1 \times X)}{2+1} = 14$$

$$X = 28$$

19. (Answer D)

Let's consider boys and girls as units

$$\text{Units} = 100$$

$$\text{Ratio } \frac{\text{Boys}}{\text{Girls}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$5 \text{ Units} = 100$$

$$1 \text{ Unit} = 20 \text{ unit}$$

$$3 \text{ Unit} = 60 \text{ unit}$$

$$2 \text{ Unit} = 40 \text{ unit}$$

Use trail and error method from options

Boys	+	Girls	=	100
60	+	40	=	100
30%	↓	70%	↓	

$$18 + 28 = 46 \text{ (Appeared in the Exam)}$$

$$\text{Students not appeared in the exam} = 100 - 46 = 54$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{46}{54} = \frac{23}{27}$$

20. (Answer B)

$$SP = \frac{9}{4} CP$$

$$\frac{SP}{CP} = \frac{9}{4} = 5 \text{ gain}$$

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{5}{4} \times 100$$

$$=125\%$$

21.(Answer C)

M.P of dining table =3000

$$\begin{aligned}\text{After Discount C.P} &= 3000 \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{85}{100} \\ &= 2295\end{aligned}$$

After Transport charges =2295+105 =2400

C.P=2400

S. P=3200

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{3200-2400}{2400} \times 100 = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$$

22.(Answer A)

According to question grocer uses 20% less weights

So 800gms

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{200}{800} \times 100 = 25\%$$

$$\text{Then the total profit} = 10 + 25 + \frac{25+100}{100} = 37.5\%$$

23.(Answer B)

Let the cost price = 100 units

Marked price = 150 units

$$\text{Selling price} = 150 \times \frac{60}{100} = 90 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 = 10\%$$

24. (Answer B)

$$15 \text{ CP} = 12 \text{ SP}$$

$$\frac{CP}{SP} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5} > 1 \text{ unit profit}$$

$$\text{So Profit\%} = \frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25\%$$

25. (Answer C)

$$\frac{CP \text{ of the refrigerator}}{CP \text{ of the Television set}} = \frac{5}{3} > 2 \text{ units}$$

$$2 \text{ units} = 5500$$

$$1 \text{ unit} = 2750$$

$$5 \text{ units} = 2750 \times 5 = 13750$$

26. (Answer D)

10% loss

CP	Loss	SP
10	1	9
$\downarrow \times 8$		$\downarrow \times 8$
80		72

Profit% = 5%

$$\text{New SP} = 80 \times \frac{105}{100} = 84$$

27. (Answer B)

CP 300	SP 400
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
12% increase	10% increase
336	440

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{104}{336} \times 100 = 30\frac{5}{8}\%$$

28. (Answer D)

7% loss

CP	Loss	SP
100	7	93
$\times 7$		$\times 7$
=700		=651

29. (Answer B)

Let the speed of the boat in still water = X km/h

Speed of the stream = Y km/h

Speed of the boat in downstream (D) = X+Y

Speed of the boat in Upstream (U) = X-Y

Distance to be Covered = 18 km

$$D = X+Y = \frac{18}{4} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ km/h}$$

$$U = X - Y = \frac{18}{12} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ km/h}$$

Solving both Equations, you will get y=1.5 km/h

30. (Answer B)

Speed of the stream = y

Speed of the boat in still water = x

Downstream speed D = X+4

Upstream Speed U = X-4

$$\frac{6}{x-4} + \frac{6}{x+4} = 2, \text{ Check from options and it will be } \mathbf{B}$$

31. (Answer B)

Option B is the right Answer, Try trial and error method with options

32.(Answer B)

Let X and Y are two numbers ( $x > y$ )

So, from the question  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{9}{5}$  and  $xy = 11520$

By solving both you will get  $x=144, y=80$  and the difference is 64

33. (Answer B)

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ of an Estate} = 16800$$

$$1 \text{ Estate} = 21000$$

$$\frac{3}{7} \text{ of an Estate} = 9000$$

34. (Answer D)

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 13 & 105 \quad 1 \\ \hline 5 & 8 \quad 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

$$5 \times 1 + 3 = 8$$

$$13 \times 8 + 1 = 105$$

$$\text{Remainder} = 105 \div 65$$

$$= 40$$

35. (Answer D)

Total distance covered by both the trains =  $50m + 75m$  and,

Their relative speed in same direction =  $68\text{km} - 50\text{km} = 18\text{km}$  (Speed subtracted if same direction)

$$\text{Crossing time} = \frac{125\text{m/s}}{18\text{km}} = \frac{125 \times 18}{18 \times 5} = 25 \text{ seconds}$$

36. (Answer D)

According to the question average weight of 20 is 89.4

And the total weight of the 20 students would be =  $20 \times 89.4 = 1788\text{kg}$

It was discovered that there was a mismatch of numbers and the difference between 78 and 87 would be 9kg

So difference weight would be added to 1788 and now new weight is 1797

$$\text{Average} = \frac{1797}{20} = 89.85$$

37. (Answer E)

(+) means male (-) Means female

R(-) is sister of Q

T(-) is brother of U(-)

V(-) is Mother of Q

S(-) is mother in law of V

P(+) is father of U(-)

Two couples are there (T, Q) and (P and V)

38. (Answer B)

Flower is the odd one from the List

39. (Answer B)

J16Q is the right answer

40.(Answer A)

Add digits of the number and then add the number

$$28+2+8=38$$

41.(Answer A)

For Redefined Elegant is the right answer from the options

42.(Answer E)

Both statements are required to answer the relation between them

43.(Answer E)

Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Assumptions

**44.(Answer B)**

Option B is the right answer

45. (Answer A)

Option A is the correct answer

46. (Answer A)

Option A is the correct answer

47.(Answer D)

Option D is the correct answer

48.(Answer D)

Option D is the right answer

544. (Answer D)

Five pairs of successive numbers has a difference of 2

49. (Answer B)

Engine has to be there, so that remaining option will come later

50.(Answer E)

## AP SCHEMES

1. Answer (A)

- This scheme aims at education as it not only helps poor people financially but also encourages parents to send their children to school as well. The Chief Minister of AP declared Amma Vodi to the citizens of the state.
- Improvement in the scheme can be seen in the increasing number of beneficiaries every year. According to the government, more than 300,000 new students were admitted into schools as a result of the Amma Vodi scheme.
- This scheme helps students financially. The government said recipients would get Rs. 15,000 annually. Children from class 1st to class 12th are all eligible for the assistance provided by this scheme. The award will be deposited in the applicant's mother's bank account. Only those with White Ration Cards may apply. This bonus requires 75% attendance.

2. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

3. Answer (B)

Beneficiaries of the scheme will get complete tuition fee reimbursement from the Andhra Pradesh authorities if their annual family income is either less than or equal to Rs. 2.5 lakhs, as stated in the program's description.

4. Answer (A)

AP state government funded welfare scheme only for tailors, washermen and Barbers of the state, who had lost their livelihood due to COVID-19 pandemic

5. Answer (A)

Financial funds will be provided to all of the students who are willing to study and gain higher education but unable to pay their fees because of the financial

burden of their family. The reimbursement is to be directly credited into the mothers' account of the students in four installments annually.

6. Answer (D)

All the Statements are correct

- Every farmer to be provided Rs 50000 financial assistance. For crop sowing farmers to get Rs 12500 during May itself.
- Free bore-wells to be provided to farmers.
- 9 hours Free electricity during day time for agriculture purpose
- Every constituency to be provided with cold storages, go-downs. Food processing units to be established where necessary

7. Answer (B)

Aarogyasri applicable for all medical expenses above Rs. 1000/-.

Aarogyasri treatment applicable through out country.

Rs. 10,000/- pension per month to be provided to the persons suffering with Kidney, Thalassemia and perineal diseases

---

8. Answer (B)

YSR Aarogyasri cover for all categories with annual income less than Rs. 5 lakh.

---

9. Answer (D)

YSR Chevuta to be provided to BC, SC, ST, Minority women.

10. Answer (C)

Both Statements are correct

Rs. 75000 to be granted after first year to women above 45 years age of BC, SC,ST and minorities through various corporations as YSR Chevuta

0% interest loans will be issued to the women and the interest will be borne by the government to the bankers







