



## Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

# UP Junior Aided Teacher (UPJASE) 2021 Prev. Yr. Paper (Social Studies)

**Total Time:** 2 Hour : 30 Minute

**Total Marks:** 150

## Instructions

1. Test will auto submit when the Time is up.
2. The Test comprises of multiple choice questions (MCQ) with one or more correct answers.
3. The clock in the top right corner will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination.

## Navigating & Answering a Question

1. The answer will be saved automatically upon clicking on an option amongst the given choices of answer.
2. To deselect your chosen answer, click on the clear response button.
3. The marking scheme will be displayed for each question on the top right corner of the test window.

Your Personal Exams Guide

## General Knowledge

1. In which year Akbar ended the Jiziya Tax for the first time? (+1)
- a. 1564
  - b. 1567
  - c. 1565
  - d. 1566
- 
2. Who was elected as the President of Indian National Congress in 1938? (+1)
- a. Abul Kalam Azad
  - b. Subhash Chandra Bose
  - c. J. B. Kriplani
  - d. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya
- 
3. In which of the following years Surendra Nath Banerjee was removed from Civil Services? (+1)
- a. 1870
  - b. 1878
  - c. 1867
  - d. 1874
- 
4. Brahmi script was deciphered by (+1)

- a. S. R. Rao
  - b. Charles Masson
  - c. Alexander Cunningham
  - d. James Princep
- 

5. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order by using the codes given below. (+1)

- 1. Shung dynasty
- 2. Haryank dynasty
- 3. Nand dynasty
- 4. Maurya dynasty

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

6. As per census 2011, literacy rate in India is (+1)

- a. 74.04%
- b. 69.32%
- c. 65.55%
- d. 77.25%

7. How much allocation given for 'Mukhya Mantri Samagra Sampada Vikas Yojana' under the Budget – 2021-22 of Uttar Pradesh? **(+1)**

- a. 1000 crores
- b. 500 crores
- c. 2000 crores
- d. 5000 crores

8. Find the agent/agents of soil erosion among the following. **(+1)**

- A. Running water
  - B. Groundwater
  - C. Sea waves
- a. Only A
  - b. None of these
  - c. A and C
  - d. A, B and C

9. Biodiversity is **(+1)**

- A. Genetic variations
- B. All biological species present on earth
- C. Variations among biological communities
- D. Variations in ecosystems

- a. only B
  - b. All of these
  - c. Both B and C
  - d. A, B and C
- 

10. Intensity of Noise Pollution is measured in (+1)

- a. Centimeter
  - b. Decibel
  - c. Decimeter
  - d. Deciliter
- 

11. Which of the following disease is caused by virus? (+1)

- a. Typhoid
  - b. Leukemia
  - c. Filaria
  - d. Rabies
- 

12. ECG is a graphical representation of the electrical activity of which organ ? (+1)

- a. Heart
- b. Liver

c. Kidney

d. Lungs

---

13.  ${}^{12}_6\text{C}$  and  ${}^{14}_6\text{C}$  ;  ${}^1_1\text{H}$  and  ${}^3_1\text{H}$  ;  ${}^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$  and  ${}^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}$  are examples of \_\_\_\_\_. (+1)

a. Isotones

b. Isomers

c. Isotopes

d. Isobars

---

14. Which of the following acid is mainly present in tomato ? (+1)

a. Lactic acid

b. Tartaric acid

c. Acetic acid

d. Citric acid and Malic acid

---

15. In which year 21<sup>st</sup> United Nation Climate Change Summit was held in Paris ? (+1)

a. 2014

b. 2017

c. 2015

d. 2016

16. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ? (+1)

- a. Ascorbic acid - Lemon
- b. Formic acid - Milk
- c. Maltose - Malt
- d. Acetic acid - Curd

17. 'Sarthak' launched by the Ministry of Defense Government of India in August 2020 is related to which of the following? (+1)

- a. Smart bomb
- b. Light combat aircraft
- c. Rocket launcher
- d. Offshore patrol ship

18. Which one of the following became first 100% organic Union Territory of India ? (+1)

- a. Lakshadweep
- b. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- c. Puducherry
- d. None of these

19. Arrange the following events in chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below. (+1)

1. Appointment of Simon Commission
2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
3. Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March
4. Death of Ferozshah Mehta

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

---

20. Who among the following leaders founded the revolutionary organization - 'Abhinav Bharat Society' (+1)

- a. Bhagat singh
- b. Putin Bihari
- c. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- d. Barindra Kumar Ghose

---

21. What was the percentage of India's population to the World Population in 2011 ? (+1)

- a. 17.0
- b. 16.5
- c. 18.0
- d. 17.5

---

**22.** The Kumaon Himalaya is situated between which two rivers? **(+1)**

- a.** Kali and Tista
- b.** Tista and Brahmaputra
- c.** Indus and Satluj
- d.** Satluj and Kali

---

**23.** Green Revolution is related with **(+1)**

- a.** Production of cereal crop
- b.** Production of meat
- c.** Production of milk
- d.** Production of cotton

---

**24.** Which Coast of India frequently affected by cyclone ? **(+1)**

- a.** Gujarat
- b.** West Bengal
- c.** Kerala
- d.** Odisha

---

**25.** Which of the following is largest rail zone of India? **(+1)**

- a.** North-Eastern Railway Zone

- b. North-Central Railway Zone
  - c. Northern Railway Zone
  - d. Central Railway Zone
- 

26. F : 216 :: L : ? (+1)

- a. 1700
  - b. 1728
  - c. 1600
  - d. 1723
- 

27. In the coding language, if GANGA is describe by 711471, then the code of SARJU is (+1)

- a. 191181021
  - b. 198111021
  - c. 174117
  - d. 911810112
- 

28. A man walks 8 km towards West, then walks 6 km towards North. How far he is from starting point ? (+1)

- a. 12 km
- b. 20 km
- c. 10 km

d. 14 km

---

29. What will be the angle between two needles (hour and minute) at 2 hour 30 minutes? (+1)

a.  $120^\circ$

b.  $95^\circ$

c.  $105^\circ$

d.  $170^\circ$

---

30. Find analogy. (+1)

Prayagraj : Ganga :: Ayodhya : ?

a. Gomati

b. Saraswati

c. Yamuna

d. Saryu

---

31. The soil which transport along with water is called (+1)

a. Alluvial

b. Muck

c. Colluvial

d. Peat

---

---

32. Sequence of species related to each other as prey and predator is termed as (+1)

- a. Food chain
- b. Animal cycle
- c. Niche
- d. Eutrophication

---

33. Animals living at the bottom of the sea are called (+1)

- a. Lentic
- b. Pelagic
- c. Lotic
- d. Benthic

---

34. The power of a power house is 200 Megawatt. The electrical energy produced by this power house per day will be (+1)

- a. 200 Megawatt hour
- b. 4800 Joule
- c. 4800 Megawatt hour
- d. 4800 Megawatt

---

35. National Science Day is celebrated on (+1)

- a. 28<sup>th</sup> January
  - b. 28<sup>th</sup> April
  - c. 28<sup>th</sup> February
  - d. 28<sup>th</sup> march
- 

36. The target of the mission 'Jal-Jeevan' – 'A tap in every home' started by Indian Central Government has been firstly achieved by which State? **(+1)**

- a. Goa
  - b. Madhya Pradesh
  - c. Sikkim
  - d. Gujarat
- 

37. "Thai Poosam", a religious festival celebrated in which Indian State? **(+1)**

- a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Karnataka
  - c. Odisha
  - d. Tamil Nadu
- 

38. Which State launched 'Kisan Kalyan Mission' to promote the income of farmers ? **(+1)**

- a. Uttar Pradesh

- b.** Jharkhand
  - c.** bihar
  - d.** Gujarat
- 

**39.** Booker Award for the year 2020 has been given for which book ? **(+1)**

- a.** Shuggie Bain
  - b.** Voices of Dissent
  - c.** The Republic Ethic
  - d.** My Years with Rajiv : Trumph and Tragedy
- 

**40.** Recently on which river the Shahtoot dam will be built with the consent of India and Afghanistan ? **(+1)**

- a.** Arghandab river
  - b.** Peck river
  - c.** Maidan river
  - d.** Kunar river
- 

**41.** When was Goods and Service Tax (GST) implemented in India ? **(+1)**

- a.** 1 January 2017
- b.** 1 July 2017
- c.** 1 April 2017

d. 1 July 2016

---

**42.** Puducherry comes under the jurisdiction of which High Court? **(+1)**

- a. Kerala
  - b. Calcutta
  - c. Madras
  - d. Karnataka
- 

**43.** Which of the following was NOT the main feature of the Government of India Act, 1919 ? **(+1)**

- a. Dyarchy in the centre
  - b. Dyarchy at the provinces
  - c. Relaxation of Central control over the provinces
  - d. The Indian Legislature was made more representative
- 

**44.** Who created the Brihadeshwar Temple of Tanjore ? **(+1)**

- a. Raja Raja Pratham
  - b. Aditya Pratham
  - c. Rajendra Pratham
  - d. Rajadhiraj Pratham
-

**45. "Atal Innovation Mission" is related to which factor? (+1)**

- a.** Rural Development
  - b.** Space Technology
  - c.** Entrepreneurship Development
  - d.** Information Technology
- 

**46. Which Indian State has the largest area under forest ? (+1)**

- a.** Arunachal Pradesh
  - b.** Maharashtra
  - c.** Chhattisgarh
  - d.** Madhya Pradesh
- 

**47. Which of the following river does not form the delta ? (+1)**

- a.** Krishna
  - b.** Narmada
  - c.** Kaveri
  - d.** Mahanadi
- 

**48. When Cabinet Mission came in India ? (+1)**

- a.** February 1946

- b. March 1945
  - c. January 1946
  - d. March 1946
- 

**49.** The Vice-President in India is the Ex-officio Chairman of the **(+1)**

- a. Lok sabha
  - b. NITI Aayog
  - c. Finance Commission
  - d. Rajya Sabha
- 

**50.** How many subjects are there in 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution ? **(+1)**

- a. 27
- b. 20
- c. 25
- d. 29

Your Personal Exams Guide

## Subject Concerned

51. Consider the names of the following Mughal emperors of the eighteenth century. (+1)

- i. Alamgir – II
- ii. Ahmad Shah
- iii. Jahandar Shah
- iv. Muhammad Shah

Which among the following sequences represents the correct chronological order?

- a. ii, i, iii, iv
- b. iii, iv, i, ii
- c. i, ii, iii, iv
- d. iii, iv, ii, i

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52. Which of the following is/are correctly matched? (+1)

|                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| i. Battle of Khanwa     | Between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi |
| ii. Battle of Panipat   | Between Babur and Rana Sanga   |
| iii. Battle of Chanderi | Between Babur and Rajputs      |
| iv. Battle of Ghaghra   | Between Babur and Afghans      |

- a. Only i and ii
- b. Only i, iii and iv
- c. Only i and iii
- d. Only iii and iv

53. In which assembly Harsha gave away all his belongings in charity ?

(+1)

- a. Assembly of Kannauj
- b. None of these
- c. Assembly of Prayag
- d. Assembly of Thaneshwar

54. Who was the founder of 'Gurjar-Pratihara' dynasty ?

(+1)

- a. Nagabhatt

- b. Vasudev
  - c. Chandradev
  - d. Govind Chandra
- 

55. Who wrote "Prabandh Kosh" ?

(+1)

- a. Merutung
  - b. Rajshekhar
  - c. Bilhana
  - d. Kalhana
- 

56. Thumri Singer Girija Devi belongs to

(+1)

- a. Kirana Gharana
  - b. Agra Gharana
  - c. Lucknow Gharana
  - d. Banaras Gharana
- 

57. In which Veda "The Assembly and Committee called the two daughters of Prajapati ?

(+1)

- a. Rigveda
- b. Atharvaveda
- c. Samveda

d. Yajurveda

---

58. From which Archaeological site of Neolithic Period, evidences of 'Cattle-pen' was found (+1)

- a. Kaldihwa
  - b. Mahgara
  - c. Chopnimondo
  - d. Panchoh
- 

59. The pamphlet 'circular-i-azadi' is related to (+1)

- a. Lala Hardayal
  - b. Ramnath Puri
  - c. Taraknath
  - d. G. D. Kumar
- 

60. The 'Second Buddhist Council' was convened during the regime of king (+1)

- a. Ashoka
  - b. Kalashok
  - c. Ajatasatru
  - d. Kanishka
-

61. Ilbert Bill Controversy occurred during the reign of (+1)

- a. Curzon
  - b. Mayo
  - c. Lytton
  - d. Rippon
- 

62. Who among the following Satavahana rulers is called as 'Ekabahman' in Nasika inscription ? (+1)

- a. Gautamiputra Satakarni
  - b. Vashishthiputra Pulumavi
  - c. Simuka
  - d. Satakarni I
- 

63. In which of the following inscriptions victory of Skandagupta over the Huns is mentioned ? (+1)

- a. Junagarh Inscription
  - b. Kahaum Inscription
  - c. Bhitari Inscription
  - d. Tumain Inscription
-

64. Which among the following was the Capital of one of the provinces of Ashoka Dakshinapatha ? (+1)

- a. Ujjayini
- b. Paithana
- c. Tosali
- d. Suvarnagiri

65. Which among the following Brahmana texts describes about coronation ? (+1)

- a. Aitereya Brahmana
- b. Panchavinsha Brahmana
- c. Kaushitaki Brahmana
- d. Satapatha Brahmana

66. How does it take for the Earth to rotate around the sun ? (+1)

- a. 365
- b.  $365\frac{1}{2}$
- c.  $365\frac{1}{4}$
- d. 366

67. The Prime Meridian passes through which city ? (+1)

- a. New York
  - b. Washington
  - c. Paris
  - d. London
- 

68. The symbol used to represent various physical and cultural features on the topographical map is called (+1)

- a. Feature symbol
  - b. Cultural symbol
  - c. Conventional symbol
  - d. Physical symbol
- 

69. Which are the following causes rainfall during winter in north-western part of India ? (+1)

- a. Cyclonic depression
  - b. South-West monsoon
  - c. Retreating monsoon
  - d. Western disturbances
- 

70. Paper produced in Nepa Nagar is used for which purpose ? (+1)

- a. Newspaper

- b. Notebook paper
  - c. Paper currency
  - d. Packaging paper
- 

**71.** Which one of the following is not an Mountain built during the tertiary period ? **(+1)**

- a. Rockies of North America
  - b. Aravalli of Asia
  - c. Atlas of Africa
  - d. Andese of South America
- 

**72.** Which Indian State/UTs having common boundary with Pakistan ? **(+1)**

- a. Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir
  - b. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan
  - c. Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab
  - d. Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan
- 

**73.** Which one of the following is not an example of Metamorphic rock ? **(+1)**

- a. Marble
- b. Granite
- c. Quartzite

d. Slate

---

74. The direction of winds in Doldrum belts are

(+1)

- a. Equatorial westerlies wind
  - b. N.E. Trade wind
  - c. S.E. Monsoon wind
  - d. S. W. Monsoon wind
- 

75. Heavy downpore rainfall occurs from which clouds ?

(+1)

- a. Cumulus clouds
  - b. Nimbo-stratus clouds
  - c. Cumulo-nimbus clouds
  - d. Stratus clouds
- 

76. Arrange the victories of Alauddin Khilji in chronological order:

(+1)

- a. Ranthambore
  - b. Gujarat
  - c. Chittor
  - d. Telangana
- a. a, b, c, d
  - b. b, a, c, d

c. c, a, b, d

d. a, c, b, d

77. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

(+1)

| List - I        | List - II                        |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Srauta Sutra | i. Measuring of fire-alters      |
| b. Grihya sutra | ii. Rules relating to sacrifices |
| c. Dharma sutra | iii. Domestic rights             |
| d. Sulva sutra  | iv. Dharma of Law                |

a. a - ii, b - iii, c - iv, d - i

b. a - iv, b - i, c - ii, d - iii

c. a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv

d. a - iii, b - iv, c - ii, d - i

78. Match List-I with List-II and choose your answer from the codes given below.

(+1)

| List - I           | List - II         |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. Indica          | i. Banabhatta     |
| b. Harshacharita   | ii. Chandbardai   |
| c. Prithviraj Raso | iii. Megasthanese |
| d. Rajtarangini    | iv. Kalhana       |

- a. a - iv, b - iii, c - i, d - ii
- b. a - i, b - ii, c - iv, d - iii
- c. a - iii, b - i, c - ii, d - iv
- d. a - ii, b - iv, c - iii, d - i

Your Personal Exams Guide

79. Four Buddhist Councils were held in the following places. Arrange them in chronological order by using the codes given below.

(+1)

- I. Vaishali
- II. Rajgriha
- III. Kundalavana
- IV. Pataliputra
- a. I, III, IV, II

- b. II, I, IV, III
  - c. II, IV, III, I
  - d. III, I, IV, II
- 

80. The tripartite struggle for the control of northern India, took place between which of the following empires? (+1)

- a. Rashtrakutas
- b. Pratiharas
- c. Palas

Select the correct code.

- a. Only a and b
  - b. a, b and c
  - c. Only a and c
  - d. Only b and c
- 

81. In the Rig Vedic Period 'Nishka' was the ornament of which organ ? (+1)

- a. Ear
  - b. Wrist
  - c. Throat
  - d. Arms
-

82. Consider the correct statement in the context of the Mesolithic age. (+1)

Statement 1: The life of the people in the Mesolithic age was based on the method of 'Hunting and Collecting'.

Statement 2: Microlith were used in this period.

Select the correct code.

- a. Both statements are correct
- b. Both statements are wrong
- c. Only 1
- d. Only 2

---

83. What was Aurangzeb's position at the time of his father Shahjahan? (+1)

- a. Governor of Punjab
- b. Governor of Kashmir
- c. Governor of Deccan
- d. Governor of Bengal

---

84. In the statements given below regarding 'Therigatha'. Mark the correct statement. (+1)

Statement 1: A collection of 73 songs containing 522 poems.

Statement 2: They were composed by spiritually developed nuns.

- a. Only 1 is correct

- b. Both statements are false
  - c. Only 2 is correct
  - d. Both 1 and 2 are correct
- 

**85.** Who among the following Sultans of Delhi founded Jaunpur city? **(+1)**

- a. Balban
  - b. Alauddin Khilji
  - c. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
  - d. Firoz Tughlaq
- 

**86.** Who among the following established the department of 'Diwan-i-Amir Kohi' ? **(+1)**

- a. Alauddin Khilji
  - b. Sikandar Lodi
  - c. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
  - d. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- 

**87.** In which rock-edict Ashoka has mentioned 'Atavi Jatis' ? **(+1)**

- a. V
- b. XIII
- c. XI

d. XII

---

88. Name of the revolutionary who hurled bomb on Lord Hardinge was (+1)

- a. V.D. Savarkar
  - b. Chandra Shekhar Azad
  - c. Ras Bihari Bose
  - d. Bhagat Singh
- 

89. Who among the following Governor Generals ridiculed Congress as representing only a 'Microscopic Minority' of people ? (+1)

- a. Lord Dufferin
  - b. Lord Lansdown
  - c. Lord Curzon
  - d. Lord Minto
- 

90. Which of the following inscriptions gives the information about two Ashwamedha Yajnas performed by the king Pushyamitra Shung ? (+1)

- a. Saranath Inscription
  - b. Hathigumpha Inscription
  - c. Besnagar Inscription
  - d. Ayodhya Inscription
-

91. Which among the following texts furnishes the various aspects of histories of the Palas of Bengal? (+1)

- a. Kumarapalacharita
  - b. Kuvalayamala
  - c. Ramacharita
  - d. Gaudavaho
- 

92. Who among the following had discovered the Harappan site Sutkagendor? (+1)

- a. M.R. Mughal
  - b. N. G. Majumdar
  - c. J. M. Casal
  - d. Aurel Stein
- 

93. The archaeological site Khairadih is situated on the bank of which of the following rivers ? (+1)

- a. Saryu River
  - b. Punapuna River
  - c. Ganga River
  - d. Son River
-

**94.** In which of the following regnal years Kharvel had taken out water from a canal from Tanasuli to his capital? **(+1)**

- a.** Fourth Regnal year
  - b.** Eleventh Regnal year
  - c.** Fifth Regnal year
  - d.** Eighth Regnal year
- 

**95.** Allahabad Pillar Inscriptions also contains the Inscription of whom of the following Mughal ruler? **(+1)**

- a.** Akbar
  - b.** Aurangzeb
  - c.** Shahjahan
  - d.** Jahangir
- 

**96.** Which of the following is not responsible for air pollution? **(+1)**

- a.** Wind turbine
  - b.** Oil refinery
  - c.** Thermal power house
  - d.** Burning material
- 

**97.** Which soil is suitable for cotton cultivation? **(+1)**

- a. Red soil
  - b. Alluvial soil
  - c. Black soil
  - d. Laterite soil
- 

98. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(+1)

- a. Maharashtra - Paradweep
  - b. Gujarat - Kandla
  - c. Karnataka - Tuticorin
  - d. Tamil Nadu - Mangalore
- 

99. Which one of the following ore is abundant in the Balaghat - Bhandara - Nagpur region ?

(+1)

- a. Iron
  - b. Bauxite
  - c. Manganese
  - d. Mica
- 

100. Which one of the following occupation does not belong to the primary sector of the economy?

(+1)

- a. Agriculture

- b. Transport
  - c. Mining
  - d. Fishing
- 

101. Which State Government of India had first issued a high alert in the State due to 'Nipah Virus' ? (+1)

- a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Kerala
  - c. Tamil Nadu
  - d. Karnataka
- 

102. Untouchability is abolished and its practice is punishable according to which Article of Constitution of India ? (+1)

- a. Article 15
  - b. Article 18
  - c. Article 17
  - d. Article 16
- 

103. Which among the following is *not* a valid ground to restrict freedom of speech under Article 19(2)? (+1)

- a. Security of the State
- b. Public Health

- c. Friendly relations with foreign countries
- d. Public Order

104. Which among the following provisions of Indian Constitution is not adopted from British Constitution? (+1)

- a. Parliamentary form of Government
- b. Institution of the Speaker
- c. The idea of residuary power
- d. Rule of Law

105. Find the correct match (+1)

| State             | Members in Rajya Sabha |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Uttar Pradesh | 40                     |
| (2) Kerala        | 20                     |
| (3) Punjab        | 07                     |
| (4) West Bengal   | 18                     |

- a. (1)

- b. (2)
  - c. (3)
  - d. (4)
- 

**106.** The burst of monsoon in West Bengal called **(+1)**

- a. Bardoli Chheerha
  - b. Cyclone
  - c. Blossom Shower
  - d. Nor Westers
- 

**107.** In which State Mangrove forests are found in large scale ? **(+1)**

- a. West Bengal
  - b. Tamil Nadu
  - c. Gujarat
  - d. Andhra Pradesh
- 

**108.** In which State is the Bihu dance popular ? **(+1)**

- a. Assam
- b. Punjab
- c. Arunachal Pradesh

d. Bihar

---

109. Which of the following is not a marginal sea of Atlantic Ocean ? (+1)

- a. Hudson Bay
  - b. Caribbean sea
  - c. Black sea
  - d. Gulf of Mexico
- 

110. Which of the following is a planetary winds ? (+1)

- a. Trade Winds
  - b. All of these
  - c. Equatorial Westerlies
  - d. Polar Winds
- 

111. The member of UPSC can be removed from the office before the expiry of the term by the (+1)

- a. Prime Minister
  - b. President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court
  - c. Chairman of UPSC
  - d. Prime Minister on recommendation of Supreme Court
-

**112.** Consider the following Vice Presidents and arrange their appointment in chronological order : **(+1)**

I. R. Venkat Raman

II. K.R. Narayanan II.

III.B.D. Jatti

IV. Krishan Kant

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

**a.** I, III, II, IV

**b.** III, I, II, IV

**c.** IV, III, II, I

**d.** III, II, I, IV

---

**113.** Which of the following Presidents of India was never Vice-President of India? **(+1)**

**a.** Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

**b.** B.D. Jatti

**c.** Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

**d.** V. Venkatgiri

---

**114.** Dadra and Nagar Haveli comes under the jurisdiction of which High Court in India ? **(+1)**

**a.** Odisha High Court

- b.** Guwahati High Court
  - c.** Gujarat High Court
  - d.** Bombay High Court
- 

**115.** Which of the Article deals with the grants in aid by the Union Government to the States ? **(+1)**

- a.** Article 275
  - b.** Article 265
  - c.** Article 270
  - d.** Article 280
- 

**116.** Who presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament ? **(+1)**

- a.** President
  - b.** Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - c.** Vice-President
  - d.** Prime Minister
- 

**117.** Under which one of the following Articles of Indian Constitution, provision of creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in States are made ? **(+1)**

- a.** Article 171
- b.** Article 168

c. Article 170

d. Article 169

---

**118.** The number of members in United Nations as on 01-03-2021 was **(+1)**

a. 197

b. 195

c. 196

d. 193

---

**119.** When did India conduct its first nuclear test? **(+1)**

a. 1974

b. 1977

c. 1975

d. 1976

---

**120.** Name of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha Speaker is **(+1)**

a. Sumitra Mahajan

b. Amit Shah

c. Om Birla

d. Rajnath Singh

---

**121. Broad Money is** **(+1)**

- a.  $M3 = M1 + \text{time deposits with the bank}$
  - b.  $M2 + \text{savings deposits with the post office saving banks}$
  - c.  $M1 + \text{savings deposits with the post office saving bank}$
  - d.  $M2 + \text{time deposits with the banks}$
- 

**122. Population explosion occurs due to** **(+1)**

- a. High Birth Rate
  - b. High Death Rate
  - c. Low Birth Rate
  - d. High Birth Rate as well as Low Death Rate
- 

**123. Which of the following is not related to Human Development Index (HDI)?** **(+1)**

- a. Education
  - b. Per capita income
  - c. Life expectancy
  - d. Birth rate
- 

**124. What is the rank of India in the Human Development Index 2019 ?** **(+1)**

- a. 129

- b. 132
  - c. 130
  - d. 131
- 

**125.** Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost is (+1)

- a. Equal to national income
  - b. Always more than GNP
  - c. More than national income
  - d. Less than national income
- 

**126.** Rossby waves is related to which stage of development of Jet Stream ? (+1)

- a. First stage
  - b. Fourth stage
  - c. Second stage
  - d. Third stage
- 

**127.** The highest peak in the eastern ghats is (+1)

- a. Kanchenjunga
- b. Mahendragiri
- c. Khasi

d. Anaimudi

---

128. Dynamic concept of monsoon was proposed by (+1)

- a. Hally
  - b. Frost
  - c. Flohn
  - d. Koteswaram
- 

129. Which of the following region is most prone to earthquakes ? (+1)

- a. Deccan Plateau
  - b. Eastern Ghat
  - c. Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain
  - d. Western Ghat
- 

130. Who postulated the 'Planetesimal Hypothesis' related to origin of the earth ? (+1)

- a. Laplace
  - b. James Jeans
  - c. Kant
  - d. Chamberlin
- 

131. Which one of the following is not related to World Trade Organization ? (+1)

- a. TRIPs
  - b. Uruguay round
  - c. IDA
  - d. TRIMs
- 

**132.** Narasimhan Committee Report relates to **(+1)**

- a. Insurance Sector Reforms
  - b. Industrial Sector Reforms
  - c. Banking Sector Reforms
  - d. Agricultural Sector Reforms
- 

**133.** Economic survey is published by **(+1)**

- a. Ministry of Finance
  - b. Indian Statistical Institute
  - c. Planning Commission
  - d. National Sample Survey Organization
- 

**134.** The concept of 'PQLI' (Physical Quality of Life Index) was developed by **(+1)**

- a. Morris D. Morris
- b. Adam Smith

- c. Amartya Sen
  - d. Mahbub-ul-Haq
- 

135. As per 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations, the Central Government has agreed to give how much of tax divisible pool to states ? (+1)

- a. 39%
  - b. 43%
  - c. 40%
  - d. 41%
- 

136. How many members are in Public Account Committee ? (+1)

- a. 30
  - b. 7
  - c. 22
  - d. 15
- 

137. Who said that "Democracy is the Government in which every person is participate equally"? (+1)

- a. Mazzini
- b. Dicey
- c. Selley

d. Lord Bryce

---

**138.** Which of the following word is not vested in Indian Constitution? **(+1)**

- a. Secular
  - b. Socialism
  - c. Federal
  - d. Democratic
- 

**139.** The President of India is impeached under which Article of the Constitution? **(+1)**

- a. Article 76
  - b. Article 79
  - c. Article 56 and Article 61
  - d. Article 75
- 

**140.** Zero hour parliamentary arrangement is given by which country? **(+1)**

- a. America
  - b. Japan
  - c. Britain
  - d. India
-

**141.** In which case the Supreme Court of India has envisaged that "Preamble is the key to mind of the Constitution makers"? **(+1)**

- a. In Berubari case
  - b. Keshvanand Bharti vs Kerala case
  - c. Sajjan Singh vs Rajasthan case
  - d. Golaknath vs Punjab case
- 

**142.** By which Constitutional Amendment Act, it has been added in Fundamental duties that "who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of 6 and 14 years" ? **(+1)**

- a. 82<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment
  - b. 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
  - c. 84<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
  - d. 85<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- 

**143.** The Flag Code of India is effective from **(+1)**

- a. 26 January, 2001
  - b. 15 August, 2002
  - c. 26 January, 2002
  - d. 26 January, 2003
-

**144.** The song “Jana-gana-mana” was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on which date ? **(+1)**

- a. 24 January, 1950
- b. 26 November, 1949
- c. 26 January, 1950
- d. 15 August, 1947

---

**145.** Who is the Chairman of Inter-State Council in India ? **(+1)**

- a. President
- b. Union Home Minister
- c. Vice President
- d. Prime Minister

---

**146.** The institution which compute national income in India is **(+1)**

- a. Planning Commission
- b. Central Statistical Organization
- c. Finance Ministry
- d. Reserve Bank of India

---

**147.** The percentage of small and marginal farmers in India is **(+1)**

- a. 75%
  - b. 85%
  - c. 78%
  - d. 82%
- 

**148.** What is stagflation ? (+1)

- a. A situation in which economy faces recession
  - b. None of these
  - c. A situation in which economy faces inflation and high rate of unemployment
  - d. A situation in which economy faces slow down
- 

**149.** 'Twin Deficit' related to (+1)

- a. Fiscal Deficit + Primary Deficit
  - b. Current Account Deficit + Fiscal Deficit
  - c. Revenue Deficit + Fiscal Deficit
  - d. Revenue Deficit + Effective Revenue Deficit
- 

**150.** In Economics, 'Laissez Faire' means (+1)

- a. The State to interfere in the economy
- b. People should play fair game

- c. Life should be made as fair as possible
- d. The State do not interfere in the economy

# prepp

## Your Personal Exams Guide

## Answers

### 1. Answer: a

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is 1564.

#### ★ Key Points

- Jizyah Tax was a per capita yearly tax historically implied on non-Muslim subjects, called the "dhimma" exempting women, children, elders, handicapped, the ill, the insane, monks, hermits etc.
- Jizya was levied on Hindus on the ground that it was not mentioned in Sharia.
- Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq established Sharia across his realm. He imposed Jizya upon the Brahmins and made it a separate tax.
- It was **abolished by "the third Mughal emperor Akbar", in 1564.**

#### ★ Additional Information

- Akbar (1556 to 1605)
  - Akbar was the third Mughal emperor (1556 to 1605) and son of Humayun.
  - Akbar succeeds in the throne at just 13 years old due to the death of Humayun.
  - The kingdom Akbar inherited was little more than a collection of frail fiefs, under the regency of Bairam Khan.
  - Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system.
  - The Navratnas of Akbar were as follows: Raja Birbal, Tansen, Abul Fazal, Faizi, Raja Man Singh, Raja Todar Mal, Mullah Do Piazza, Fakir Aziao-Din, Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana.
  - Abul Fazl started the writing of Akbarnama in 1589.
  - It is the most detailed history of the reign of Akbar.

### 2. Answer: b

## Explanation:

The correct answer is Subhash Chandra Bose.

### ★ Key Points

- Subhash Chandra Bose:
  - Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the most eminent freedom fighters of India .
  - Born in Cuttack, in the province of Bengal to an affluent family.
  - He was educated in Calcutta acquiring a degree in philosophy .
  - Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as the president of the Indian National Congress for the year 1938 .
  - Subhas Chandra Bose was Selected for the Indian Civil Services (ICS) but refused to take up service since he did not want to serve the British government.
  - Bose joined the Indian National Congress (Formed on December 28, 1885) in 1921 .
  - He also started a newspaper called 'Swaraj' .
  - He was the President of the All India Youth Congress and also the Secretary of the Bengal State Congress .

### ★ Additional Information

- Abul Kalam Azad:
  - Maulana Azad was born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia to a Muslim scholar from Bengal with Afghan ancestry, Maulana Muhammad Khairuddin, and his Arab wife.
  - The family had moved to Saudi Arabia after the Revolt of 1857 .
  - In 1890 they returned to Calcutta .
  - Azad mastered several languages like Urdu, Persian, Hindi, English, Bengali, and Arabic .
  - He showed erudition at a young age and was contributing articles to magazines and teaching while in his teens itself.
  - He was publishing a popular monthly magazine Lissan-us-Sidq when he was just 12 .

### 3. Answer: d

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is 1874 AD.

- Surendra Nath Banerjee was among the earliest political leaders during British rule.

#### ★ Key Points

- He founded the Indian National Association, a Nationalist organization through which he led two sessions of the Indian National Congress in 1883 and 1885.
- Later on, he became the senior member of the Indian National Congress and was among the founding members of it.
- He was the second Indian to qualify Indian civil service examination in 1869 but was removed from it claiming that he has misrepresented his age.
- He again cleared the examination in 1871 and got posted as an Assistant Magistrate in Sylhet, but he was soon dismissed due to a serious judicial error.

### 4. Answer: d

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is James Prinsep.

#### ★ Key Points

- Brahmi Script
  - Brahmi is the mother script of most of the present Indian scripts including Devanagari, Bengali, Tamil, and Malayalam, etc. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.
  - It developed into two broad types in Northern and Southern India.
    - More angular in Northern India

- More circular .in Southern India
  - It was deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep .
  - Example: Rock-cut edicts of Asoka.
- 

## 5. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The correct answer is 2,3,4,1.

#### ★ Key Points

- The following dynasties arrange in chronological
  - Haryank dynasty
  - Nand dynasty
  - Maurya dynasty
  - Shung dynasty

#### ★ Additional Information

Your Personal Exams Guide

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Haryank dynasty | The Haryanka dynasty was the third ruling dynasty of Magadha, an empire of ancient India.<br><br>Which succeeded the Pradyota dynasty and Barhadhratha dynasty. |
| Nand dynasty    | The Nanda dynasty ruled in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent during the 4th century BCE, and possibly during the 5th century BCE.                    |
| Maurya dynasty  | The Maurya Empire was founded in 322 BCE by Chandragupta Maurya, who had overthrown the Nanda Dynasty and rapidly expanded his power westward across central    |
| Shung dynasty   | The Shunga Empire was an ancient Indian dynasty from Magadha that controlled areas of the central and eastern Indian subcontinent from around 184 to 75 BCE.    |

## 6. Answer: a

### Explanation:

The correct answer is option 74.04%.

### ★ Key Points

- According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate in India is **74%**.
- To be more precise the literacy rate was 74.04%.
- The literacy rate of the male population and the female population was 82.10% and 65.46% respectively.
- The literacy rate in the 2001 census was 64.8% .
- The 2011 Census was the 15th Indian Census with the motto 'Our Census, Our future '.
- The Census was conducted in two phases, the House Listing being the first and Population Enumeration being the second.

- It was the first time when the biometric information was collected.

## 7. Answer: a

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Rs. 1000 Crore.

#### ★ Key Points

- Mukhya Mantri Samagra Sampada Vikas Yojna is a city development project which is announced by the Uttar Pradesh government during the Budget.
- Under the component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Shahri) a target has been fixed to construct 4 lakh houses from the year 2018 to 2021, which will be in addition to the houses to be constructed by SUDA.
- A provision of Rs. 140 crore for the overall development of Suryakund at Ayodhya and the city development.
- A provision of Rs. 2,000 crore under the Smart City Scheme in 10 selected cities of the state – Lucknow, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Agra, Saharanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, and Aligarh.
- A provision of Rs. 15 crores for the construction of a park/exhibition site/auditorium in memory of the martyrs is made.

#### ★ Additional Information

- Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh – Yogi Aditya Nath
- Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh – Yogi Aditya Nath
- State Flower of Uttar Pradesh – Palash
- State Bird of Uttar Pradesh – Sarus Crane
- State Animal of Uttar Pradesh – Barasingha

## 8. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **A and C.**

### ★ Key Points

- Soil Erosion
  - Destruction of the soil cover is known as soil erosion. generally, the rate of removal of fine particles, i.e., Soil erosion, is equal to the rate of soil formation.
  - But if the soil balance is disturbed by natural and human factors; wind and water are powerful agents of soil erosion.
  - Sheet erosion : On flat lands, due to heavy rainfall removes finer and more fertile topsoil.
  - Gully erosion : On steep slopes. A region with a large number of deep gullies/ ravines is called a badland topography in the Chambal basin, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal.
  - Eroded materials are carried by rivers increasing their value and can cause floods by reducing the carrying capacity of rivers.
- Causes of soil erosion :
  - Wind: When strong winds blow, the topsoil along with the organic matter is carried away by the wind. This happens more often when the land is not covered with grass or plants.
  - Water: When it rains in the hilly areas, the soil gets washed away towards the plains. The running water deposits the mineral-rich soil in the riverbed.
  - Overgrazing: When cattle are allowed to graze on the same field repeatedly, all the available grass, including the roots are eaten by them. This makes the topsoil vulnerable to wind and flowing water, leading to soil erosion.
  - Deforestation: Humans have taken land from the forest to cultivate in order to feed the ever-increasing population and to build houses, industries, etc. Cutting down trees on a large scale for these purposes is known as deforestation.

### ★ Important Points

- Soil Conservation:

- It is a methodology to maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion and exhaustion, and improve the degraded condition of the soil.
  - **Method of Soil conservation –**
    - Contour bunding
    - Contour terracing
    - Regulated forestry
    - Agro-forestry in arid areas
    - Controlled grazing
    - Cover cropping
    - Mixed farming
    - Crop rotation
    - Construction of check dams to prevent gullies.
    - Lands with a 15–25 % gradient should not be cultivated without terracing .
    - Finger gullies are eliminated by terracing.
    - The extension of gullies is checked by Gully plugging .
  - Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) is involved in integrated land use planning for soil conservation.
- 

9. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The correct answer is All of these.

### ★ Key Points

- Biodiversity :
  - Biodiversity refers to the different types of species including plants, bacteria, animals, and humans in one region or ecosystem.
  - It is also known as the variety and variability of life on Earth.
  - It is the most complex and significant aspect of our world.
  - A biodiversity hotspot is a region or ecosystem having a high value of biodiversity, a high number of endemic species, and having a high degree of threat i.e. measured in terms of habitat loss and fragmentation.
- Values of Biodiversity :

- Humans value biodiversity for a variety of purposes.
- Many people believe that biodiversity has intrinsic value, meaning that each species has a value and a right to survive regardless of whether or not it is understood to have value to humans.

---

## 10. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Decibel.

#### ★ Key Points

- **Noise pollution is measured in decibels (dB)** with reference to a standard sound intensity of the following magnitude 1 pico watt per m<sup>2</sup>.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines noise above 65 decibels (dB) as noise pollution.
- To be precise, noise becomes harmful when it exceeds 75 decibels (dB) and is painful above 120 dB.
- As a consequence, it is recommended noise levels be kept below 65 dB during the day and indicates that restful sleep is impossible with nighttime ambient noise levels in excess of 30 dB.
- Sound intensity is defined as the sound power per unit area. The usual context is the measurement of sound intensity in the air at a listener's location. The basic units are watts/m<sup>2</sup> or watts/cm<sup>2</sup>.

---

## 11. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Rabies.

#### ★ Key Points

| Disease  | Caused by                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rabies   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is caused by the rabies virus.</li> <li>• The virus is spread through the saliva of infected animals.</li> <li>• Infected animals can spread the virus by biting another animal or a person.</li> <li>• In rare cases, rabies can be spread when infected saliva gets into an open wound or the mucous membranes, such as the mouth or eyes.</li> <li>• A deadly virus spreads to people from the saliva of infected animals.</li> <li>• Rabies is usually transmitted through an animal bite, for example, from stray dogs.</li> <li>• Symptoms include fever, headache, excess salivation, muscle spasms, paralysis, and mental confusion.</li> <li>• Seek immediate medical attention after a bite or suspected bite.</li> <li>• There is no specific treatment for rabies.</li> <li>• Once symptoms appear, it's nearly always fatal.</li> <li>• A vaccine can prevent infection.</li> </ul> |
| Typhoid  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is caused by the bacterium <i>Salmonella Typhi</i>.</li> <li>• It is usually spread through contaminated food or water.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Leukemia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leukemia is a blood cancer caused by a rise in the number of white blood cells in your body .</li> <li>• Those white blood cells crowd out the red blood cells and platelets that your body needs to be healthy.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Filaria  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lymphatic filariasis, commonly known as elephantiasis , is a neglected tropical disease.</li> <li>• Infection occurs when filarial parasites are transmitted to humans through mosquitoes.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

- Lymphatic filariasis is caused by infection with parasites classified as nematodes (roundworms) of the family Filariodidea
- Lymphatic filariasis impairs the lymphatic system and can lead to the abnormal enlargement of body parts , causing pain, severe disability.

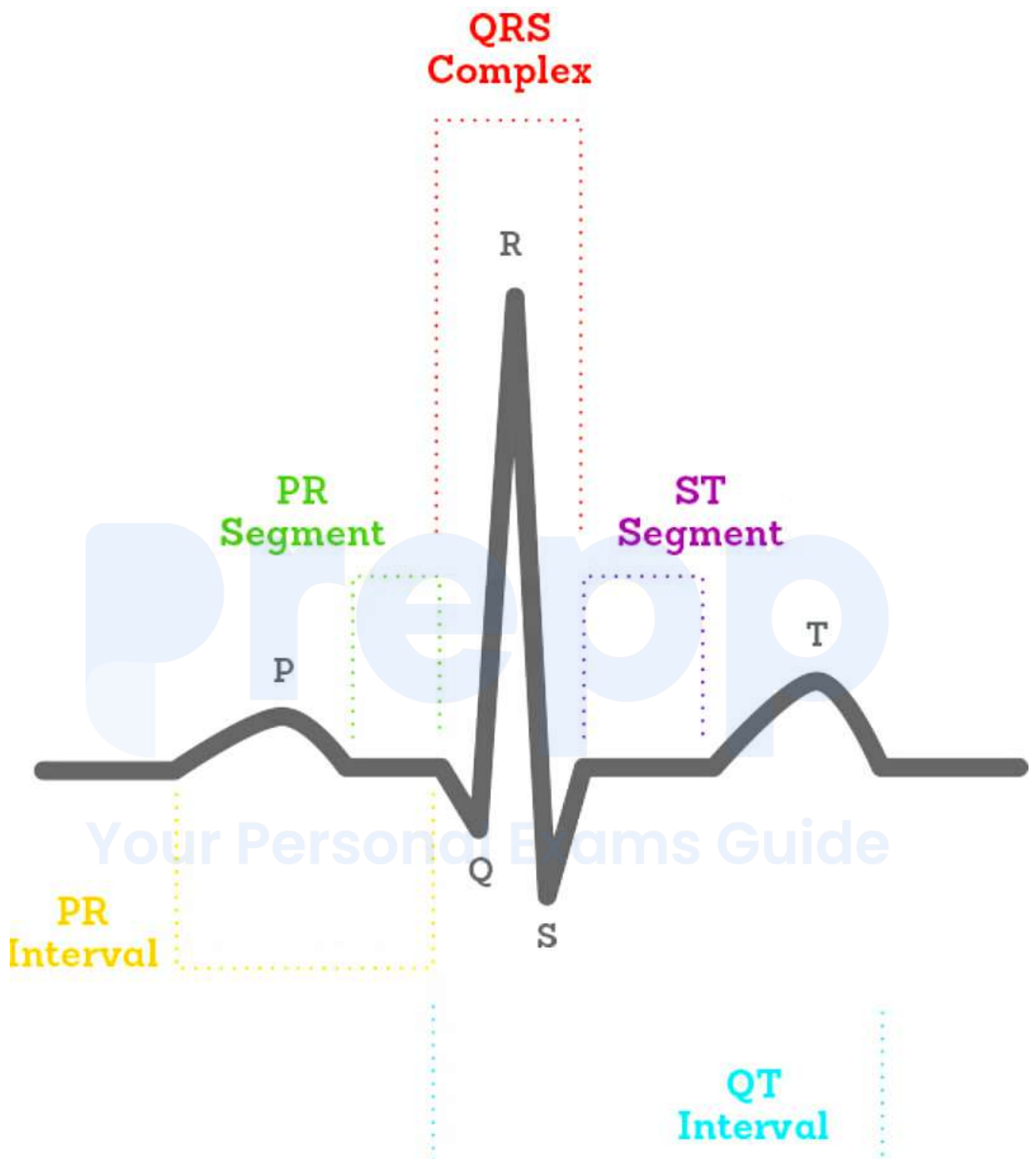
## 12. Answer: a

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Heart.

#### ★ Key Points

- ECG records the rate of heartbeats.
  - ECG stands for Electrocardiogram .
- In ECG, electrodes are placed on the skin to note the normal working condition of the heart.
- ECG was first developed by Willem Einthoven.
- A normal ECG has 5 deflection waves P, Q, R, S, and T. Out of the P, R, and T waves are above the baseline and are called positive waves. The Q and S waves are below the baseline and are called negative waves.
- There are three types of ECT tests-
  - Resting ECG
  - Exercise ECG
  - 24 hour ECG



13. Answer: c

## Explanation:

The correct answer is Isotopes.

- $^{12}_6\text{C}$  and  $^{14}_6\text{C}$ ,  $^1_1\text{H}$  and  $^3_1\text{H}$ ,  $^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$  and  $^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}$  are examples of **Isotopes**.

### ★ Key Points

- Isotopes
  - Those elements that have the same atomic number but a different mass number are referred to as isotopes. Hence, Option 3 is correct.
  - Isotopes occur due to the presence of a different number of neutrons in elements having the same atomic number as mass number is the sum of the number of neutrons and protons.
  - Many but not all elements have isotopes.
  - The isotopes of hydrogen are protium (has one proton and no neutrons), deuterium (has one proton and one neutron), and tritium (has one proton and two neutrons).
  - The chemical properties of isotopes are the same because they have the same number of protons and hence the same number of electrons which determines the chemical properties of an element.

### ★ Additional Information

- Isobars
  - The atoms have the same mass number but a different atomic number.
  - For example, the atomic number of carbon and nitrogen is 6 and 7 respectively.
  - Carbon-14 an isotope of carbon has a mass number of 14 which is the same as that of nitrogen and hence carbon-14 and nitrogen are isobars.
- Isomers
  - In chemistry, isomers are molecules or polyatomic ions with identical molecular formulas — that is, the same number of atoms of each element — but distinct arrangements of atoms in space.
  - Isomerism is the existence or possibility of isomers.
  - Isomers do not necessarily share similar chemical or physical properties.
- Isotones

- Two nuclides are isotones if they have the same neutron number  $N$ , but different proton number  $Z$ .
- For example, boron-12, and carbon-13 nuclei both contain 7 neutrons, and so are isotones.
- Similarly,  $^{36}\text{S}$ ,  $^{37}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{38}\text{Ar}$ ,  $^{39}\text{K}$ , and  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  nuclei are all isotones of 20 because they all contain 20 neutrons.

#### 14. Answer: d

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is Citric acid and Malic acid.

#### ★ Key Points

- **Citric and malic acid** are the main organic acids in **tomatoes**.
- Tomatoes are a good source of **vitamin C** and potassium.
- Other acids like oxalic acid and ascorbic acid are also present in tomatoes.

#### ★ Mistake Points

- Tomato contains **more than 10 different types of acids**.
- We need to choose our answer from the options given.
- You may think that **oxalic acid** is the correct answer but since it is not given in options, we need to choose our answer from the given options.
- Thus, the correct answer is **Citric acid and Malic acid**.

#### ★ Important Points

- **Acid** : An acid is any hydrogen-containing substance that is capable of donating a proton (hydrogen ion) to another substance.
- Acidic substances are usually identified by their sour taste.
- **Organic acid**: An acid made up of molecules containing organic radicals; e.g., acetic acid, citric acid, which contain the ionizable  $-\text{COOH}$  group. These are found in fruits and vegetables.

#### ★ Additional Information

- Lemon: **Citric acid**
- Tamarind: **Tartaric acid**
- Apple: Malic acid
- Buttermilk, Curd, Cheese: **Lactic Acid**

15. **Answer: c**

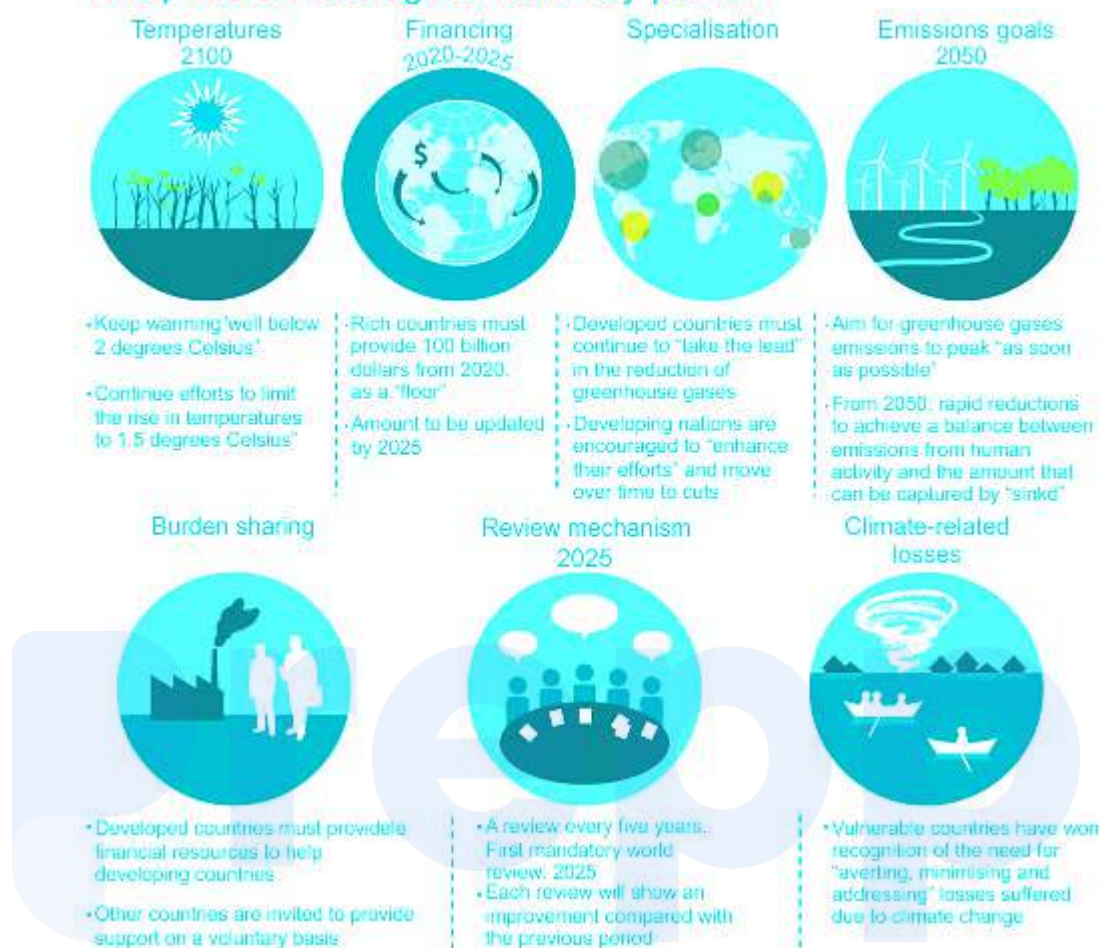
**Explanation:**

The correct answer is 2015.

★ Key Points

- The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change . It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.
- Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius , compared to pre-industrial levels.
- To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century.
- It is a landmark process because, for the first time, a binding agreement brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.
- Implementation of the Paris Agreement requires economic and social transformation, based on the best available science .
- The Agreement works on a 5- year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries. By 2020, countries submit their plans for climate action known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
- In their NDCs, countries communicate actions they will take to reduce their Greenhouse Gas emissions in order to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Countries also communicate in the NDCs actions they will take to build resilience to adapt to the impacts of rising temperatures .

## The paris climate agreement: key points



16. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **Formic acid – Milk**.

#### ★ Key Points

- Lactic Acid is present in milk.
- It does have a  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$  molecular formula.
- It's strong white and miscible with water.
- Because of the presence of the carboxyl group adjacent to the hydroxyl group it is an alpha-hydroxy acid (AHA).

- It is produced by the fermentation of milk .

### ★ Important Points

- Formic acid is present in **ant bites** .
- The sting of an ant contains simple carboxylic acid, which is also known as formic acid.
- The same acid is present in the sting of wasps, bees, etc.
- The chemical formula of formic acid is  $\text{H-COOH}$ .

---

## 17. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is an Offshore patrol ship.

### ★ Key Points

- An offshore Patrol Vessels (OPV) for the Indian Coast Guard was launched and re-christened as Indian Coast Guard Ship 'Sarthak' .
- OPV Sarthak is the 4th in the series of five **OPVs**.
- It has been designed & built indigenously by Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) in line with the Prime Minister's vision of 'Make in India'.
- The Ship is fitted with state-of-the-art Navigation and Communication equipment, sensor, and machinery.
- The 105 Metre ship displaces approximately 2350 tons and is propelled by two 9100 KW diesel engines designed to attain a maximum speed of 26 knots , with an endurance of 6000 Nautical Miles.

---

## 18. Answer: a

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Lakshadweep.

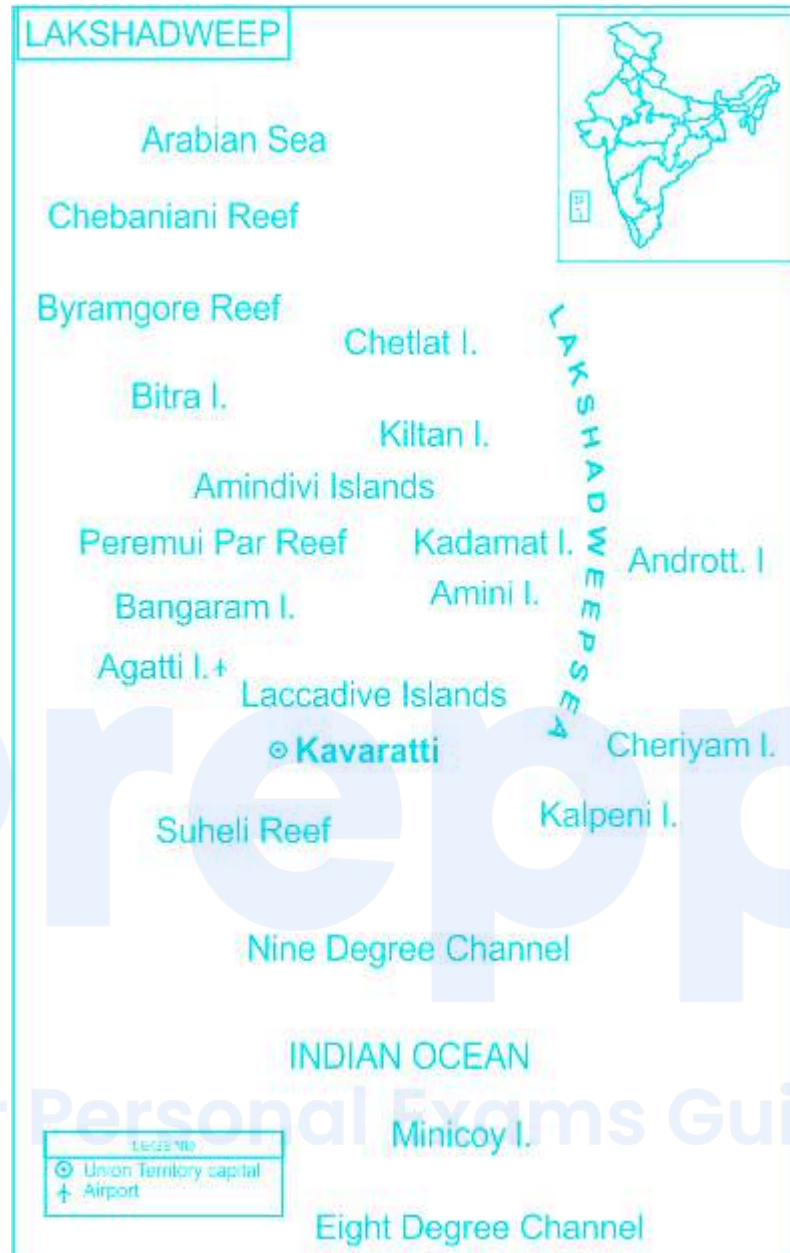
### ★ Key Points

- Lakshadweep is the first Union Territory in India to be declared 100 % organic by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2020 .
  - The entire Lakshadweep group of islands has been declared as an organic agricultural area under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) of India.
  - All farming activity in the UT is carried out without the use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides .
    - This provides access to safer food choices and makes agriculture a more environment -friendly activity.

### ★ Additional Information

- The Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India and its total surface area is just 32 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Lakshadweep is an archipelago of 36 islands in the Arabian sea, located 200 to 440 km off of the mainland's southwestern coast.
- In Malayalam , Lakshadweep means " One lakh islands ".
- Malayalam is the official as well as the widely spoken native language in the territory .
- Kavaratti is the capital of the Union Territory Lakshadweep in India.

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19. Answer: a

### Explanation:

The correct answer is 4,2,1,3.

- The chronological events in order are
  1. Death of Ferozshah Mehta (1915)

2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)
3. Appointment of Simon Commission (1927)
4. Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March (1930)

★ **Key Points**

- Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta
  - He was an Indian Parsi politician and lawyer from Bombay.
  - He was one of the founding members and President of the Indian National Congress in 1890.
  - He died on 5 November 1915, in Bombay.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
  - It was a massacre that happened on April 13, 1919 ,
  - in which British troops fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indians in an open space known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in Punjab.
- Simon Commission
  - It was a commission appointed in November 1927 by the British Conservative government under Stanley Baldwin
  - It was tasked to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919.
- Dandi March
  - On March 12, 1930 , Gandhi set out from his ashram, or religious retreat, at Sabarmati near Ahmedabad with several dozen followers on a trek of some 240 miles to the coastal town of Dandi on the Arabian Sea.

---

**20. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar founded the Abhinav Bharat Society.

★ **Key Points**

- Abhinav Bharat

- VD Savarkar or Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was born on May 28, 1883, in Bhagur, a village near Nashik in Maharashtra.
- Savarkar was also associated with the India House and founded the Free India Society.
- The airport at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar's capital was renamed Veer Savarkar International Airport in 2002.

★ Additional Information

- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was born May 28, 1883, at Bhagur village of Nashik district in Maharashtra.
- He passed away on February 26, 1966, in Bombay.
- He was a nationalist and one of the most important figures of the Hindu Mahasabha ("Great Society of Hindus"), a Hindu nationalist organization and political party.
- He got the nickname 'Veer' at the age of 12 after performing a brave act.

---

21. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is 17.5.

★ Key Points

- India's population accounts for the world's 17.5 per cent. population. Hence option 3 is Correct.
- Of the total population of 1210.2 million, the number of males was pegged at 623.7 million and the population of females stood at 586.5 million.
- The percentage growth in 2001-2011 was 17.64.
  - For males, the growth rate was 17.19% and for females, it was 18.12%.
- Though the country's population is almost equal to the combined population of the U.S., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Japan put together [1214.3 million], the silver lining is that 2001-2011 is the first decade with the exception of 1911-1921 which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade.

- Among the States and Union Territories, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state with 199 million people followed by Maharashtra at 112 million people and Lakshadweep is the least populated at 64,429 persons.

## 22. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Satluj and Kali.

#### ★ Key Points

- The Kumaon Himalayas lie in Uttarakhand and extend from the Satluj to the Kali river
- The Lesser Himalayas in Kumaon Himalaya is represented by the Mussoorie and Nag Tiba ranges.
- The Shiwalik in this region runs south of the Mussoorie range between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers.
- The flat valleys between the Lesser Himalaya and the Shiwalik range are called 'doons' or 'Duns' of which Dehra Dun is the most famous.

#### ★ Additional Information

- Western Himalayas:
  - It encompasses three physiographic provinces namely Kashmir Himalaya, Himachal Himalaya, and Kumaon Himalaya (Uttarakhand Himalayas).
  - The Ladakh plateau and the Kashmir valley are two important areas of the Kashmir Himalayan region.
  - In Himachal Himalayas, The Greater Himalaya is represented by the Zaskar range, the lesser Himalaya by Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar ranges, and the Outer Himalaya by the Shiwalik range.
  - The southern slopes are rugged, steep, and forested while the northern slopes are bare, gentle, and show plains with lakes.

#### ★ Important Points

| Rivers            | Himalayan Range  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Kali and Tista    | Nepal Himalaya   |
| Teesta and Dihang | Assam Himalayas  |
| Indus and Satluj  | Punjab Himalayas |
| Satluj and Kali   | Kumaon Himalayas |

23. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Production of cereal crops.

★ Key Points

- The Green Revolution
  - The green revolution refers to the large increase in the production of food grains resulting from the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, especially for wheat and rice.
  - The use of these seeds required the use of fertilizer and pesticide in the correct quantities as well as a regular supply of water.
  - At independence, about 75 per cent of the country's population was dependent on agriculture.
  - Productivity in the agricultural sector was very low because of the use of old technology and the absence of required infrastructure for the vast majority of farmers.
  - India's agriculture vitally depends on the monsoon and if the monsoon fell short the farmers were in trouble unless they had access to irrigation facilities which very few had.
  - The stagnation in agriculture during the colonial rule was permanently broken by the green revolution.
  - This refers to the large increase in production of food grains resulting from the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, especially for wheat and rice.

- The use of HYV seeds required the use of fertilizer and pesticide in the correct quantities as well as a regular supply of water; the need for these inputs in correct proportions is vital.
- The farmers who could benefit from HYV seeds required reliable irrigation facilities as well as the financial resources to purchase fertilizer and pesticides.
- As a result, in the first phase of the green revolution (the approximately mid-1960s up to mid-1970s), the use of HYV seeds was restricted to the more affluent states such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.
- Further, the use of HYV seeds primarily benefited the wheat-growing regions only.
- A good proportion of the rice and wheat produced during the green revolution period (available as marketed surplus) was sold by the farmers in the market.
- As a result, the price of food grains declined relative to other items of consumption.
- The low-income groups, who spend a large percentage of their income on food, benefited from this decline in relative prices.
- The green revolution enabled the government to procure a sufficient amount of food grains to build a stock that could be used in times of food shortage.

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### 24. Answer: d

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is Odisha.

#### ★ Key Points

- Odisha is most likely to be affected by a cyclone because the east coast is more prone to cyclones and Odisha is situated on the East coast of India.
- **The reason for being more prone to the cyclone is:**
  - The temperature and salinity of the Bay of Bengal are more than the Arabian sea.

- Prevailing of Easterly Subtropical Jetstream.
- The Bay of Bengal is very active during the end of the monsoon (Oct to Dec) because a lot of freshwater mixes in it via great rivers Ganga Brahmaputra etc.

### ★ Additional Information

- Cyclone: A cyclone is a rotating low-pressure weather system with inward-spiralling winds, which spins clockwise in the southern hemisphere and anticlockwise in the northern hemisphere.
- The eastern coastal states are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

---

## 25. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Northern Railway Zone.

- North Zone is Indian Railways' largest Railway zone.

### ★ Key Points

- The Indian Railways are divided into 18 zones and 70 divisions.
- Southern Coast Railway will be the 18th railway zone with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam.
- The division of this zone will include Guntakal, Vijayawada, Guntur, divisions that currently serve as divisions in the South Central Railway.
- Indian rail lines have Four types: Broad Gauge; Meter Gauge, Narrow Gauge, and Standard Gauge.
- The first train in India was started from Bombay to Thane (34 Kms) by Lord Dalhousie on April 16, 1853.
- Indian Railways was **nationalized in 1951** and is now Asia's largest rail network and the world's second-largest.
- The Southern Railway zone was the first zone to be established at 9,654 kilometres (5,999 mi).

- It was founded on 14 April 1951 by the merger of the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway, South Indian Railway, and Mysore State Railway, this zone's economic and geographic factors facilitated an early integrated network.

## 26. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The positions of the letters according to the English alphabet series:

|                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Alphabets        | A  | B  | C  | D  | E  | F  | G  | H  | I  | J  | K  | L  | M  |
| Positional value | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Positional value | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Alphabets        | Z  | Y  | X  | W  | V  | U  | T  | S  | R  | Q  | P  | O  | N  |

The pattern for this code is as follows;

$$(\text{Positional Value of letter})^3 = \text{Number}$$

In F : 216 →

$$F = 6$$

$$6^3 = 216$$

Similarly;

In L : ? →

$$L = 12$$

$$12^3 = 1728$$

Hence, "1728" is the correct answer.

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

The positions of the letters according to the English alphabet series:

|                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Alphabets        | A  | B  | C  | D  | E  | F  | G  | H  | I  | J  | K  | L  | M  |
| Positional value | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Positional value | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Alphabets        | Z  | Y  | X  | W  | V  | U  | T  | S  | R  | Q  | P  | O  | N  |

The pattern for this code is as follows;

Positional values of the letters.

In GANGA →

G = 7

A = 1

N = 14

G = 7

A = 1

GANGA = 711471

Similarly;

In SARJU →

S = 19

A = 1

R = 18

$$J = 10$$

$$U = 21$$

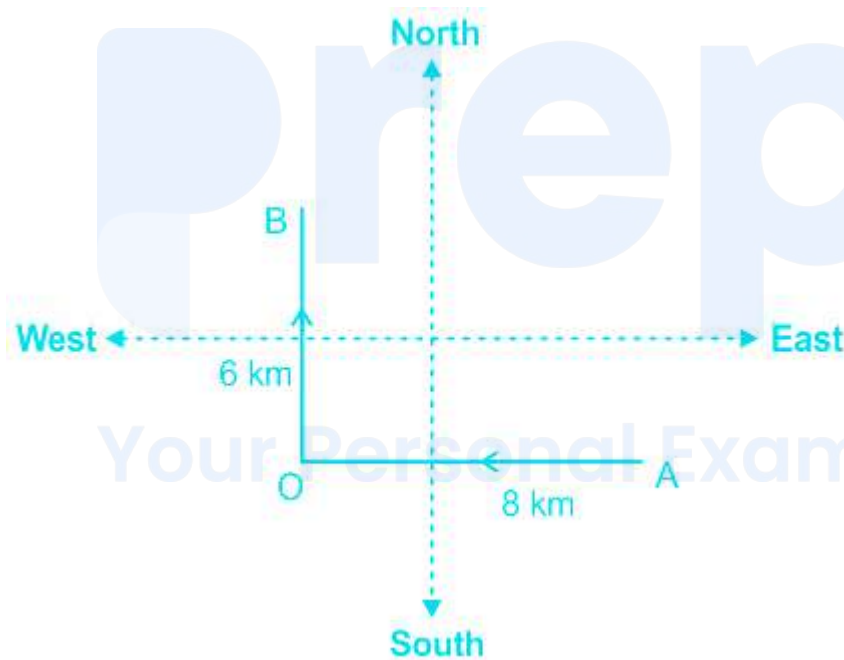
$$\text{SARJU} = 191181021$$

Hence, "191181021" is the correct answer.

## 28. Answer: c

### Explanation:

As per the given information;



$$\text{Distance between A and B} = \sqrt{AO^2 + OB^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{64 + 36}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{100}$$

$$AB = 10 \text{ km}$$

Hence, The man is 10 km from his starting point.

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

Time = 2 : 30

$$\text{Angle} = \theta = |(60 \times \text{hour} - 11 \times \text{minute})/2|^\circ$$

And another angle =  $(360 - \theta)^\circ$

$$\therefore \theta = |(60 \times 2 - 11 \times 30)/2|^\circ$$

$$= |(120 - 330)/2|^\circ$$

$$= (210/2)^\circ$$

$$= 105^\circ$$

And another angle =  $(360 - \theta)^\circ = (360 - 105)^\circ = 255^\circ$

In the option,  $105^\circ$  is given.

Hence, ' $105^\circ$ ' is the correct answer.

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

The city of Prayagraj is among the largest cities of Uttar Pradesh and is situated at the confluence of three rivers- **Ganga, Yamuna, and the invisible Saraswati.**

Similarly;

**Ayodhya** is a city **situated** on the banks of the holy **river** Saryu.

Hence, "**Saryu**" is the correct answer.

---

31. **Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Alluvial.

★ Key Points

Prepp

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| Soil Type       | Transporting Agent              |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Alluvial Soil   | Running Water                   |
| Lacustrine Soil | Fresh Still water of lakes      |
| Marine Soils    | Seawater                        |
| Aeolian Soils   | Wind                            |
| Colluvial Soils | Gravitational Force             |
| Glacial Soil    | Glaciers or ice                 |
| Loess Soil      | Windblown silt                  |
| Peat Soil       | Decomposition of organic matter |
| Marl Soil       | Decomposition of aquatic life   |
| Tuff Soil       | Transported by water or wind    |
| Bentonite Soil  | Volcanic ash                    |

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Food chain.

★ Key Points

- Food Chain
  - Transfer of food energy from green plants (producers) through a series of organisms with repeated eating and being eaten link is called a food chain.
  - E.g. Grasses → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk/Eagle.
  - Each step in the food chain is called a trophic level.
  - A food chain starts with producers and ends with top carnivores.
  - The trophic level of an organism is the position it occupies in a food chain.
  - A food chain illustrates the order in which a chain of organisms feeds upon each other.
  - Food chains are found within the populations of a species.
  - A food chain illustrates the numbers of each organism that is eaten by others.

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33. Answer: d

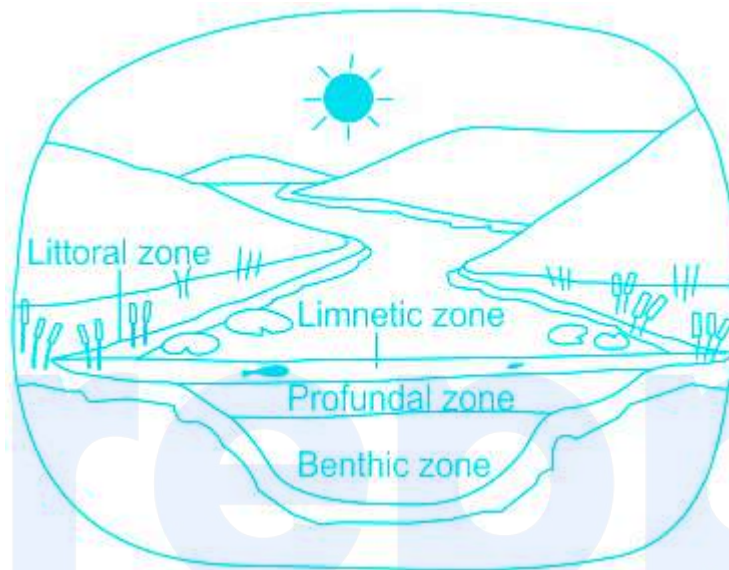
Explanation:

The correct answer is Benthic.

★ Key Points

- The **benthic zone** is the ecological region at the lowest level of a body of water.
  - It starts at the shoreline and continues down until it reaches the floor, encompassing the sediment surface and subsurface layers.

- Although this zone may appear barren, it plays a vital role in the health of aquatic ecosystems .
- Tiny, microscopic benthic organisms live in this zone and act as a source of food for bottom-feeding animals.
- Benthic organisms are very important as they are good indicators of water quality.



★ Additional Information

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|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lentic  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lentic ecosystems are those water bodies whose water is still.</li> <li>• These ecosystems range in size from very small ponds or pools that may be temporary, to large lakes.</li> <li>• Example: ponds, marshes, pools, ditches, lakes, and swamps.</li> </ul>                    |
| Pelagic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic animals <b>living not near the bottom of</b> the shore, coasts, open oceans, and lakes are called Pelagic.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                       |
| Lotic   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lotic ecosystems are those water bodies whose water is flowing.</li> <li>• These ecosystems can vary in size dramatically from small trickling streams to mile-wide rivers that travel for thousands of miles.</li> <li>• Example: river s, streams, canals and springs.</li> </ul> |

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **4800 Megawatt hour**.

★ Key Points

Power = 200 MW

**Power = Energy/Time**

Therefore, Energy = Power \* Time

Energy = 200MW \* 24h

Energy = 4800MWh

35. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is 28 th February.

★ Key Points

- 28th February is celebrated as National Science Day.
- Indian Scientist Sir C. Venkata Raman on this day in 1928, discovered a phenomenon of scattering of photons which was later known as the 'Raman Effect'.
- In 1930, he got Nobel Prize for this exceptional discovery.
- The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) in 1986 requested the Government of India to designate 28 February as National Science Day.
- The government of India accepted and announced the day as National Science Day in 1986.
- The theme for National Science Day 2021 is 'Future of STI: Impact on Education Skills and Work'.

36. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Goa.

★ Key Points

- Jal Jeevan Mission
  - It aims to provide piped drinking water to all rural households by 2024.
  - It aims to provide 55 litres of tap water per person per day to all households by 2024.

- **Goa** has become the first 'Har Ghar Jal State' to provide 100% household tap connections in rural areas.
- The **Jal Shakti Ministry** is the nodal ministry for the implementation of the scheme.

### ★ Additional Information

- Jal Jeevan Mission:
  - Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) envisages a supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.
  - JJM focuses on integrated demand and supply-side management of water at the local level.
  - Creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse, would be undertaken in convergence with other government programmes/schemes.

---

37. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Tamil Nadu.

### ★ Key Points

- Thai poosam is a festival celebrated by the Tamil Hindu community mainly in south India.
- Thai Poosam festival is dedicated to Lord Muruga.
- Lord Muruga is the son of Shiva and Parvati.
- The word Thaipooosam is a combination of the name of a month and the name of a star.
- The festival is also observed in Kerala as Thaipoooyam.
- It is believed that Thaipusam marks Lord Muruga's birthday.
- It is a celebration of the victory of good over evil.

38. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Uttar Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- On January 6, 2021, the Uttar Pradesh government launched a special program called the 'Kisan Kalyan Mission' to double the state's farmers' income. In every development block of all 75 districts, the 3-week long campaign for farmers' welfare will be coordinated.
- Uttar Pradesh's Chief Minister, Yogi Adityanath, launched the mission from the Lucknow development block of Sarojini Nagar.
- Several state government departments, such as Horticulture, Mandi Parishad, animal husbandry, food and supply for sugarcane, fisheries, and Panchayati Raj, will work together under the mission to be launched by the government of Uttar Pradesh.

39. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Shuggie Bain.

★ Key Points

- Douglas Stuart has won the Booker Prize for his novel ' Shuggie Bain '.
- '**Shuggie Bain**' is **Douglas**' debut novel that has been published in 2020.
- It is an autobiographical novel that tells the story of his mother and him and is set in Glasgow of 1980s .
- The Novel is about a boy supporting her mother suffering from alcoholism, marriage breakdown and poverty.

- The novel was rejected by 32 publishers before being published by UK based Picador Publishers.

### ★ Additional Information

- About the Booker Prize :
  - It is literary award given for the novels written in English and Published in either England or Ireland .
  - The prize was constituted in the year 1969 by Booker McConnell Limited Company .
  - The awardee is presented with a reward of 50,000 Euros .
  - The first winner of this prize was PH Newby who won it for his novel 'Something to Answer for'.
  - Since 2019, The award is being presented by 'Crankstart'.
- Indian winners of Booker Prize :
  - VS Naipaul: On a Free State.
  - Salman Rushdie: Midnight's Children
  - Arundhati Roy: The god of small things
  - Kiran Desai: The inheritance of Loss
  - Aravind Adiga: The White Tiger

40. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Maidan river.

### ★ Key Points

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Video-Teleconferencing (VTC) was signed by India and Afghanistan to build the Shahtoot Dam also known as Lalander Dam.
- Shahtoot Dam in Afghanistan , on **Maidan river** a tributary of the Kabul River.
- The initiative, costing nearly \$300 million, is part of India and Afghanistan's New Development Partnership.

- The MoU was signed between Dr Jaishankar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Hanif Atmar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, in the presence of Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, and Dr Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, President of Afghanistan.
- The Shahtoot Dam will meet Kabul City's healthy drinking water needs, provide irrigation water to nearby areas, rehabilitate the current irrigation and drainage network, assist in the area's flood control and management efforts, and also provide the region with electricity.
- After the India- Afghanistan Friendship Dam [Salma Dam], which was inaugurated in June 2016, this is the second major dam being constructed by India in Afghanistan.

---

#### 41. Answer: b

##### Explanation:

The correct answer is 1 July 2017.

##### ★ Key Points

- Goods and Service Tax(GST) was implemented in India on 1st July 2017 by then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.
- Goods and Service Tax(GST):
  - GST is an indirect tax used in India on the supply of goods and services.
  - It is a destination-based tax.
  - Goods and services are divided into five different tax slabs for collection of tax- 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%.
  - GST Council is the governing body of GST having 33 members.
  - The council is headed by the union finance minister assisted by the finance ministers of all the states of India.

##### ★ Additional Information

- The 101st Constitutional (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016 introduced a national Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India on 1 July 2017.

- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a Value Added Tax (VAT) intended to establish a systematic indirect tax levy on the production, sale, and use of products and services at the national level.
- CGST, IGST, UTGS, and SGST Compensation Act passed at Loksabha on 29 March 2017 .
- The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced on 19 December 2014 by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in the Lok Sabha and passed on 6 May 2015 by the House.

---

#### 42. Answer: c

##### Explanation:

The correct answer is Madras.

##### ★ Key Points

- Madras High Court has jurisdiction over Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- Pondicherry, officially known as Puducherry, is the capital and the most populous city of the Indian union territory of Puducherry.
- The city is in the Puducherry district on the southeast coast of India and is surrounded by the state of Tamil Nadu.

##### ★ Important Points

- The High Court of Kerala is the highest court in the Indian state of Kerala and in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It is located in Kochi.
- The Madras High Court is the second oldest High Court of India after the Calcutta High Court in Kolkata. It is located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

---

#### 43. Answer: a

##### Explanation:

The correct answer is Dyarchy in the center.

★ Key Points

- **Government of India Act 1935**

- Government of India 1935 was a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It had the following provisions:
- It provided for the **establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states** as units.
- However, this provision never came into force.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces (brought by the Government of India Act 1919) and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Hence dyarchy at the center is a feature of the GOI Act 1935. *Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.*
- It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces .

★ Additional Information

- **The Government of India Act 1919 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.**

- Government of India Act, 1919 also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which came into force in 1921.
- It was instituted in the British Indian polity to introduce the Diarchy, i.e., rule of two which means executive councillors and popular ministers.
- The Central Legislature was made more powerful and more representative by this Act.

---

44. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Raja Raja Pratham.

★ Key Points

- **Brihadeshwara Temple of Tanjore** was built by Raja Raja Chola I aka Raja Raja Pratham.
- **Key facts about Brihadeshwara Temple:**
  - Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur is in Tamil Nadu .
  - It is a Hindu Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.
  - It is one of the largest Temple in the southern part of India.
  - It is built between 1003 and 1010 AD by Raja Raja Chola I in Dravidian architecture style.
  - It is on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site.
  - It is also called Dakshina Meru which simplifies "Meru of South".





45. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Entrepreneurship Development.

★ Key Points

- About the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):
  - The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is a flagship initiative set up by the NITI Aayog to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across the length and breadth of the country.
  - AIM's objectives are to create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels.
  - Initiatives of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):
    - Atal Tinkering Labs - at the school level
    - Atal Incubation Centres - "An ecosystem of Startups and Entrepreneurs"
    - Atal Community Innovation Centres - serving Unserved and Under-Served regions of India

- Atal New India Challenges – Product and Service Innovations with National Impact
- ARISE ANIC challenges – to stimulate startup/ MSME industry innovation
- Mentor of Change (Mentorship and Partnerships – with Public, Private sector, NGOs, Academia, Institutions)

46. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

The Correct Answer is Madhya Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- The total forest cover of **MP is 77,414 sq km.**
- In terms of area, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by **Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Maharashtra.**

★ Important Points

- In terms of forest cover as a percentage of their total geographical area, the top five states are
  - Mizoram (85.41 percent)
  - Arunachal Pradesh (79.63 percent)
  - Meghalaya (76.33 percent)
  - Manipur (75.46 percent)
  - Nagaland (75.31 percent).

47. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Narmada.

### ★ Key Points

- River Narmada does not form a delta.
- River Narmada:
  - The Narmada is the westward flowing river of Peninsular India.
  - Source: The Narmada rises from the western flank of Amarkantak plateau in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
  - Mouth: The Narmada river drains into the Gulf of Khambat (the Arabian Sea) near Bharuch in the state of Gujarat.
  - The river flows in a rift valley between the Vindhyas in the north and the Satpura in the south.
  - The river forms a picturesque gorge in marble rocks.
  - The Narmada forms the Dhaundhar waterfalls, southwest of Jabalpur.
  - It forms the traditional boundary between North India and South India.
  - Peninsular rivers, such as the Narmada and the Tapi form estuaries.

*Most of the major rivers of the peninsula such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. Hence, only Narmada from the list does not form delta.*

48. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is March 1946.

### ★ Key Points

- Cabinet Mission (1946):
  - The Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946.
  - It was launched by the British Government in March 1946 to discuss plans for the transfer of power from the British Raj to Indian leadership.
  - The members of the mission were:
    - Lord Patrick-Lawrence: The Secretary of State for India.
    - Sir Stafford Cripps: President of the Board of Trade

- A.V. Alexander: First Lord of the Admiralty.
- On 22nd January 1946, the decision to send Cabinet Mission was taken and on 19th February 1946, the British PM C.R Attlee Government announced in the House of Lords about the mission and the plan to quit India.
- The mission made its own proposals, after inconclusive dialogue with the Indian leadership, seeing that the Congress opposed Jinnah's demand for a Pakistan comprising six full provinces.
- The mission proposed a complicated system for India with three tiers: the provinces, provincial groupings and the centre.
- The centre's power was to be confined to foreign affairs, defence, currency and communications.
- The provinces would keep all the other powers and be allowed to establish three groups.

49. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Rajya Sabha.

★ Key Points

- The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha .
- In the absence of the President, the Vice-President acts as President only for a maximum period of six months .
- The Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit .
- Article 70 states that the discharge of the President's functions in other contingencies .

★ Additional Information

- The articles (63-71) are related to the Vice President .
- The post of Vice President was taken from the USA .
- The minimum age should be 35 years for the post of Vice President.

- The election of the Vice President is mentioned in Article 66.
  - No State Legislative Assembly and State Legislative Council take part in the Vice president Election.
- 

## 50. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is 29.

#### ★ Key Points

- 11th Schedule:
  - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution was added in 1992 by the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.
  - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains 29 subjects.
  - It covers topics such as Panchayat's powers, rural development, poverty alleviation, market, roads and drinking water, etc.

#### ★ Additional Information

- The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India consists of article 243G .
  - Article 243G of Constitution of India "Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats"
  - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution:
    - The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution was added in 1992 by the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.
    - This schedule contains 29 subjects.
    - This schedule covers important topics such as Panchayat's powers, rural development, poverty alleviation, market, roads and drinking water etc.
    - It is expected that the subjects covered under the eleventh schedule of the Indian constitution are made to ensure the development of rural India.
-

51. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

The **Mughal emperors** built and ruled the Mughal Empire on the Indian subcontinent, mainly corresponding to the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh.

★ **Important Points**

Chronological order of the Mughal emperors of the eighteenth century are as follows:

| Name               | Reign                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jahandar Shah      | 27 February 1712 – 11 February 1713 | He was highly influenced by his Grand Vizier Zulfikar Khan                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Muhammad Shah      | 27 September 1719 – 26 April 1748   | He got rid of the Sayyid Brothers. Fought a long war with the Marathas, losing Deccan and Malwa in the process. Suffered the invasion of Nader Shah of Persia in 1739. He was the last emperor to possess effective control over the empire. |
| Ahmad Shah Bahadur | 29 April 1748 – 2 June 1754         | Mughal forces were defeated by the Marathas at the Battle of Sikandarabad.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Alamgir II         | 3 June 1754 – 29 November 1759      | Domination of Vizier Imad-ul-Mulk.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Thus, the **correct chronological order** is iii, iv, ii, i.

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Only iii and iv**.

★ Important Points

- The **Battle of Khanwa** was a decisive engagement between the Mughal forces under **Babur and the Rajput alliance under Rana Sanga** of Mewar.
  - The battle was fought on 16 March 1527.
  - It ended in a decisive victory for the Mughal forces and would consolidate Babur and his descendants' rule for centuries to come.
- The **First Battle of Panipat** (21 April 1526) was fought near a small village of Panipat( Haryana), this marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.
  - The battle was fought between the invading forces of Zahir-ud-din **Babur and the last empire of the Delhi Sultanate**, the Lodi Empire during the rule of **Ibrahim Lodi**.
- The **Battle of Chanderi** or **Siege of Chanderi** took place in the aftermath of the Battle of Khanwa in which the Mughal Emperor **Babur had defeated the Rajput Confederacy** and firmly establish Mughal rule while crushing regrowing Rajput powers as the battle was fought for supremacy of Northern India between Rajputs and Mughals.
  - On receiving news that Rana Sanga had renewed war preparations to renew the conflict with him, Babur decided to isolate the Rana by inflicting a military defeat on one of his vassals Medini Rai who was the ruler of Malwa.
  - Consequently, in December 1527, taking a circumlocutious route Babur marched to the fortress of Chanderi in Malwa which was the capital of the kingdom of Malwa.
  - Upon reaching Chanderi, on 20 January 1528, Babur offered Shamsabad to Medini Rao in exchange for Chanderi as a peace overture but the offer was rejected by Rai.
- The **Battle of Ghaghra**, fought in 1529, was a major battle for the conquest of India by the Mughal Empire. It followed the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 and

the Battle of Khanwa in 1527.

- It was fought between Mughal forces under **Babur against the Sultanate of Bengal under Sultan Nusrat Shah** . Thus, this battle is between Babur and Afghans.

---

**53. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

Harshavardhana was a popular ruler of the Pushyabhuti dynasty of Thanesar .

★ Important Points

Harsha ruled from **606–647 AD**.

- He extended his empire **from Punjab, Kashmir, and Nepal in the North to the river of Narmada in the South**.
- Harsha ruled over his empire from his **capital Kanauj** situated in the Western Gangetic plain.
- Kanauj was **rich in cultural aspects** as well as **agricultural resources** .
- He **patronized Buddhism and built stupas, monasteries, and state hospitals** .
- **He gave his belongings in charity** for the **welfare of the public** .
- He **organized religious assemblies every five years for donating gifts** .
- At the **assembly of Prayaga** , which was known as the **Maha Moksha Parishad** he **gave away all his belongings in charity** .

Hence, we can conclude that Harsha gave away his belongings at the assembly of Prayag.

---

**54. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Nagabhatta.

- Nagabhatta I was the founder of the Gurjara-Pratiharas Dynasty.
- The Pratiharas Dynasty(8th-11th Century A.D):
  - The Pratiharas were also renamed Gurjara .
  - Between the 8th and 11th century A.D, they ruled over northern and western India.
  - Pratiharas: A fortification- Against the hostility of the Muslims from the days of Junaid of Sind , the Pratiharas stood as a fortification of India's defense to Mahmud of Ghazni .
- The following table shows the rulers of the Pratiharas dynasty with respective features .

| Pratiharas dynasty        |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of Rulers            | Characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Nagabhatta I              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ He was the founder of the Pratihara dynasty.</li> <li>◦ Kanauj was his capital .</li> </ul>                                                                 |
| Vatsaraja & Nagabhatta II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Played a crucial role in case of merging the empire .</li> </ul>                                                                                            |
| Mihirabhoja               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The most powerful Pratihara king .</li> <li>◦ During his period, the empire expanded from Kathiawar to Bihar &amp; from Kashmir to the Narmada .</li> </ul> |
| Mahendrapala              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ He was the son of Mihirabhoja.</li> <li>◦ He was also a powerful ruler.</li> <li>◦ He extended his control over North Bengal &amp; Magadha.</li> </ul>      |

55. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

Prabandh Kosh is a collection of biographical narratives

- It was written by **Rajshekhara Suri** in 1349 CE .
- It contains "**prabandhas**" which is a literary genre of Indian Sanskrit literature .
- The Prabondh Kosh is **written in the Indian Sanskrit language** .
- It contains **24 anecdotes and 4,300 verses**.
- Prabandh Kosh describes the **lives of 10 Jain scholars, 7 kings, 4 Sanskrit poets, and 3 Jain householders** .
- Some of them are **Haribhadra-Suri, Hemchandra-Suri, Harsha, Harihara, Satavahana, Vikramaditya, etc.**
- Most of the information of this book were collected by the writer from his teacher, **Tilakasuri** .

Hence, we can conclude that Prabandh Kosha was written by Rajshekhara Suri.

---

56. Answer: d

Explanation:

Thumri Singer Girija Devi was an Indian classical singer .

★ Important Points

Girja Devi was born on **8th May 1929 in Varanasi** .

- She **took music lessons from her father** and started her musical carrier.
- Girija Devi belongs to the **Seniya and Banaras gharanas** .
- She learned different **classical forms such as Khayal, Thumri, and Tappa** .
- She helped to **elevate the profile of Thumri** in Indian Classical music.
- Apart from this, she was also referred to as **the Queen of Thumri** .
- She was rewarded with **Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, etc.**

Thus, we can conclude that Girja Devi belongs to Banaras Gharana.

---

57. Answer: b

### Explanation:

Vedas are the oldest religious scriptures .

#### ★ Important Points

The Vedas belong to the Vedic age .

- They are a **collection of prayers, poetry, hymns, and rituals** .
- There are four Vedas which are **Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda, and the Atharvaveda** .
- The **Vedic period was ruled by Aryans** who started their reign in 1500 BC .
- During the Vedic period, **the assembly was known as the Sabha and the committee was known as Samiti** .
- The **Sabha consisted of the village elders and the Samiti consisted of the members of the community** .
- The **Atharvaveda called the Sabha and the Samiti as the two daughters of Prajapati** .

Hence, we can conclude that the Atharvaveda called the Assembly and the committee as daughters.

---

58. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The **neolithic period** defines the **last stage of the stone age** from 8000 BC to 4,000 BC .

- It is the period where humans started using polished stone tools and cultivated plants.
- Different tools were made from stones and bones for sowing, tilling the land, and harvesting crops.
- The man started the concept of family and formed villages.
- Man **domesticated different animals like cattle, pigs, chickens, and dogs**.

- In Gangetic plain, two neolithic sites were excavated which are **Koldihwa and Mahagara** .

★ Important Points

In **Mahagara**, evidence of cattle domestication was discovered.

- A large circular pen for keeping the cattle was found in Mahagara near the huts.
- Several animal bones were excavated from Mahagara near the central pen.
- At Koldihwa, traces of domestic rice were found.

Hence, we can conclude that a cattle pen was found in Mahagara.

---

59. Answer: b

Explanation:

'Circular-i-Azadi' was an Indian revolutionary magazine .

★ Important Points

'Circular-i-Azadi' was an Urdu language publication that criticized the British Raj.

- **Ramnath Puri was the editor** of the pamphlet 'Circular-i-Azadi'.
- He was an Indian-American freedom fighter born in 1881 on 21 September.
- He launched three issues of Circular-i-Azadi between 1907 and 1908.
- There he focused on British rule in India and political education
- He published his issues of the magazine in San Fransico and Oakland which was printed in lithography.
- The Circular-i-Azadi was prohibited for shipment to India by the British Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Hence, we can conclude that **Ramnath Puri is associated with Circular-i-Azadi**.

---

60. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

Six Buddhist Councils marked important turning points in the story of early Buddhism.

- This story spans the time from immediately after the death and Parinirvana of the historical Buddha in the 5th century BCE to sometime early in the first millennium CE.
- This is also the story of sectarian clashes and the eventual Great Schism that resulted in the two major schools, Theravada and Mahayana.

★ Important Points

*Second Buddhist Council:*

- The Second Buddhist Council was **held at Vaisali** (or Vaishali), an ancient city in what is now the state of Bihar in northern India, bordering Nepal **under the patronage of King Kalasoka while it was presided by Sabakami**.
- This Council probably was held about a century after the first one, or about 383 BCE.
- It was called to discuss monastic practices, in particular, whether monks could be allowed to handle money.

Thus, we can say that the '**Second Buddhist Council**' was convened during the **regime of king Kalashok**.

61. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

The **Ilbert Bill** was a legislative act introduced in 1883 **during the tenure of Viceroy Ripon** and written by Sir Courtenay Pergine Ilbert. The act stipulated that Indian judges could try Europeans.

- Before the introduction of the bill, British subjects in 1873 had been exempted from trial by Indian magistrates. For cases that involved death or transportation, they could only be tried by a higher court.
- This scenario changed with the introduction of the Ilbert Bill in 1883.
- The contents of the bill stated that from now on, British and European subjects would be tried in session courts by Indian judges, who were senior enough in the civil service to preside over such proceedings. It was this provision that would be a source of great anger among the European community.

Thus, it is clear that **the Ilbert Bill Controversy occurred during the reign of Ripon.**

---

## 62. Answer: a

### Explanation:

Ekabrahmana was the **other name of Gautamiputra Satakarni.**

- **Gautamiputra Satakarni** was one of the **greatest Satavahana rulers.**
- He ruled **from AD 106 to AD 130 .**
- He **conquered the north of the Narmada River into east Malwa, Gujrat, Konkan, Kathiawar, and the Godavari area.**
- He assumed **the titles of Ekabrahmana, Trisamudradisvara and Agamanilaya .**
- Most of the details of Gautami Satakarni's reign were acquired from an inscription composed by his mother Gautami Balashri.

Hence, we can conclude that Gautamiputra Satakarni assumed the title of Eka Brahmana.

---

## 63. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **Bhitari Inscription.**

★ Important Points

**Skandagupta** ruled the Gupta Empire from AD 455 to 467.

- He restored the Gupta empire from his enemies.
- He **composed the Bhitari Inscription** which was written in 19 lines that describe the ancestors of Skandagupta, about himself and his achievements.
- The Bhitari Inscription **mentions the conflict between Skandagupta with Huns** .
- The **Huns** are the Central Asian tribe who invaded from the North-West in the middle of the 5th century AD.
- The Bhitakari Inscription also mentions the Skandagupta's conflict with Pushyamitra.

Hence, we can conclude that the **Bhitari Inscription describes the victory of Skandagupta over the Huns.**

---

64. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

According to Ashokan edicts, the Mauryan empire was divided into provinces.

- Further, the provinces were divided into villages.
- There were **four capital provinces** which were **Tosali in the west, Ujjain in the west, Suvarnagiri in the south, and Taxila in the north** .
- **Suvaranagiri** was the capital of the south, also known as **Dakshinapatha** .
- The royal prince administered the provinces who was assisted by Mahamatyas and councils of ministers.

Hence, we can conclude that **Suvaranagiri was the capital of one of the provinces of Ashoka Dakshinapatha.**

---

65. Answer: a

## Explanation:

The **Rigveda** is a collection of ancient Indian Vedic hymns.

- **Aitareya Brahmana** is a branch or part of the Rigveda ascribed to Mahidasa Aitareya.
- It is divided into 8 Panchikas and the **last two panchikas explain the coronation ceremony**.
- According to the Aitareya Brahmana, the coronation Oath should be repeated with faith. The king promises- "I will never be arbitrary."
- It appears that the Oath originated with the kingship.
- An analysis of Oath discloses the following points.
  - That the trust in the king's hand is his foremost solemn obligation.
  - That the country put under him is to be regarded as nothing less than God.
  - He is not to be arbitrary and to act according to the established law.
  - To offend against the country was to offend against God.

Therefore, we can conclude that **Aitareya Brahmana's texts describe coronation**.

### ★ Additional Information

- The Tandya Mahabrahmana, also known as the **Panchavimsha Brahmana** from its consisting of twenty-five prapathakas is a Brahmana of the Samaveda, belonging to both of its Kauthuma and Ranayaniya shakhas.
  - It deals with the **duties of the udgātṛs generally, and especially of the various kinds of chants**.
- The **Kaushitaki Upanishad** is an ancient Sanskrit text contained inside the Rigveda. It is associated with the Kaushitaki shakha, but a Sāmānya Upanishad, meaning that it is "common" to all schools of Vedānta.
- The **Shatapatha Brahmana** is a commentary on the Śukla Yajurveda. It is written by the Father of the Indian philosophy saint Yajñavalkya. Described as the most complete, systematic, and important of the Brahmanas, it contains detailed explanations of Vedic sacrificial rituals, symbolism, and mythology.

66. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

The earth has two types of motions, namely rotation, and revolution. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution.

★ Key Points

Revolution of the earth:

- The earth revolves around the sun in its orbit is called revolution.
- **It takes 365¼ days (one year) to revolve around the sun.**
- We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore six hours for the sake of convenience.
- Revolution is often used as a synonym for rotation.
- However, in many fields like astronomy and its related subjects, revolution is referred to as an orbital revolution.
- It is used when one body moves around another, while rotation is used to mean the movement around the axis.
- For example, the Moon revolves around the Earth and the Earth revolves around the Sun.

*Hence, the Earth takes 365¼ days to rotate around the sun.*

67. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

★ Important Points

- For locating places on a map , imaginary lines called latitudes and longitudes are drawn.
- Longitudes are vertical lines that run from north to south.

- Prime Meridian is the  $0^\circ$  longitude that divides Earth into the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

### ★ Key Points

- The prime meridian passes through Greenwich in England which is zero degrees longitude. So It is also called the Greenwich Meridian.
- Opposite of prime meridian is IDL which is at 180-degree longitude.
- IDL is a zigzag line and passes through Bering Strait.
- When one crosses the International Date Line, the day and date changes.
- When one crosses IDL to the west, one loses the day .
- When one goes from west to east, one gains a day.
- 1 degree of longitude is equal to 4 minutes.
- 15-degree longitude is 1 hour.
- One degree of latitude is 111 km on Earth's surface.

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*The prime meridian is a geographical reference line that passes through the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in London, England.*

68. Answer: c

Explanation:

*The symbol used to represent various physical and cultural features on the topographical map is called Conventional symbol.*

★ Key Points

Conventional Symbols:

- It is the third important component of a map.
- It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, roads, bridges, trees, railway lines, or a well.
- So, they are shown by using certain letters, shades, colors, pictures, and lines
- These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space.
- With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.
- Even if you don't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions, you can collect information from maps with the help of these symbols.
- Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all.
- There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols.
- These are called conventional symbols.

A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale. There are three Components of Maps – distance, direction, and symbol. Conventional symbols are used to represent all the features, both physical and cultural.

---

**69. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

*Western disturbances cause rainfall during winter in the northwestern part of India.*

★ Key Points

Western disturbances:

- The rainfall brought about by western disturbances has a direct impact on economies of wheat-producing states like Haryana and Punjab.
- Weak western disturbances are even associated with crop failure and water problems across north India.
- Strong western disturbances can help residents, farmers and governments avoid many of the problems associated with water scarcity.
- Precipitation during the winter season has great importance in agriculture particularly for rabi crops including wheat, which is one of the most important Indian crops.
- An average of 4-5 western disturbances form during the winter season and the rainfall distribution varies in every western disturbance.

Western Disturbance plays important role in bringing moderate to heavy rain in low-lying areas and heavy snow to mountainous areas of the Indian Subcontinent, especially in winter. This disturbance is usually associated with a cloudy sky, higher night temperatures and unusual rain.

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

★ Key Points

Paper mill at Nepa Nagar:

- Nepanagar is an industrial township in Burhanpur district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.
- Nepanagar is famous for its newsprint paper mill, **Nepa Mills Limited** (earlier known as **The National News Print Ltd** ).
- Nepa Mill is **Asia's first paper mill** which was inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 26 April 1956.
- The word "NEPA" is coined by National Environment Protection Authority, hence the name.
- This small township falls between Burhanpur and Khandwa and is surrounded by many small villages.

- This place is accessible by the mainline railway that runs between Bhusawal Junction and Itarsi Junction.
- Nepanagar is also accessible by road from the route going to Burhanpur.
- At Asirgarh the road bifurcates into a poorly maintained road that goes to Nepanagar. The total distance is 14 km.
- The Nepa mill area is covered in 107 acres of land and township 1762 acres totaling 1869 acres of land.
- There is a well-developed township in Nepa, which is equipped with all the facilities.
- The Company has 2164 residential quarters in the township.

*Hence, paper produced in Nepa Nagar is used for newspapers.*

---

**71. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

*Aravalli of Asia is not a Mountain built during the tertiary period.*

★ Key Points

Formation of Aravalli mountains:

- Aravalli Mountain is not built during the tertiary period.
- The Aravalli Range literally meaning 'line of peaks', is a range of mountains in western India running approximately 800 km in a northeastern direction across the Indian states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi.
- The Aravalli Range is considered to be the oldest fold mountain system in the world, having its origin in the Proterozoic Era.
- The natural history of the Aravalli Range dates back to times when the Indian Plate was separated from the Eurasian Plate by an ocean.

★ Additional Information

Mountains originate during the Tertiary era:

The tertiary period refers to the first part of the Cenozoic Era, the other part being the Quaternary period. The Tertiary period occurred approximately 66 million to 2.6 million years ago. Now let us look at the time or origin of each of the given mountains:-

- Alpine Mountains - 65 million to 7 million years ago
- Pre-Cambrian Mountains - more than 4 billion years ago
- Caledonian Mountains - 430 million to 380 million years ago

From the above three alternatives, only the age of the Alpine Mountains coincide with that of the Tertiary Period.

---

## 72. Answer: d

### Explanation:

#### ★ Key Points

#### Boundary between India and Pakistan:

- Three Indian states and one UT share a border with Pakistan: Punjab (547 km), Rajasthan (1,035 km), Gujarat (512 km), and Jammu & Kashmir (1,216 km), with a combined shared border of 3,310 km.
- India-Pakistan Border is quite intriguing.
- Since India has installed 1,50,000 floodlights on around 50,000 poles, the border can be seen from space at night.
- It is also considered the world's one of the most dangerous borders.
- Locally, it is also known as International Border (IB).
- The IB is stretched from Jammu and Kashmir at the north to the Zero Point between Gujarat in India and Sindh province in Pakistan.
- It is of a total length of 3,323 kilometers.



Hence, there are three states and 1 union territory that shares a border with Pakistan, namely, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

A rock is any naturally occurring solid mass or aggregate of minerals or mineraloid matter. There are three kinds of rock: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. Igneous rocks.

★ Important Points

| Types of rocks   | Characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Igneous rock     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is formed when molten rock (magma or lava) cools and solidifies.</li> <li>• Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization.</li> <li>• It may be intrusive (plutonic) rocks or extrusive (volcanic) rocks.</li> <li>• For example, Granite, Basalt, etc.</li> </ul> |
| Sedimentary rock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They originate when particles settle out of water or air, or by precipitation of minerals from water.</li> <li>• They accumulate in layers.</li> <li>• For example, Sandstone, Limestone, etc.</li> </ul>                                                                     |
| Metamorphic rock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are formed when existing rocks are changed by heat, pressure, or reactive fluids, such as hot, mineral-laden water.</li> <li>• For example, Marble, Quartzite, Schist, Slate, etc.</li> </ul>                                                                            |

*Therefore, it is clear that the Granite is an igneous rock, not a metamorphic rock.*

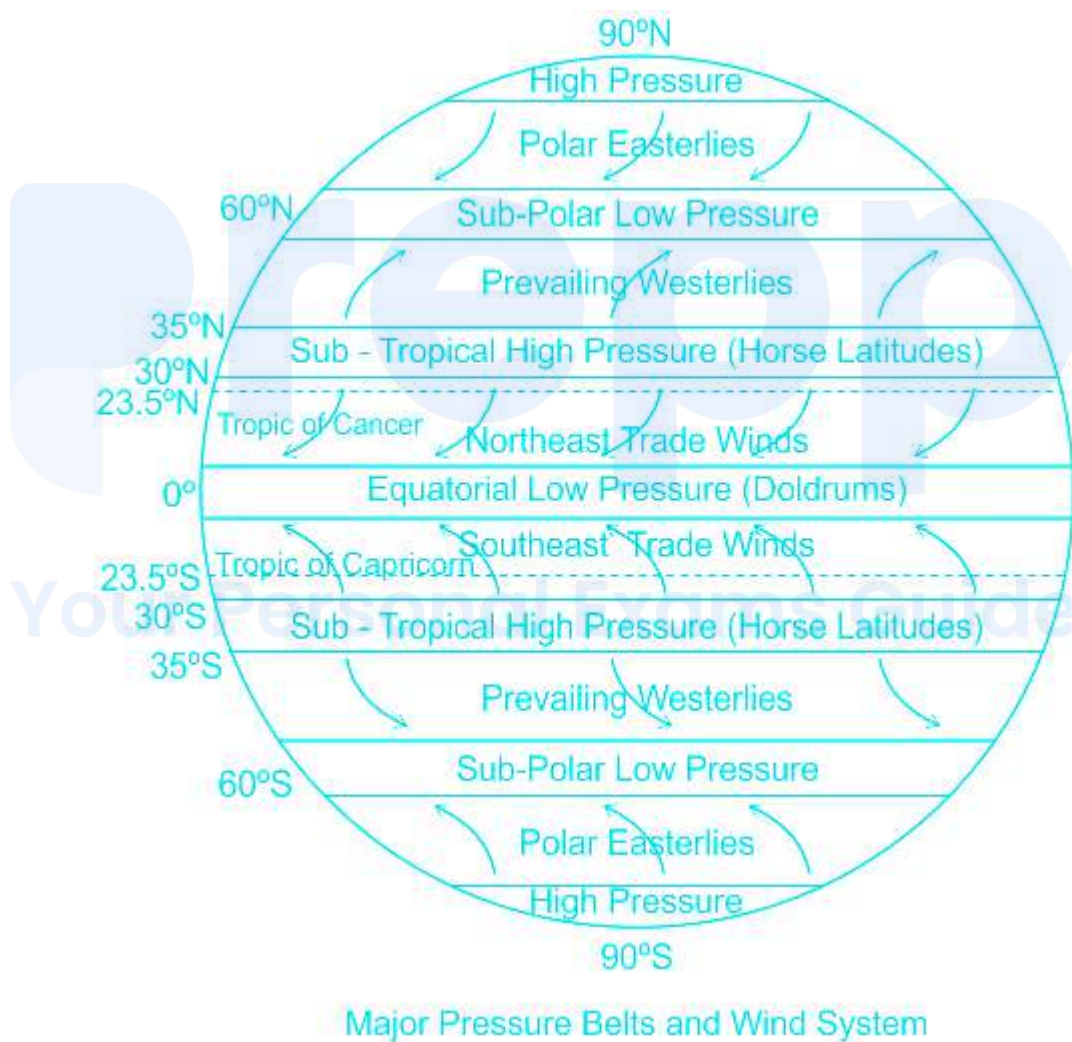
74. Answer: a

Explanation:

★ Key Points

### Doldrums:

- Known to sailors around the world as the doldrums, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone.
- It is a belt around the Earth extending approximately five degrees north and south of the equator. And that's why they call it the doldrums.
- The doldrums lies in the regions of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans that have little winds.
- Doldrums is a cause of solar radiation from the sun that directly beams down on the area around the equator.



- At the doldrums, the warm air rises and flows away from the equator to about 30 degrees south and north latitude where it descends respectively.

- From this wind, some of the warm air moves towards the westward direction in the form of trade winds.

---

**75. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

*Cumulonimbus clouds are the "thunderheads" that can be seen on a warm summer day and can bring strong winds, hail, and rain.*

★ Key Points

Cumulo-nimbus clouds:

- Cumulonimbus (from Latin cumulus, "heaped" and nimbus, "rainstorm") is a dense, towering vertical cloud, forming from water vapor carried by powerful upward air currents.
- If observed during a storm, these clouds may be referred to as thunderheads.
- Cumulonimbus can form alone, in clusters, or along cold front squall lines.
- These clouds are capable of producing lightning and other dangerous severe weather, such as tornadoes and hailstones.
- Cumulonimbus progress from overdeveloped cumulus congestus clouds and may further develop as part of a supercell.
- Cumulonimbus is abbreviated Cb.

★ Additional Information

Cumulus:

- They are generally formed at a height of 4,000 – 7,000 m.
- Cumulus clouds look like cotton wool.
- They exist in patches and can be seen scattered here and there.

Stratus:

- As their name implies, these are layered clouds covering large portions of the sky.

- These clouds are generally formed either due to loss of heat or the mixing of air masses with different temperatures.
- They occur in the middle levels of the atmosphere.

#### **Nimbostratus clouds:**

- Nimbostratus clouds are dark, grey, featureless layers of cloud, thick enough to block out the Sun.
- Producing persistent rain, these clouds are often associated with frontal systems provided by mid-latitude cyclones.
- These are probably the least picturesque of all the main cloud types.

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### **76. Answer: b**

#### **Explanation:**

Alauddin Khalji was one of the most powerful rulers from the Khalji dynasty and became the Sultan of Delhi. He murdered his father-in-law and consolidated his power in Delhi. During his reign, Alauddin defended his kingdom against the Mongol invasions, at Jaran-Manjur, Sivistan, Kili, Delhi, and Amroha.

#### **★ Important Points**

This list of Alauddin's annexed kingdoms are covered below:

- **Gujarat (1299) :**
  - This was his first army attack after becoming the ruler
  - He was aware of the weak economic status of Gujarat even before sitting on the throne, hence he found it very convenient to attack Gujarat
  - The King of Gujarat at this time was 'Karna'
  - Karna rescued himself and his family to Devagiri in Maharashtra due to fear of this attack
  - However, on the way itself, his daughter Deval Devi was caught and Alauddin got her married to his son Khijr Khan
  - Here, Malik Kafur, who was a slave met Alauddin and he played a very major role in the expansion of Alauddin's kingdom

- **Ranthambhore (1301) :**
  - It was ruled by the Chauhan dynasty
  - The ruler then was Hamir Dev
  - Hammir Dev gave refuge to the 'new Muslims'. This was not appreciated by Alauddin, and thus he attacked Ranthambore.
  - Hammir Dev Chauhan was defeated by Alauddin in this battle
  - One of his main sardars 'Nusrat Khan' got killed in this battle
- **Chittor (1303) :**
  - The reason why Chittor was attacked was that it was in the way of the trade route to Gujarat
  - The famous Sufi poet and scholar Amir Khusrow also accompanied Alauddin in this battle
  - The fort was renamed Khijrabad after this victory
  - It was named after Alauddin's son Khijr Khan
- **Warangal/ Telangana (1308) :**
  - The Kakatiya dynasty was ruling here under the ruler Pratap Rudra Dev
  - His kingdom was immensely rich, which eventually became a reason for Alauddin's attack
  - He accepted Alauddin's rule and gifted him the Kohinoor diamond

Thus, the **correct chronological order is b, a, c, d.**

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77. **Answer: a**

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **a - ii, b - iii, c - iv, d - i .**

### ★ Key Points

#### Srautasutra

- Shrauta-sutra, any of a number of Hindu ritual manuals used by priests engaged in the performance of the grander Vedic sacrifices, those requiring three fires and the services of many specialized priests.

- The manuals are called shrauta (from Sanskrit shruti, “revelation”; literally “that which is heard”) because they are based directly on the older Vedic literature considered as a class to be shruti, or revealed.
- Each Shrauta-sutra guides the priests of its own particular Vedic school in the performance of specialized functions.
- The texts deal with such subjects as the laying of the three fires, the full and new moon ceremonies, and the various animal and soma sacrifices.

### Grihyasutra

- Grihya-sutra, in Hinduism, is any of a number of manuals detailing the domestic (grihya) religious ceremonies performed by both male and female householders over the fire.
- The Grihya-sutras describe the ceremonies (samskaras) that mark each stage of an individual’s life, from the moment of conception to the final death rites; the five daily sacrifices (mahayajna); seasonal ceremonies; and those observed on special occasions, such as house building or cattle breeding.

### Dharmasutra

- Dharmasūtra (Skt., dharma, ‘law’ + sūtra, ‘aphorism’).
- Any of a class of Sanskrit prose texts concerned with law and rules of conduct (dharma).
- Dharmasūtras differ from dharmaśāstras in that the former consist of prose or mingled prose and verse, while the latter consist exclusively of verse.
- Dharmasūtras tend to be briefer than dharmaśāstras, consisting of terse sūtras or aphorisms which are seldom arranged in any systematic fashion.

### Sulvasutra

- The Shulva Sutras are part of the larger corpus of texts called the Shrauta Sutras, considered to be appendices to the Vedas.
- They are the only sources of knowledge of Indian mathematics from the Vedic period. Unique fire-altar shapes were associated with unique gifts from the Gods.
- It deals with complex fire altars of various shapes constructed with bricks of specific shapes and areas: the total area of the altar must always be carefully

respected.

## 78. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **a - iii, b - i, c - ii, d - iv.**

- **Indica** is an account of India under the reign of the Maurya Dynasty.
  - Greek writer **Megasthenes** was the author of Indica.
  - Unfortunately, the original book is now lost, but its fragments survived in the works of Greek and Latin writers. These earliest works are by Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Arrian, and Pliny.
- **Harshacharita** is the biography of Indian emperor Harshavardhana, who ruled North India from 606 to 647 CE and was a ruler of the Vardhana dynasty.
  - It was written by **Banabhatta**, who was a Sanskrit writer of seventh-century CE.
  - He was the Asthana Kavi, i.e. Court Poet, of Harshavardhana.
  - **Harshacharita** was the first composition of Banabhatta and marks the beginning of the writing of historical poetic works in the Sanskrit language.
- It narrates the biography of the emperor Harsha in eight chapters.
- The "Prithviraj Raso" is a Braj Bhasha poem.
  - The poem is about the 12th-century Indian Rajput king Prithviraj Chauhan.
  - The poem is written by Chand Bardai.
  - Chand Bardai immortalized Prithviraj Chauhan's life in the poem Prithviraj Raso.
  - The poem describes the love and abduction of Raja Jai Chandra's daughter of Kannauj by Prithviraj Chauhan.
  - The earlier manuscripts of the poem were discovered at Dharanojwari village of Gujarat.
  - The oldest manuscripts are from the 16th century. It is written in the Lata Apabhramsha language.
- The Rajtarangani composed by **Kalhana** in the twelfth century is the main source of the History of Medieval Kashmir.

- It was written in Sanskrit by Kashmiri historian Kalhana in the 12th century CE.
- Rajtaringini comprises 7826 verses and is divided into eight books called Tarangas .

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is II, I, IV, III .

★ Important Points

| Buddhist Council | Time            | Place       | Ruler       | President         |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| First            | 483 BCE         | Rajgriha    | Ajatashatru | Mahakassappa      |
| Second           | 383 BCE         | Vaisali     | Kalasoka    | Sabbakami         |
| Third            | 250 BCE         | Patliputra  | Ashoka      | Mogaliputta Tissa |
| Fourth           | 1 st Century CE | Kundalavana | Kanishka    | Vasumitra         |

★ Additional Information

- First Buddhist Council
  - Conducted under the patronage of King Ajatasatru of the Haryanka dynasty .
  - The council was established in order to arrive at a consensus on how the teachings of the Buddha could be spread further.
  - It was held in 483 BC just after Buddha's demise.
  - The main objective was to preserve the Buddha's teachings.
  - At this council, Ananda composed the Suttapitaka (Buddha's Teachings) and Mahakassapa composed the Vinaypitaka (monastic code) .
- Second Buddhist Council
  - Conducted under the patronage of King Kalasoka of the Sisunaga dynasty .
  - It was held in 383 BC , i.e., a hundred years after the Buddha's death.
  - It was held at Vaishali .
  - Sabakami presided over the council.
  - The main objective was to discuss ten disputed points under the Vinaypitaka.
- Third Buddhist Council
  - Conducted under the patronage of Emperor Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty .
  - It was held in 250 BC at Pataliputra .
  - The council was presided over by Mogaliputta Tissa .
  - The main objective was to purify Buddhism from opportunistic factions and corruption in the Sangha.
  - Buddhism preached by Emperor Ashoka was Hinayana.
- Fourth Buddhist Council
  - Conducted under the patronage of King Kanishka of the Kushan dynasty .
  - It was held in the 1st century AD at Kundalvana in Kashmir .
  - Vasumitra and Ashvaghosha presided over this council
  - Here, Abhidhamma texts were translated from Prakrit to Sanskrit.
  - This council resulted in the division of Buddhism into two sects namely, Mahayana (the Greater Vehicle) and Hinayana (the Lesser Vehicle) .
  - Mahayana sect believed in idol worship , rituals and Boddhisattvas. They regarded the Buddha as God .
  - Hinayana continued the original teachings and practices of the Buddha.

80. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

- Kanauj in the Ganga valley was a prized area.
- For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta, and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj.
- Historians often describe it as the " *tripartite struggle* " .

★ Important Points

- The Tripartite Struggle for Kanauj had happened between
  - The Palas of Bengal.
  - The Pratiharas of Central India.
  - The Rashtrakutas of Deccan.
- The struggle lasted for 200 years and weakened all of them which enabled the Turks to overthrow them.

Thus, it is clear that Pala, Rashtrakuta and Gurjara-Pratihara dynasties fought the ' Tripartite struggle ' .

★ Additional Information

Medieval History of India:

- The period of Medieval History of India lies between the 8th and the 18th century A.D.
- The medieval period is a crucial period in the history of India because of the developments in the field of languages, art, religion & culture.
- The period has proved the effect of other religions on Indian culture.
- The rise of the Rajput clans is the beginning of the Medieval period.

81. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The **Vedic period** is an ancient Indian period.

- During this period, the Indo-Aryans came to India and settled over the ruins of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- This period marked its reign from 1500 BC to 500 BC.
- During this period, the popular Hindu Vedic text emerged such as the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Atharvaveda, and the Yajurveda.
- According to the Rigveda, '**Nishka**' is a throat ornament.
- Later, 'Nishka' was used to represent a gold coin.

Thus, we can conclude that in **Rig Vedic period** '**Nishka**' was worn as an ornament.

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### 82. Answer: a

### Explanation:

Prehistoric Age refers to the time when there was no writing and development. It consists of five periods – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic & Iron Age.

#### ★ Important Points

The term Mesolithic is derived from two Greek words – 'meso' and 'lithic'. In Greek 'meso' means middle and 'lithic' means stone. Hence, the Mesolithic stage of prehistory is also known as the 'Middle Stone Age'.

#### Characteristic Features of the Mesolithic Era

- The **people of this age lived on hunting, fishing, and food gathering** initially but later on they also domesticated animals and cultivated plants, thereby paving the way for agriculture.
- The first animal to be domesticated was the wild ancestor of the dog. Sheep and goats were the most common domesticated animals.
- The Mesolithic people lived in semi-permanent settlements along with occupying caves and open grounds.

- The people of this era believed in life after death and hence they buried the dead with food items and other goods.
- The **characteristic tools of this era were microliths** – the miniature stone tools usually made of crypto-crystalline silica, chalcedony, or chert, both of geometrical and non-geometrical shapes. They were not only used as tools but were also used to make composite tools, spearheads, arrowheads, and sickles after hafting them on wooden or bone handles. These microliths enabled the Mesolithic man to hunt smaller animals and birds.
- The Mesolithic men started to wear clothes made of animal skin.
- The Mesolithic people were art lovers and initiated rock art. The subject matter of these paintings was mostly wild animals and hunting scenes, dancing, and food collection were also depicted in such paintings. These rock paintings give an idea about the development of religious practices and also reflect the division of labor on the basis of gender.
- The first human colonization of the Ganga Plains happened during this period.

Thus, we can say that **both statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

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**83. Answer: c**

### Explanation:

Aurangzeb, the son of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal, was the sixth Mughal Emperor of India.

- Under the rule of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire stretched from Ghazni to Chittagong and from Kashmir to Karnataka, covering almost the whole of India.

### ★ Important Points

On **July 14th, 1636**, **Aurangzeb** was appointed the **Governor of Deccan** by his father and Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.

- On being made governor of the Deccan, one of the first things Aurangzeb did was to bring the Nizam Shah dynasty to an end.

- Shah Jahan's territories had suffered because of the rampant expansion of Ahmednagar during the reign of the young prince Murtaza Shah III.
- By 1636, shortly after he had been made Viceroy, Aurangzeb had ended the Shah's empire.
- In 1644, Aurangzeb faced his father's ire when he failed to show up immediately after his sister accidentally burned herself while in Agra.
- Following Aurangzeb's delay in visiting his ailing sister, Shah Jahan was furious and immediately dismissed him from his position of Governor of Deccan.
- In 1645, he was barred from the court, and after he mentioned his sorrow to fellow Mughal commanders.
- Shah Jahan appointed him Governor of Gujarat, where he worked hard and was appreciated for doing a good job.
- By 1647, Shah Jahan had moved Aurangzeb from Gujarat and made him Governor of Balkh, a position earlier held by Aurangzeb's brother Murad Baksh, who did not prove to be effective at his job.

Thus, we can say that **Aurangzeb's position at the time of his father Shahjahan was that of the Governor of Deccan.**

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**84. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

**Therigatha** is a Buddhist text.

- Therigatha is also known as **Verses of the Elder Nuns** .
- It is a **collection of short poems of elder nuns** who have achieved enlightenment.
- It is the ninth book of the Khuddaka Nikaya.
- It **consists of 73 poems containing 522 stanzas** .
- In this book, **the spiritually developed nuns describe their struggles and accomplishments** .
- This anthology of poems is written in the Pali language.

Hence, we can conclude that **only the second statement of Therigatha is correct.**

85. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

**Jaunpur**, historically known as Sultan, has its historical dates from 1359 when the city was founded by the **Sultan of Delhi Feroz Shah Tughlaq** and named in memory of his cousin, Muhammad bin Tughluq, the whose given name was Jauna Khan.

- In 1388, Feroz Shah Tughlaq appointed Malik Sarwar, a eunuch, who is notorious for having been the lover of Feroz Shah Tughlaq's daughter, as the governor of the region.
- The Sultanate was in disarray because of factional fighting for power, and in 1393 Malik Sarwar declared independence.
- He and his adopted son Mubarak Shah founded what came to be known as the Sharqi dynasty (dynasty of the East).
- During the Sharqi period the Jaunpur Sultanate was a strong military power in Northern India, and on several occasions threatened the Delhi Sultanate.
- The Jaunpur Sultanate attained its greatest height under the younger brother of Mubarak Shah, who ruled as Shams-ud-din Ibrahim Shah (ruled 1402–1440).
- To the east, his kingdom extended to Bihar, and to the west, to Kanauj; he even marched on Delhi at one point.
- Under the aegis of a Muslim holy man named Qutb al-Alam, he threatened the Sultanate of Bengal under Raja Ganesha.

86. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Mohammad bin Tughlaq .

- **Diwan-i-amir-kohi** department related to Agriculture Department was established by **Mohammad Bin Tughlaq** .

- To improve cultivation, Mohd Bin Tuglaq set up a separate agriculture department called diwan-i-amir-kohi
- The department divides the Doab into development blocks headed by an official who would give loans to farmers and engage them in the cultivation of superior crops.

★ Additional Information

| Name               | Area                              | Head              |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Diwan-i-Bandagan   | Department of Slaves              | Firoz shah tuglaq |
| Diwan-i-Mustakhraj | Department of arrears             | Alauddin khilji   |
| Diwan-i-wazarat    | Department of Revenue and Finance | Mughal Empire     |
| Diwan-i-quza       | Justice Department                | Mughal Empire     |
| Diwan-i-arz        | Department of Military            | Balban            |

87. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

The Rock Edicts were the first tangible evidence of, how Buddhism spread under the patronage of the most powerful monarchs of Indian history.

- These edicts were deciphered by the British archaeologist and historian **James Prinsep**.
- Edicts were basically decoding practical instructions in running kingdoms such as the irrigation systems design and descriptions of Monarchs beliefs in peaceful moral behavior.

★ Important Points

**Major Rock Edict XIII** – The thirteenth rock edict which was issued at the end of the Kalinga war gives a vivid picture of the change of Ashoka from an aggressive and

violent warrior to a great lover and preacher of peace. The direct and immediate effect of the Kalinga war was the conversion of Ashoka to Buddhism.

- Mentions victory over Kalinga.
- Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amtiyoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamaye), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alikasudaro).
- Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over all the places which were under his control. Here, he **mentions Atavi Jatis** (Atavi is a forest tract in Mid India).
- Also mentions Pandyas, Cholas, etc.

Thus, In **rock-edict XIII Ashoka has mentioned 'Atavi Jatis'**.

#### ★ Additional Information

- **Major Rock Edict V** - It states the concerns about the policy towards slaves and mentioned the appointment of Dhammamahamatras. And also in this rock edict, Ashoka mentions that "Every Human is my child".
- **Major Rock Edict XI** - It explained the policy of dhamma and also emphasizes the act of individuals towards elders and also abstaining from killing animals and liberality towards friends.
- **Rock Edict XII** - It directed and determined requests for tolerance among different religious sects.

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#### 88. Answer: c

#### Explanation:

It is said that the **Delhi Conspiracy** (also known as Delhi Lahore Conspiracy Case or **Hardinge Bomb Case**) was **hatched by Ras Bihari Bose**, but was never proved.

- On 23 December 1912, a Bomb was thrown at the Viceroy Lord Hardinge when his procession was moving from Chandni Chowk.
- The Viceroy was wounded in the attempt, but his Mahavat (driver and keeper of an elephant) was killed.
- The government strengthens its efforts to destroy the underground activities.

- Ras Bihari Bose went underground and successfully fled to Japan, where he lived till he died a few years before the conclusion of the Second World War.
- Before fleeing to Japan, he was involved in the Ghadar Conspiracy.
- In the trial of this Delhi Conspiracy Case, Basant Kumar Biswas Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed.

Thus, it is right to say that **Ras Bihari Bose hurled a bomb on Lord Hardinge.**

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**89. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

**Lord Dufferin was the Governor-General of India and the viceroy from 1884 to 1888.**

- During his tenure, the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.
- Dufferin **called Congress as the representative of the "microscopic minority of India".**
- Later, in the fourth session of Allahabad, the government servants were not allowed to participate in Congress's proceedings.
- He established a committee for the reforms in the Indian Councils that resulted in the Indian Councils Act 1892.

Hence, we can conclude that **Lord Dufferin ridiculed Congress.**

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**90. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

**Pushyamitra Singha was the founder of the Sunga dynasty.**

★ Important Points

**Pushyamitra Singha founded the sunga dynasty in 185 BC by defeating Brihadratha.**

- He set up his kingdom in the North and in some parts of central India.

- He ruled from 185 BC to 149 BC and his capital was at Pataliputra.
- Pushyamitra fought with the Bactrian invasions and performed the Ashwamedha yajna in celebration .
- According to the Ayodhya Inscriptions of Dhandeva, Pushyamitra performed two Ashwamedha sacrifices in his reign .
- He also performed Rajasuya and Vajapeya.
- During his reign, he renovated the Stupas at Sanchi and Barhut.

Hence, we can conclude that **Ayodhya Inscriptions described the Ashwamedha Yajna performed by Pushyamitra Singha.**

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## 91. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **Ramacharita** .

#### ★ Key Points

The **Ramacharitam** is a Sanskrit epic poem written in Arya meter by Sandhyakar Nandi during **Pala Empire** .

- This work simultaneously narrates the story of the Ramayana and the Pala king Ramapala.
- **Sandhyakar Nandi was patronaged by Madanapala** and his biographical details are retrieved from the *Kaviprashasti* (of 20 couplets) appended at the end.
- Nandi hailed from Brihadbatu, a village close to Pundravardhana, and was the son of Prajapati Nandi, who was the *Sandhi-Vigrahika* (minister of peace and war) of Ramapala.

#### ★ Additional Information

- **Kumarapalacharita** was written by Hemchandra.
  - He was an Indian Jain scholar, poet, mathematician, and polymath who wrote on grammar, philosophy, prosody, mathematics, and

contemporary history.

- The book was about **Chalukya King Kumarapala**.
- **Kumarapala** was an Indian king from the Chaulukya (Solanki) dynasty of Gujarat. He ruled present-day Gujarat and surrounding areas, from his capital Anahilapataka (modern Patan).
- **Jain Literature** in the form of manuscripts and publications during the 8th century A.D. is very rich.
  - For the social and cultural history of Rajasthan, the Jain sources literary as well as Archeology are important and immensely valuable.
  - **Uddyotana Suri's work on Kuvalayamala Kaha** is very exhaustive work on the social and cultural history of the people during the period under study.
  - The Kuvalayamala mentioned the social, cultural, political and economic condition of the people.
- The **Gaudavaho** ( 'slaying of the king of Gauda' ) is known to be a **Prakrit Epic** composed by **Vākpatirāja**, a poet living in the court of **Yasovarman**, king of Kanauj.

92. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

**Sutkagendor** is an archaeological site of the Indus Valley Civilization located on the Iran border in the current Balochistan province of Pakistan.

- It is considered to be the westernmost site of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Sutkagendor was discovered in 1875 by Major Edward Mockler, who conducted small-scale excavation.
- In 1928 **Aurel Stein** visited the area as part of his Gedrosia tour and carried out further digs.
- In October 1960, Sutkagendor was more extensively excavated by George F. Dales as a part of his Makran Survey, uncovering structures made from stone and mud bricks without straw.

Thus, we can say that **Aurel Stein had discovered the Harappan site Sutkagendor**.

93. Answer: c

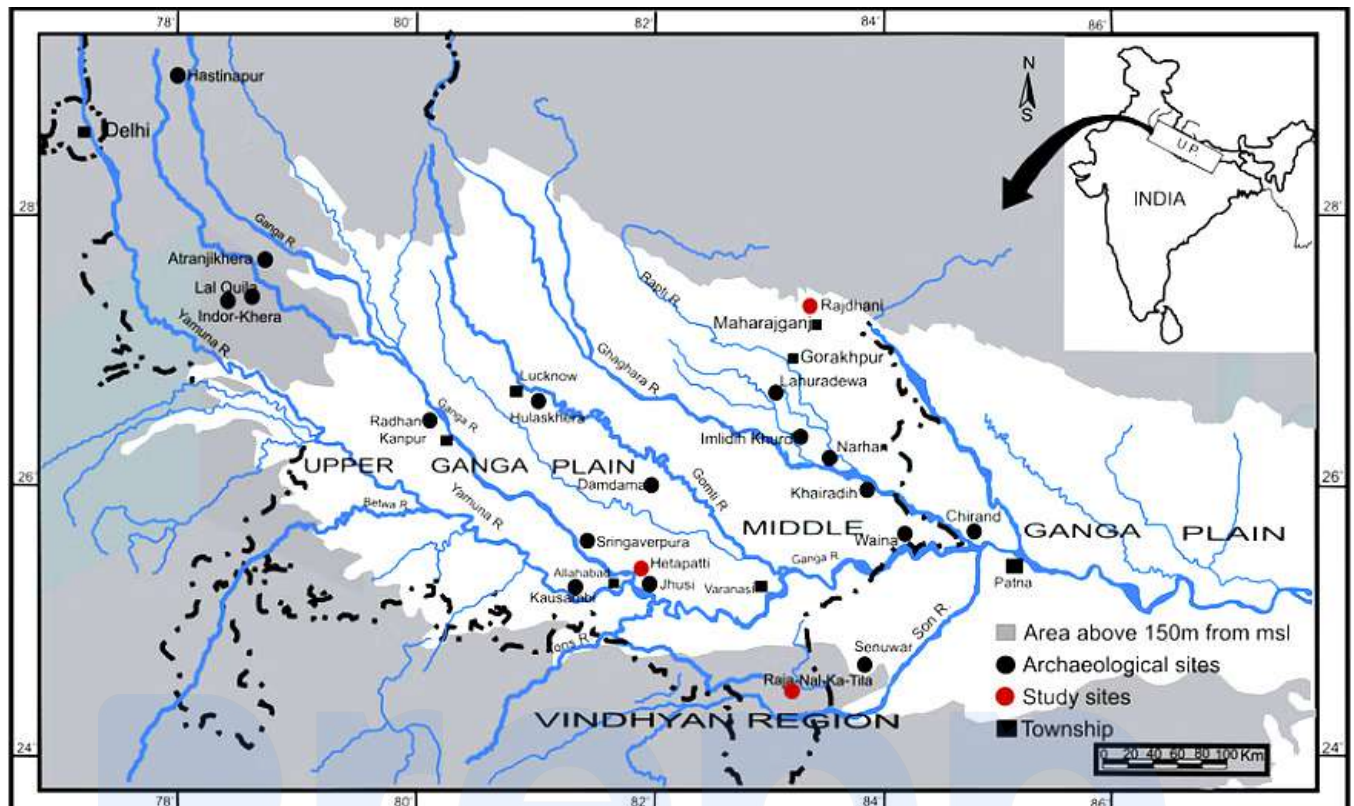
### Explanation:

The correct answer is **Ganga River** .



**Important points** In ancient times the region covered by the present District of Ballia, lay in the kingdom of Kosala.

- It is probable that the **river Ganga** , in its sweep towards the northeast of the present town of Ballia, formed the boundary of Kosala which included the whole of the present Ballia district as far as the junction of the Sadanira and the Great Gandakil.
- The back-strewn mounds and fragmentary remains of structural character, which evoke memories not only of mythology but also of history, are found at a number of places in the district.
- The ruins in the neighborhood of Barhmain and Hanumanganj, consisting of a large mound called Mira Dih, covered with broken bricks and pottery of a dark hue, are probably the remains of an ancient city.
- **Khaira Dih** , near Turtipar in tahsil Rasra, is also a ruined site of a very ancient city named Bhargavapur is presumed to have been the place where the rishi a Jamadagni lived. It is **situated in the Ganga river** .
- The excavations carried out under the auspices of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, have brought to light relics of the black and red ware civilization (1450-1200 B.C.) at various sites such as Bhumapardih, Bijulipur, Godabirgarh, Lovika-katopa, Maira Dih, Pakka Kot and Vainagadho, indicating that the tract enjoyed settled life and civilization from this early time.



94. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The Hathigumpha inscription in the Udayagiri hill in the Puri district of Orissa is of **Kharavela**. He is described as a descendant of the royal sage, Vasu, and a scion of the lunar race.

- Evidence gathered from different sources indicates that Kharavela came to power at the beginning of the second century BC.
- The Hathigumpha inscription has seventeen lines, of which only four are legible, and detail the first thirteen years of Kharavela's reign.
- Kharavela's capital, Kalinganagara was hit by a cyclone in the first year of his rule, and he undertook repairs of the city's gates and ramparts.
- **Kharavela brought the waters of a canal from Tanasuli to his capital**, in the fifth year of his reign.
- The canal had probably been excavated by a Nanda king. Kharavela worked for the welfare of his people.

- He not only provided amenities to the people residing in the capital but also looked after the welfare of those in rural areas and remitted taxes when it was necessary.

Therefore, we can say that **during the Fifth Regnal year Kharvel had taken out water from a canal from Tanasuli to his capital .**

**95. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

The **Allahabad pillar** is a *Stambha*, containing one of the Pillars edicts of Ashoka, possibly erected by Ashoka, Emperor of the Maurya dynasty, who reigned in the 3rd century BCE or it may have prior origins.

- While it is one of the few extant pillars that carry Ashokan edicts, it is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the Gupta emperor Samudragupta (4th century CE).
- Also engraved on the stone are inscriptions by the **Mughal emperor Jahangir**, from the 17th century.
- According to some scholars, the pillar was moved from its original location and installed within Akbar's Allahabad Fort in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh by Emperor Akbar himself, but this theory is disputed by other scholars who point out the absence of any confirmatory evidence that the pillar was moved and pre-Mughal inscriptions that indicate that it was already present in its current location.

Thus, we can say that **Allahabad Pillar Inscriptions also contains the Inscription of Jahangir .**

**96. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

**Air pollution** is caused by solid and liquid particles and certain gases that are suspended in the air. These particles and gases can come from car and truck exhaust, factories, dust, pollen, mold spores, volcanoes, and wildfires. The solid and liquid particles suspended in our air are called aerosols .

### ★ Important Points

#### *Sources of Air Pollution:*

- **Petroleum refineries** are a major source of **hazardous and toxic air pollutants** such as BTEX compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene).
  - They are also a major source of criteria air pollutants: particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).
  - Refineries also release less toxic hydrocarbons such as natural gas (methane) and other light volatile fuels and oils.
  - Some of the chemicals released are known or suspected cancer-causing agents, responsible for developmental and reproductive problems.
  - They may also aggravate certain respiratory conditions such as childhood asthma.
- A **thermal power plant** is a power station that converts heat energy into electric power.
  - These power plants do this by primarily heating fossil fuels, which heats up water into steam.
  - The steam moves through a turbine, which generates the electricity, and then it is condensed and recycled back to its pre-heated starting point.
  - Whilst thermal power plants **give out a lot of gases that are harmful to the environment** , they also give out what is known as **thermal pollution** .
  - Thermal pollution is the degradation of the local environment, in particular the localized waterways, that are changed by the discharge of wastewater from the power plant.
- **Burning material** can cause long-term health problems.
  - The toxic chemicals released during burning include nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), and polycyclic organic matter (POMs).

- Burning plastic and treated wood also release heavy metals and toxic chemicals, such as dioxin.

Thus, we can say that **Wind Turbine is not responsible for air pollution**.

★ Additional Information

Wind is caused when the earth's surface is heated unevenly by the sun. Wind energy can be used to generate electricity.

- Wind turbines, like windmills, are mounted on a tower to capture the most energy.
- At 100 feet (30 meters) or more aboveground, they can take advantage of the faster and less turbulent wind.
- Turbines catch the wind's energy with their propeller-like blades.
- Usually, two or three blades are mounted on a shaft to form a *rotor*.

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97. **Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

Black soil is best suited for the cultivation of the cotton because Black soil holds moisture for longer periods and possess rich quantities of humus.

- Besides cotton, the Black soil is suitable for the cultivation of crops like Wheat, Groundnut, Chillies, Tobacco and Jowar which is found in the region of Deccan and Malwa Plateau in India.
- India is the second-largest producer of cotton in the world which is a Kharif fiber crop that requires high temperature and rainfall of about 50-120 cm and can be grown in the region of Deccan Plateau as well as up to some extent in alluvial soils of the Satluj-Ganga plain and red and laterite soils of the peninsular region.
- China leads the world in cotton production, followed by India and the United States while China is simultaneously the largest importer of cotton whereas the USA is the largest exporter of cotton.

98. Answer: b

### Explanation:

**Sea-ports** are maritime facilities that can comprise one or more wharves where ships can dock to load and discharge cargo and passengers.

#### ★ Important Points

Few Sea Ports of India are as follows:

- **Paradeep** also spelled Paradip, is a major seaport city and a municipality in Jagatsinghpur district of **Odisha**, India.
- Kandla is famous for the **Kandla Port** which is the oldest seaport in the Kutch District of **Gujarat**, located near the city of Gandhidham. Now renamed the 'Deendayal Port Trust', it was constructed in the 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India.
- **Tuticorin Port**, one of the major trading ports in India, is located in Tuticorin in the South Indian state of **Tamil Nadu**.
- **New Mangalore Port** is an all-weather port at Panambur, Mangalore in **Karnataka** state in India, which is the deepest inner harbour on the west coast. It is the only major port of Karnataka and the seventh-largest port in India. It is operated by New Mangalore Port Trust (NMPT).

Thus, we can say that **Gujarat – Kandla is correctly matched**.

99. Answer: c

### Explanation:

#### ★ Important Points

Manganese reserves in India:

- India ranks third in the production of manganese ore in the world, next only to Russia and South Africa.
  - Although Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, it is mainly associated with the Dharwar system.
  - The important areas of production are Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.
  - Over 78% of the total reserves of manganese ore of India occur in a belt stretching from Nagpur and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra to Balaghat and Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh.
  - Odisha is the leading producer of Manganese and accounts for 37% of the total production of the country.
  - The important mining areas are Sundargarh, Rayagada, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Jajpur, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir.
  - Karnataka is another major producer which accounts for 26% of the country's total production and here the mines are located in Dharwar, Ballari, Belagavi, North Canara, Chikmagalur, Shivamogga, Chitradurg, and Tumakuru.
  - **Maharashtra is also an important producer of manganese, which is mined in Nagpur, Bhandara, and Ratnagiri districts.**
  - The manganese belt of Madhya Pradesh extends in a belt in Balaghat-Chhindwara-Nimar-Mandla and Jhabua districts.
  - Telangana, Goa, and Jharkhand are other minor producers of manganese.
- Manganese is an important raw material for the smelting of iron ore and is also used for manufacturing ferro alloys.
- About 85% of total manganese consumption in India is used by metallurgical industries.

*Hence, Manganese is abundant in the Balaghat - Bhandara - Nagpur region*

100. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

Human activities that generate income are known as economic activities.

- Economic activities are broadly grouped into primary, secondary, tertiary activities. Higher services under tertiary activities are again classified into quaternary and quinary activities.
- **Primary activities** are directly dependent on the environment as these refer to the utilization of the earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials, and minerals.
  - It, thus includes hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, **fishing**, forestry, **agriculture**, and **mining** and quarrying.
  - People engaged in primary activities are called red-collar workers due to the outdoor nature of their work.

Thus, **transport does not belong to the primary sector of the economy**.

#### ★ Additional Information

**Tertiary activities** include both production and exchange.

- The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed.'
- Exchange involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance.

101. **Answer: b**

#### **Explanation:**

The correct answer is Kerala.

#### ★ Key Points

Nipah virus disease (NiV) outbreak was reported from Kozhikode district of Kerala on 19 May 2018.

- It was the first Nipah virus outbreak in South India.
- Kozhikode and Malapuram were the two Nipah-affected districts in Kerala.
- It was the third of Nipah Virus Outbreaks in India after the outbreaks in 2001 and 2007, both in West Bengal.

- The outbreak was successfully managed by the state government and central government agencies.
- Nipah virus can be transmitted to humans from animals such as bats.
- Fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family are the natural host of the Nipah virus.
- Nipah virus was first reported in 1999 in Malaysia.
- Nipah virus was also recognized in Bangladesh in 2001.

Thus, we can say that the **Kerala State Government of India had first issued a high alert in the State due to the 'Nipah Virus'.**

## 102. Answer: c

### Explanation:

Article 17 of the Indian Constitution eliminates the practice of untouchability. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 addresses this practice as a punishable offence. It also commands penalties for the enforcement of any kind of disability that is arising out of untouchability is considered an offence.

Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

### ★ Important Points

- Untouchability is neither defined in the Constitution nor in the Act.
- It refers to a social practice that looks down upon certain depressed classes solely on account of their birth and makes any discrimination against them on this ground.
- In 1976, it was made more stringent and was renamed 'The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955'.
- It defines 'Civil Right' as 'any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability by Article 17 of the Constitution.'
  - All offences under the Act have been made non-compoundable.
  - The Act prescribes punishment (1-2 years imprisonment) for preventing any person from entering any place of public worship or from

worshipping or denying access to any shop, public restaurants, hotels, or places of public entertainment or refusing to admit persons to hospitals and refusing to sell goods or render services to any person .

- Also, insulting a member of Scheduled Caste on the ground of untouchability or preaching untouchability or justifying it on historical, philosophical, religious, or other grounds is a crime.

Hence, the correct answer is Article 17.

### ★ Additional Information

*Lets' look at some other important articles of our constitution:*

- Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- Article 16:
  - This article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equal opportunity to all citizens in matters related to employment in the public sector .
  - Article 16 (1) states that there shall be equal opportunity for the citizens in the matter of employment or appointment to any office under the State.
  - No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.
- Article 18:
  - This article abolishes all Titles .
  - It prohibits the State to confer titles on anybody whether a citizen or a non-citizen.
  - No person holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the President, accept any present, office of any kind from or under any foreign State.

103. Answer: b

Explanation:

**Article 19(2)** confers the right on the State to impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of,

- Sovereignty and integrity of India,
- Security of the state,
- Friendly relations with foreign states,
- Public order, decency or morality,
- Contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offense.

Thus, we can say that **Public Health is not a valid ground to restrict freedom of speech under Article 19(2)** .

---

104. **Answer: c**

### Explanation:

Many provisions of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from other constitution but the Indian Constitution is Indian in character. We just borrowed these provisions and molded them as per the Indian requirement.

### ★ Important Points

Features adopted from **the British Constitution** are -

- Parliamentary government
- Rule of Law
- Legislative procedure
- Single Citizenship
- Cabinet system
- Prerogative writs
- Parliamentary privileges
- Bicameralism

Thus, we can say that t he **idea of residuary power is not adopted from British Constitution as it is borrowed from the Canadian Constitution.**

105. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The Rajya Sabha or Council of States:

- The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India.
- It currently has a maximum membership of 245 .
- Out of which 233 are elected by the legislatures of the states and union territories using a single transferable votes system.
- The President can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.
- Although the maximum seating capacity of the Rajya Sabha is 250 (238 elected, 12 appointed) (article 80).

### ★ Important Points

Maximum no. of seats in The Rajya Sabha or Council of States

- Uttar Pradesh - 31
- Kerala -18
- Punjab- 7
- West Bengal- 16

Thus, we can say that **Punjab is correctly matched.**

106. Answer: a

### Explanation:

### ★ Key Points

Burst of Monsoon:

- Three fourths of the total annual rainfall is received during this season.
- The average rainfall over the plains of India in this season is about 87 per cent.
- Normal date of the arrival of the monsoon is 20th May in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The advance of the monsoon is much faster in the Bay of Bengal than in the Arabian Sea.
- The normal date of onset of the southwest monsoon over Kerala i.e. the first place of entry in the mainland of India is 1st June.
- The monsoons advance quickly accompanied with a lot of thunder, lightning and heavy downpour. This sudden onset of rain is termed as monsoon burst.
- Sometimes monsoons are delayed or they come much earlier than normal.
- Normally the onset occurs between 29th May and 7th June.
- The Bay of Bengal branch spreads rather rapidly over most of Assam. The normal date of its arrival at Kolkata is 7th June.
- On reaching the foothills of the Himalayas the Bay branch is deflected westward by the Himalayan barrier and it advances up the Gangetic plain.

107. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is West Bengal.



## Key-Points

Mangrove forests:

- Sundari trees are mainly found in West Bengal.
- A mangrove is a shrub or small tree that grows in coastal saline or brackish water.

- Mangroves are salt-tolerant trees, also called halophytes, and are adapted to live in harsh coastal conditions.
- They are adapted to the low oxygen (anoxic) conditions of waterlogged mud.
- Sundarbans Mangroves are the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forests in the world.
- It is spread across parts of Bangladesh's Khulna Division and the Indian state of West Bengal.
- In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, Sundari trees are found, which provide durable hard timber.
- These mangrove forests are known to serve as a habitat for turtles, crocodiles, gharials, snakes, and tigers.

---

108. Answer: a

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Assam.

★ **Important Points**

- Bihu dance is an Indigenous folk dance of the Indian state of Assam.
- This dance is usually performed by young men and women.
- The dancing style is characterized by brisk steps and rapid hard movements.
- In this folk dance, the traditional costumes of dancers are colourful and centred around the red colour theme.
- The origin of this folk dance is unknown.
- The earliest depiction of Bihu dance is found in the 9th Century Sculptures.
- This dance is mainly found in the Tezpur and Darrang districts of Assam.
- It is mentioned in the inscriptions of the 14th Century, Chutia and Laxminarayan as well.
- Bihu dance is performed outdoors, in fields, groves, etc.
- This folk dance takes its name from the Bohag Bihu festival.
- Bohag Bihu festival is celebrated as New year in Assam.

109. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Black sea.



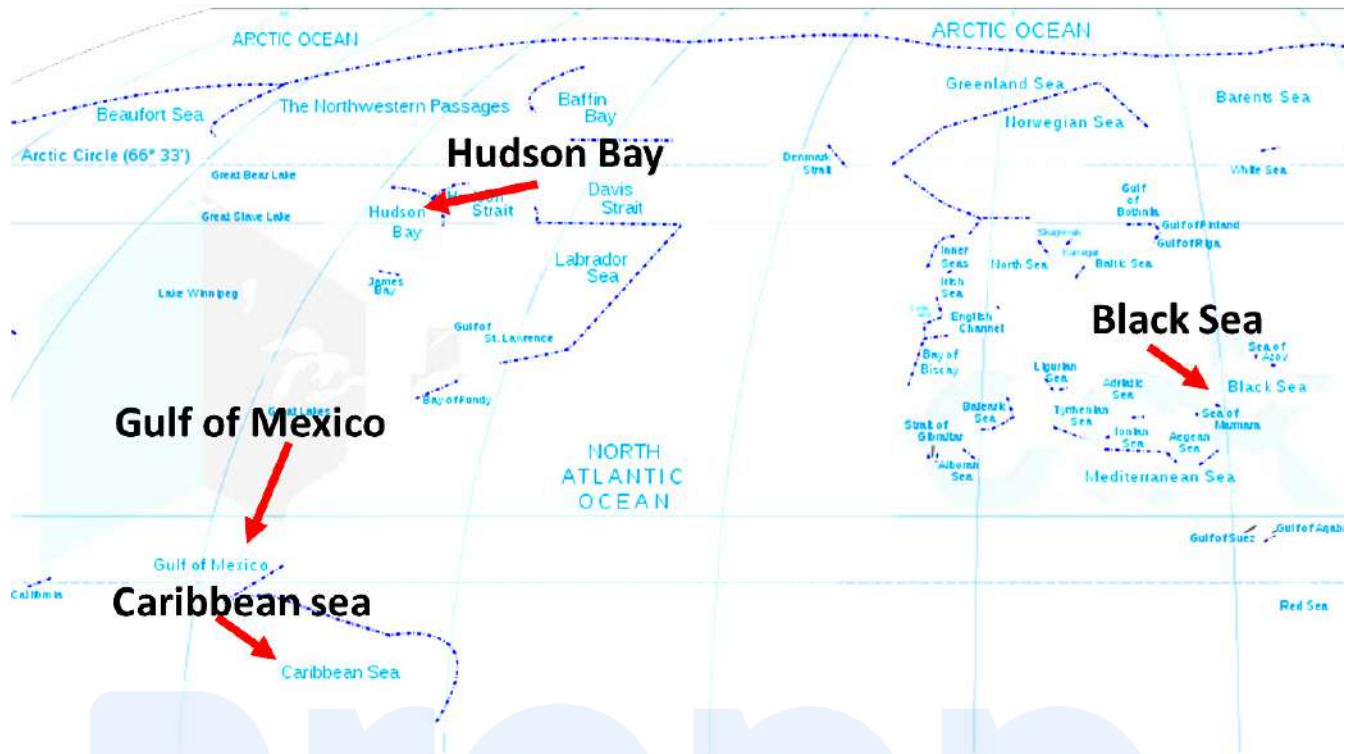
Key PointsAtlantic Ocean:

- The Atlantic Ocean is the second-largest ocean in the world.
- It is 'S' shaped. It is flanked by the North and South Americas on the western side, and Europe and Africa on the eastern side.
- The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is highly indented.
- This irregular and indented coastline provide an ideal location for natural harbors and ports.
- From the point of view of commerce, it is the busiest Ocean

Marginal sea of Atlantic Ocean:

- A marginal sea is a division of an ocean, partially enclosed by islands, archipelagos, or peninsulas, adjacent to or widely open to the open ocean at the surface, and/or bounded by submarine ridges on the seafloor.

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*In the image above it is clearly shown that the Hudson Bay, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean sea all are the divisions of the Atlantic Ocean while the Black sea is only the landlocked one that is connected through the Mediterranean sea.*

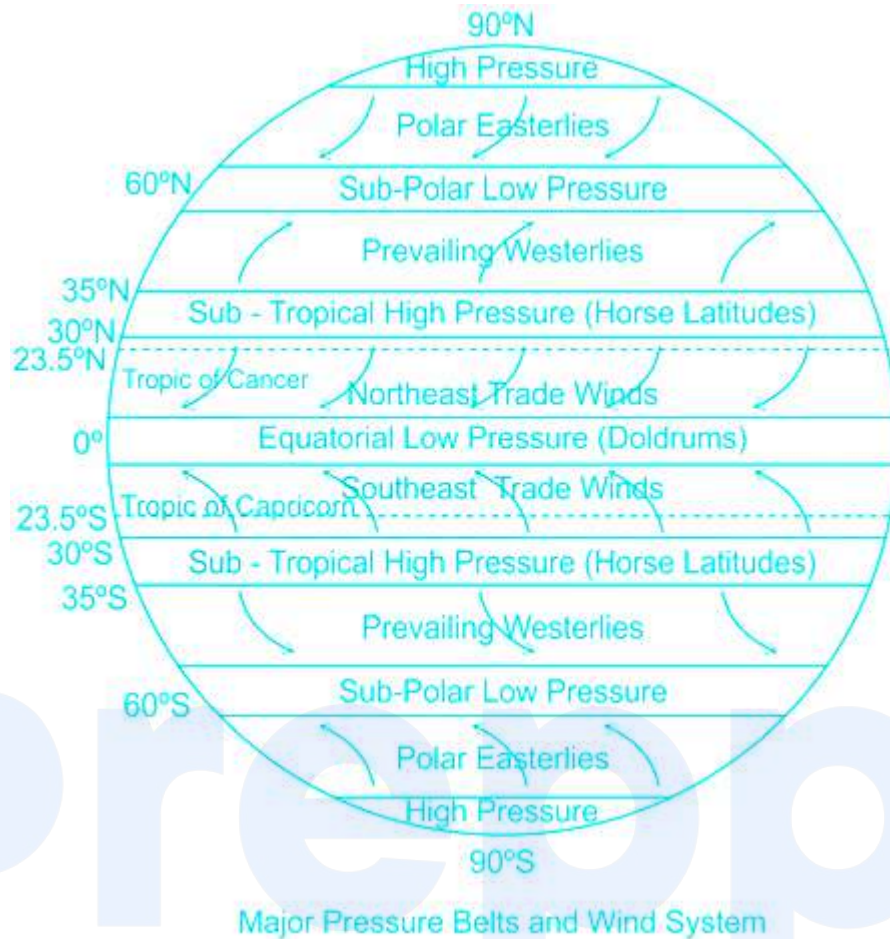
110. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Trade winds.

★ Key Points

- Planetary winds are the winds that blow from a high-pressure belt to low pressure belt.
- There are three types of planetary winds namely, Trade winds, Westerlies, and Easterlies.



Trade winds –

- These winds blow in 10 – 30 degrees latitude in the northern and southern hemispheres.
- These are permanent east to west prevailing winds that flow in the earth's equatorial region.



Important Points Westerlies –

- The "Westerlies winds" blow in 30 – 60 degrees latitude in the northern and southern hemispheres.
- These are the prevailing winds that move from the west towards the east.
- They originate from the high-pressure areas in the horse latitudes and move towards the poles.
- These winds are strongest in the winter zone.

- There are three winds that fall under the "Westerlies" namely, Roaring forties, Furious fifties, and Shrieking sixties

Easterlies –

- These winds blow in 60–90 degrees latitude in the northern and southern latitudes.
- They blow from high-pressure areas of polar highs at the north and south poles.

### ★ Confusion Points

#### Equatorial Westerlies:

- The westerly winds sometimes develop within the equatorial trough when the **Intertropical Convergence Zone** is well north or south of the Equator.
- The north-easterly or south-easterly trade winds cross the Equator and, because of the **reversal of the Coriolis effect**, acquire a westerly component.
- The term is also applied to the westerlies that are present throughout most of the year in the eastern Indian Ocean.

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### 111. Answer: b

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is **President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court.**

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC): The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central recruiting agency in India.

- It is an independent constitutional body in the sense that it has been directly created by the Constitution.
- Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment, and removal of members along with the independence, powers, and functions of the UPSC.
- The tenure of Chairman as well as other members of UPSC is of 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier.

### ★ Important Points

Composition of UPSC:

- The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.
- The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- However, they can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the president.
- They can also be removed before the expiry of their term by the president in the manner provided in the Constitution.
- The President can remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC from the office under the following circumstances:
  - If he is adjudged an insolvent (that is, has gone bankrupt);
  - If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office ; or
  - If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.
- In addition to these, the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC for misbehavior.

Thus, the **member of UPSC can be removed from the office before the expiry of the term by the President.**

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## 112. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The vice president of India is the second-highest constitutional office in the government of India after the president.

- In accordance with Article 63 of the Constitution of India, the vice president discharges the functions of the president when a contingency arises due to the resignation, removal, death, impeachment, or the inability of the president to discharge their functions.

- They are also the ex officio chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament of India.

★ Important Points

List of Vice-Presidents of India:

| <i>Vice-President</i> | <i>Term of Office</i>           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| B. D. Jatti           | 31 August 1974 – 30 August 1979 |
| R. Venkataraman       | 31 August 1984 – 24 July 1987   |
| K. R. Narayanan       | 21 August 1992 – 24 July 1997   |
| Krishan Kant          | 21 August 1997 – 27 July 2002   |

Thus, the **correct answer is III, I, II, IV.**

113. **Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

The **vice-President** of India is the 2nd most important authoritative body after the President. As per Article 65 of the Indian Constitution, he is entitled to take important decisions in certain cases of contingency due to resignation, removal, death, impeachment, or the inability of the president to discharge his/her functions.

List of Vice-Presidents of India:

★ Important Points

| No. | Name                     | Took office      | Left office    |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1   | Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan | 13 May 1952      | 12 May 1957    |
|     |                          | 13 May 1957      | 12 May 1962    |
| 2   | Zakir Husain             | 13 May 1962      | 12 May 1967    |
| 3   | V. V. Giri               | 13 May 1967      | 3 May 1969     |
| 4   | Gopal Swarup Pathak      | 31 August 1969   | 30 August 1974 |
| 5   | B. D. Jatti              | 31 August 1974   | 30 August 1979 |
| 6   | Mohammad Hidayatullah    | 31 August 1979   | 30 August 1984 |
| 7   | R. Venkataraman          | 31 August 1984   | 24 July 1987   |
| 8   | Shankar Dayal Sharma     | 3 September 1987 | 24 July 1992   |
| 9   | K. R. Narayanan          | 21 August 1992   | 24 July 1997   |
| 10  | Krishan Kant             | 21 August 1997   | 27 July 2002   |
| 11  | Bhairon Singh Shekhawat  | 19 August 2002   | 21 July 2007   |
| 12  | Mohammad Hamid Ansari    | 11 August 2007   | 11 August 2012 |
|     |                          | 11 August 2012   | 11 August 2017 |
| 13  | Venkaiah Naidu           | 11 August 2017   | Incumbent      |

Thus, we can say that **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy was never Vice-President of India** .

114. Answer: d

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is option 1 i.e Bombay.

★ Key Points

- Bombay High Court's jurisdiction covers the states of Maharashtra and Goa and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu .
- Bombay High Court has the regional branches at Panaji , Aurangabad and Nagpur , as well as this high court, is well known for its contribution to Independent India as the first Chief Justice, the Attorney General & the Solicitor General were from this court only.
- Bombay High Court has a sanctioned strength of 94 Judges among which 71 are permanent and 23 are additional well as Bombay High court has its Original Jurisdiction in addition to its Appellate and the decisions of this court can only be appealed in Supreme Court.
- The Present Chief Justice of Bombay High Court is Hon'ble Justice Dipankar Datta who swore the oath on 28 th April 2020 and he was oathed by Present Governor of Maharashtra, Mr Bhagat Singh Koshiyari .

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115. **Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Article 275.

- **Article 275 -Grants from the union to the states.**
- Article 265 - No tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of law.
- Article 270 - Taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States.
- Article 280 - Finance commission.

★ **Additional Information**

- Finance commission is a constitutional body for the purpose of allocation of certain revenue resources between the Union and the State Governments.

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116. **Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Speaker of Lok Sabha.

- Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament .

### ★ Key Points

- Joint Sitting:
  - Article 108 deals with the Joint sitting of both House in certain cases
  - The President can summon Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for a joint sitting in case of disagreement between the two Houses in the following ways:
    - If, after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House.
    - The Bill is rejected by the other House.
    - The Houses have finally disagreed about the amendments to be made in the Bill.
    - More than six months have lapsed from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it.
  - The Speaker presides the joint sitting.
  - The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides over the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha in the absence of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha .

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117. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Article 169.

### ★ Key Points

- Article 169:-
  - Article 169 of the Constitution allows Parliament to either create or abolish a Council in a state "if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect .

- The resolution must be a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.
- India has a bicameral system i.e., two Houses of Parliament .
- At the state level, the equivalent of the Lok Sabha is the Vidhan Sabha or Legislative Assembly and that of the Rajya Sabha is the Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council.
- Article 169 provides for the creation and abolition of legislative councils in states.

### ★ Additional Information

- Article 168:-
  - It deals with the Constitution of Legislatures in States.
  - For every State, there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Jammu and Kashmir, two Houses .
  - In other States, one House .
  - Where there are two Houses of the Legislature of a State , one shall be known as the Legislative Council and the other as the Legislative Assembly, and where there is only one House, it shall be known as the Legislative Assembly .
- Article 170:-
  - It deals with the composition of the Legislative Assemblies .
  - Subject to the provisions of article 333 , the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than five hundred, and not less than sixty, members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.
  - For the purposes of clause (1) , each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.
- Article 171:-
  - It deals with the composition of the Legislative Councils .
  - The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one-third of the total number of

members in the Legislative Assembly of that State:

- Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.
- Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided in clause (3) .

---

**118. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

The **United Nations** is an international organization founded in 1945.

- Currently made up of **193 Member States** , the UN and its work are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.
- The UN has evolved over the years to keep pace with a rapidly changing world.
- But one thing has stayed the same: it remains the one place on Earth where all the world's nations can gather together, discuss common problems, and find shared solutions that benefit all of humanity.

Thus, the **number of members in the United Nations as of 01-03-2021 was 193.**

---

**119. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

The day was May 18 in the year 1974 . On this day, the Indian government conducted its first nuclear test in the deserts of Pokhran , Rajasthan making it a peaceful nuclear explosion.

- India's first successful nuclear test was performed here in 1974 .
- Nuclear reactors present here are the best in the world in terms of their safety level.
- It has a 1,080 MW capacity.
- It has six pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR) units .

- 'Smiling Buddha' (MEA designation: Pokhran-I) was the assigned code name of India's first successful nuclear bomb test.
- With Smiling Buddha, India became the world's sixth nuclear power after the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China to successfully test out a nuclear bomb.

Thus, **India conduct its first nuclear test in 1974.**

---

**120. Answer: c**

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Om Birla.

- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) MP Om Birla was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the 17th Lok Sabha.
- Om Birla, a two-time MP from Rajasthan's Kota, was elected after Prime Minister Narendra Modi proposed his name on Day 3 of the Lok Sabha session.

### ★ Additional Information

- Lok Sabha Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the lower house of the Parliament of India.
  - To date, 16 people have served as Lok Sabha Speaker.
  - The Speaker is the constitutional and ceremonial head of the House.
  - He is the principal spokesperson of the House.
  - The Speaker holds office from the date of her election till immediately before the first meeting of the Lok Sabha after the dissolution of the one to which he was elected.
- 

**121. Answer: a**

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **M3 = M1 + time deposits with the bank.**

### ★ Key Points

- The total stock of money in circulation among the public at a particular point of time is called money supply .
- Money supply, like money demand, is a stock variable.
  - A stock variable is a quantity that is measurable at a particular point in time.
- $M1 = CU + DD$ 
  - CU = currency (notes plus coins) held by the public.
  - DD = net demand deposits held by commercial banks.
  - The word 'net' implies that only deposits of the public held by the banks are to be included in the money supply.
  - The interbank deposits, which a commercial bank holds in other commercial banks, are not to be regarded as part of the money supply.
- $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks}$
- $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}$
- $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post Office savings organizations (excluding National Savings Certificates)}$ .

### ★ Additional Information

- RBI publishes figures for four alternative measures of money supply, viz. M1, M2, M3, and M4.
- M1 and M2 are known as narrow money .
- M3 and M4 are known as broad money .
- These measures are in decreasing order of liquidity .
  - M1 is the most liquid and easiest for transactions whereas M4 is the least liquid of all .
  - M3 is the most commonly used measure of the money supply. It is also known as aggregate monetary resources .

---

122. Answer: d

## Explanation:

### ★ Key Points

#### Population explosion:

- Population Explosion is a sudden, large increase in the size of a population.
- The major factors that are responsible for population explosion are illiteracy, reduced mortality, increased birth rate/fertility
- Improved medicare facility is one of the major causes of the population explosion.
- The most simple method to control population explosion is to encourage small families about different control measures such as contraceptives.
- Periodic abstinence is the natural measure for control.
- It refers to the rapid increase in the population of an area among human beings.
- Furthermore, it is a situation where the economy is not capable of coping with the increasing demand of its population.

#### Causes of population explosion:

- Falling Mortality Rate
- High birth rate
- The imbalance between births and deaths.
- Lack of Female Education
- Underutilized contraception

*Hence, the population explosion occurs due to High Birth Rates as well as Low Death rates.*

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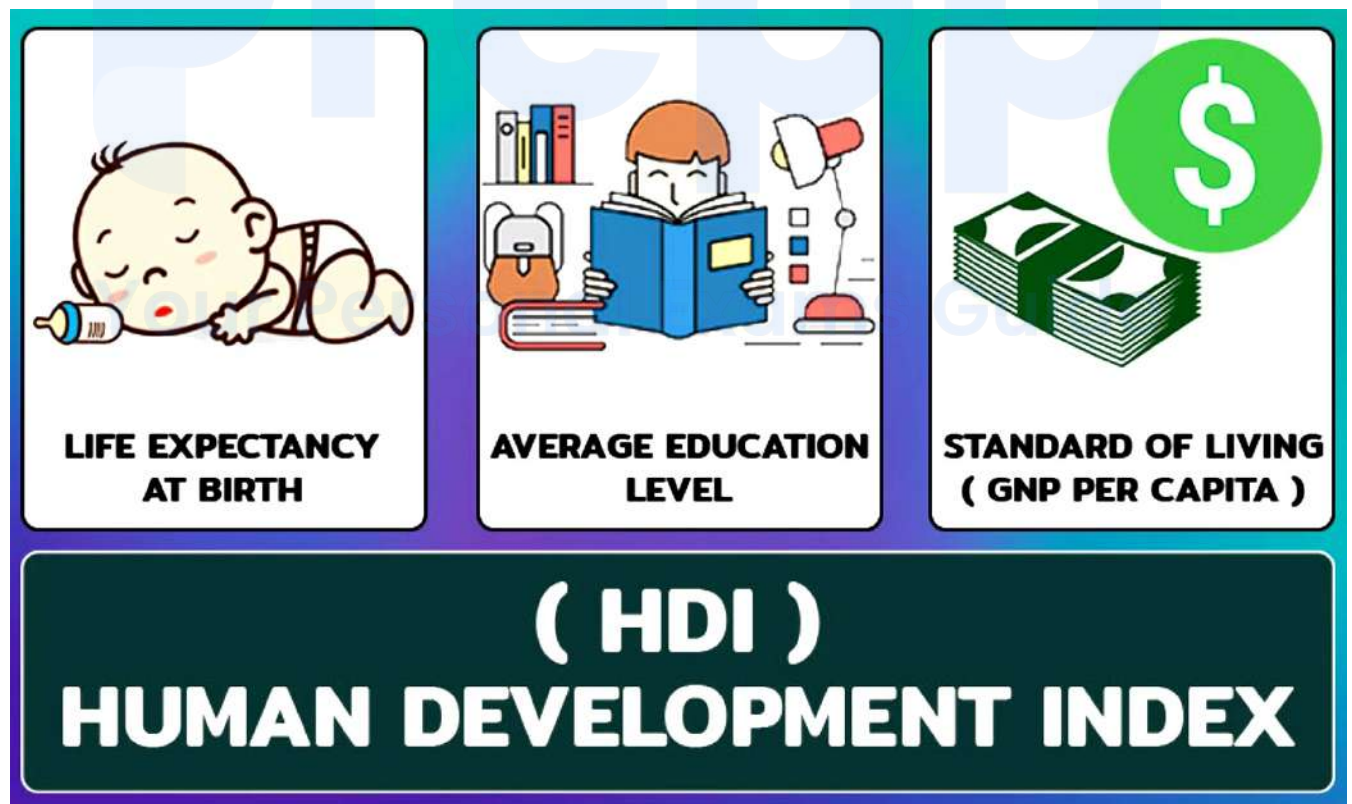
123. Answer: d

## Explanation:

### ★ Key Points

### Indicators of Human Development Index.

- HDI is an initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- The HDI was created to emphasize that people's social and economic factors should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.
- It was created by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq in 1990.
- HDI major indicators:
  - Health (Life expectancy at birth).
  - Education (Expected years of schooling).
  - Standard of living (Gross national income per capita).
- Human Development Index 2019:
  - 189 countries were covered.
  - Norway topped the list with a score of 0.954.
  - Niger was the lowest-ranked country with a score of 0.377.
  - India ranked 129 with a score of 0.647.



*Hence, the Birth rate is not an indicator of HDI.*

**124. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is 129 th.

- According to Human Development Index 2019, India ranks 129 th.

★ Additional Information

- Human Development Index (HDI) is a new way of measuring development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment, and income.
- Human Development Index is a relative measure of Human Development with emphasis on both social and economic indicators.
- HDI is a standard measurement for distinguishing whether the country is developed, developing, or an underdeveloped country.
- HDI was launched by Indian Economist Amartyasen and Pakistani Economist Mahbub-ul-Haq in 1990.
- First rank in Human Development Index 2019 – Norway.

★ Additional Information

- Out of 189 countries, India has ranked 131 on the Human Development Index 2020.
- It is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP ).
- Norway topped the index, followed by Ireland, Switzerland, Hong Kong and Iceland.
- Life expectancy of Indians at birth in 2019 was 69.7 years while Bangladesh has a life expectancy of 72.6 years and Pakistan 67.3 years, the 2020.

---

**125. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost is Equal to national income.

### ★ Key Points

The Net National Product (NNP) of an economy is the GNP after deducting the loss due to 'depreciation'. The formula to derive it may be written like:

- $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$  OR
- $NNP = GDP + \text{Income from Abroad} - \text{Depreciation}$ .

**NNP is the 'National Income' (NI) of an economy.** Though, the GDP, NDP and GNP, all are 'national income' they are not written with capitalized 'N' and 'I'.

- This is the purest form of the income of a nation.
- When we divide NNP by the total population of a nation we get the '**per capita income**' (PCI) of that nation.

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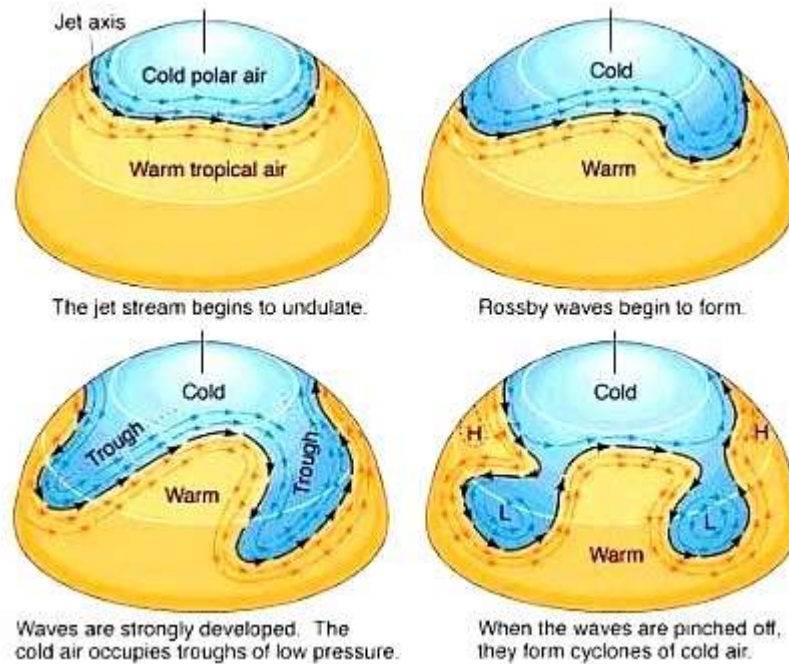
126. **Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

### ★ Key Points

Index cycle of Jet Stream:

- The meandering jet streams are called Rossby Waves.
- Rossby waves are natural phenomena in the atmosphere and oceans due to the rotation of the earth.
- In planetary atmospheres, they are due to the variation in the Coriolis effect (When temperature contrast is low, speed of jet stream is low, and Coriolis force is weak leading to meandering) with latitude.
- Rossby waves are formed when polar air moves toward the Equator while tropical air is moving poleward.
- The existence of these waves explains the low-pressure cells (cyclones) and high-pressure cells (anticyclones).



### Stages and their characteristics:

#### Stage 1:

- In a subpolar low-pressure belt, the cold air from poles and warm air from subtropics converge along a horizontal line
- Due to the great thermal contrast and differences in the physical properties, they don't mix up.
- A zone of the stationary situation is created between these 2 air masses

#### Stage 2:

- Cold polar air is pushed by the easterlies and warm air is pushed by westerlies.
- **The stationary situation is transformed into an oscillating wave. These are known as Rossby waves**

#### Stage 3:

- Cold and warm air further invades each other territory and waves further meander.
- Jet streams of high sinuosity develop and attain maturity

Stage 4:

- The cold air mass moves into warm air and latitudinal heat exchange occurs.
- The stationary front situation is reattained.

*Hence, the Rossby waves are related to the second stage of development of the Jet Stream.*

127. Answer: b

### Explanation:

The correct answer is Mahendragiri.

#### ★ Mistake Points

- Mahendragiri is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats which is situated in Paralakhemundi, Gajapati district. It is situated amongst the Eastern Ghats at an elevation of 1,501 metres.
- With a height of 1,690 metres, Jindhagada is the highest mountain in the Eastern Ghats, located in Araku, district Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

#### ★ Key Points

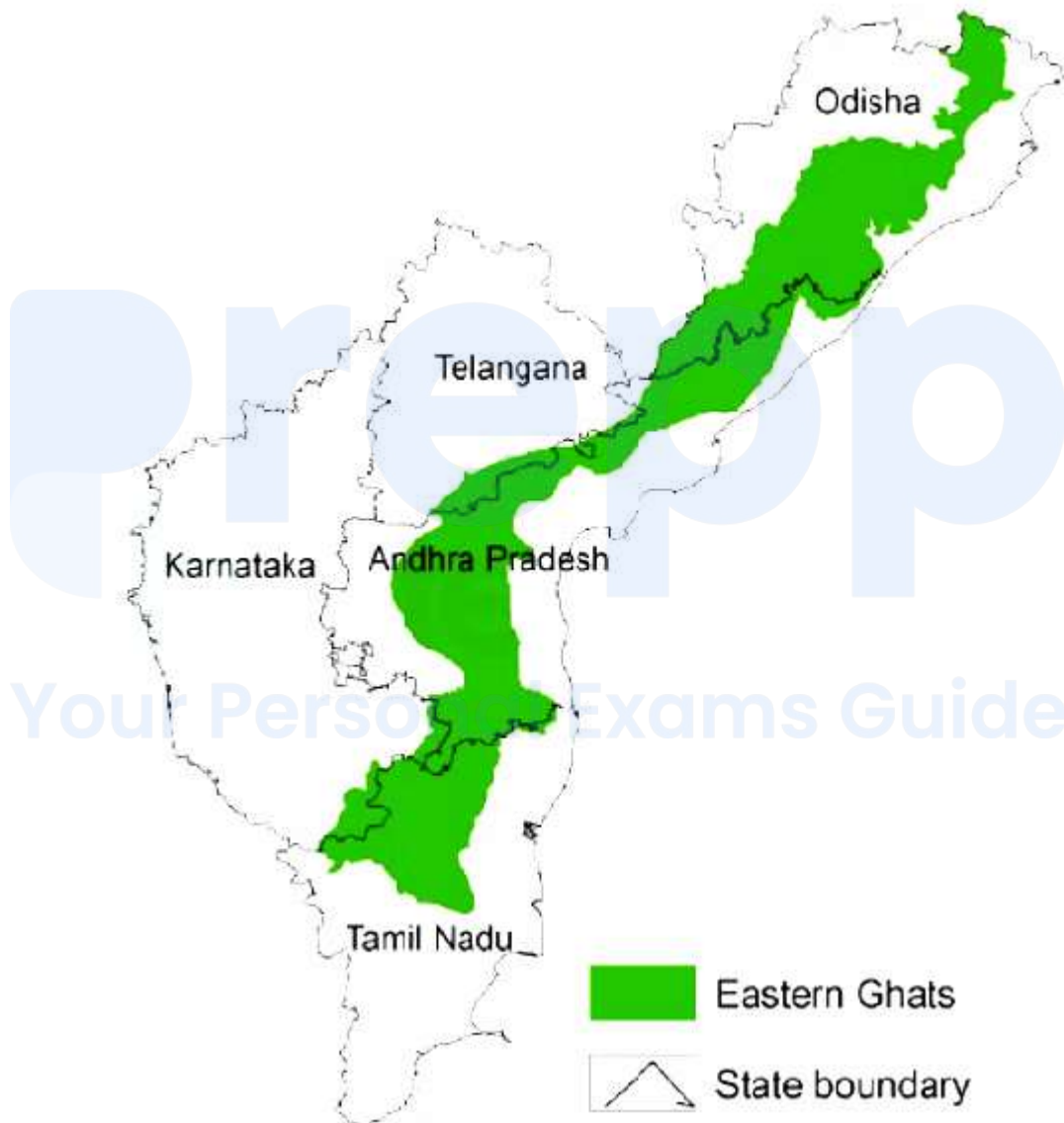
- Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.
- It is located in the district of Gajapati, Odisha.

#### ★ Important Points

Eastern Ghats:

- A discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal.
- They are eroded and cut through by the four major rivers of peninsular India, Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri.
- Some of the important ranges include the Shevaroy hills, Javadi hills, the Palconda range, the Nallamala hills, the Mahendragiri hills, etc.

- National Parks/Tiger Reserves that comes under the Eastern Ghats are:
  - Simlipal National Park, Odisha
  - Sunabeda Tiger Reserve, Odisha
  - Satkosia Tiger Reserve, Odisha
  - Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana
  - Sri Venkateswara National Park, Andhra Pradesh
  - Nagarjunsagar-Srisaillam Tiger Reserve, Andhra Pradesh.



★ Additional Information

- Anamudi is a mountain located in the Idukki districts of the Indian state of Kerala.

- It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and in South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres
- Kangchenjunga is the third highest mountain in the world.
  - It rises with an elevation of 8,586 m.
- Khasi Hills is a low mountain formation on the Shillong Plateau in the Meghalaya state of India.
  - The Khasi Hills are part of the Garo-Khasi-Jaintia range and connect with the Purvanchal Range and larger Patkai Range further east.

128. Answer: c

### Explanation:

*The dynamic concept of monsoon was proposed by Flohn.*

#### ★ Key Points

#### Dynamic concept of monsoon:

- It was propounded by Flohn, a German Meteorologist, in 1951.
- The theory was further enriched by the research works of Krishna Rao (1952).
- It is also known as the theory of shifting pressure and wind belts.
- According to Flohn, the monsoon is the result of the seasonal migration of planetary winds and pressure belts.
- The trade winds from both the hemispheres converge near the equator and form Inter-Tropical Convergence (ITC) zone.
- The northern and southern limits of ITC are known as NITC and SITC respectively.
- A narrow belt of doldrums lies in between NITC and SITC and is characterized by 'equatorial westerly's.

#### Main concept:

- During summer solstice, trade winds of southern hemisphere (south-east trade winds) extend and shift northward while during winter solstice trade

winds of northern hemisphere (northeast trade winds) extend and shift southward from their normal position.

- The south-east trades in association with equatorial westerly's produce south-west or summer monsoon around summer solstice when sun is overhead at tropic of Cancer. Similarly, around winter solstice when sun is overhead at tropic of Capricorn, north-east trades in association with equatorial westerly's produce north-west or winter monsoon.
- Thus, shifting position of pressure and wind belts due to dynamic motion of the earth is responsible for the origin of monsoon and reversal of wind patterns in the tropics.
- Obviously, the shifting of the ITCZ is responsible for the reorientation of pressure and wind conditions in tropics.

#### Criticism:

The apparent change in the position of sun causes northward southward shift of ITCZ. There is an associated change in the pressure conditions over land and sea in the tropical belt. The directional change of winds is more pronounced around Indian Ocean which has alternating distribution of land and sea. The theory has a scientific significance in explaining the origin of south-west and north-west monsoon in association with the movements of planetary trade winds. However, theory carries some limitations.

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129. Answer: c

#### Explanation:

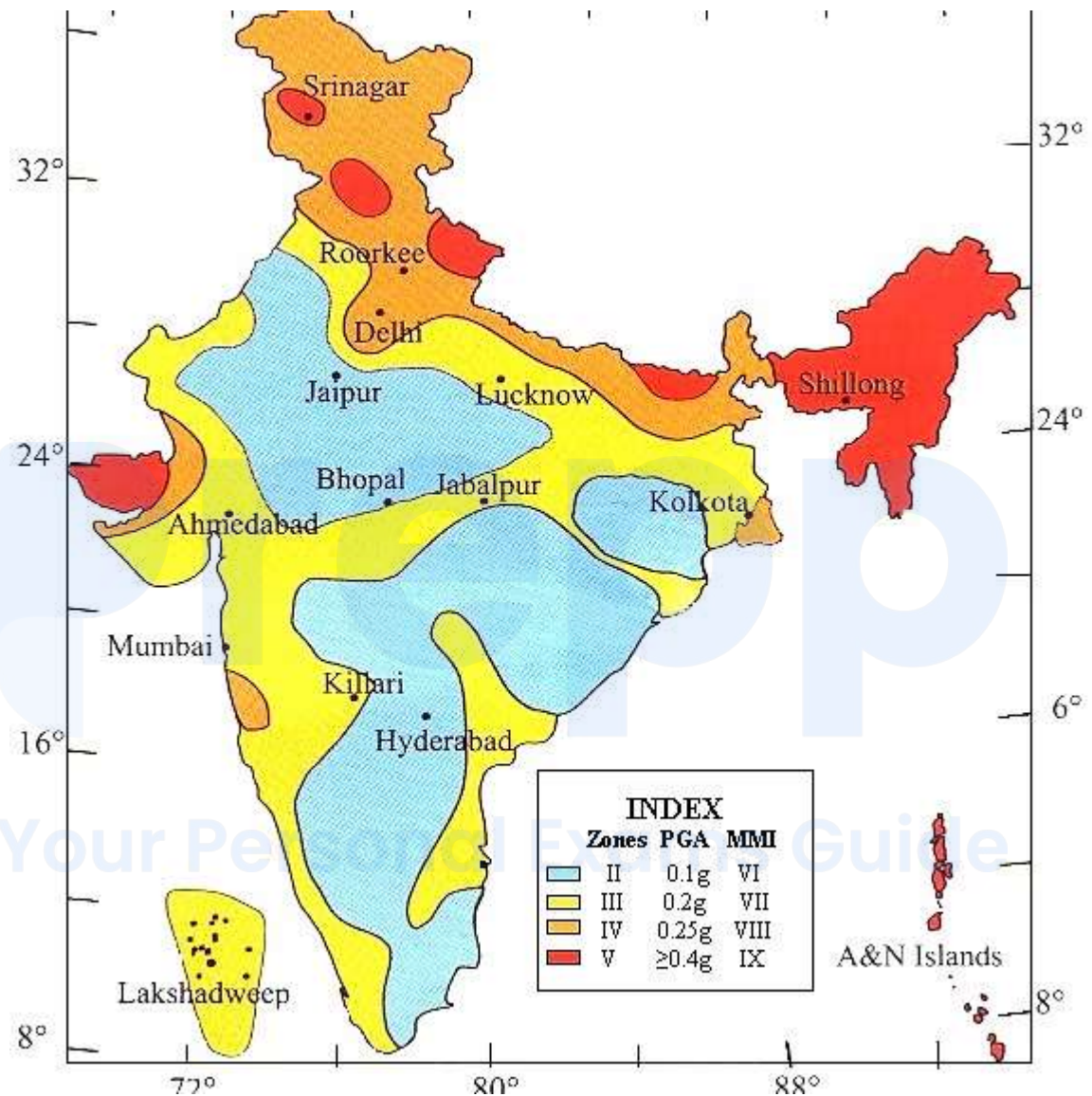
*The Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain region is most prone to earthquakes.*

#### ★ Key Points

#### Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain:

- The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is a high earthquake risk zone.
- It comes under Zone 5 covers the areas with the highest risks zone that suffers earthquakes of intensity MSK IX or greater.

- Experts warn that as many as a million deaths could be expected on the Ganges and Brahmaputra plain, as the southern flank of the Himalayas has not been active enough over past centuries to release the energy accumulated by the upward movement of the Indian plate.



130. Answer: d

Explanation:

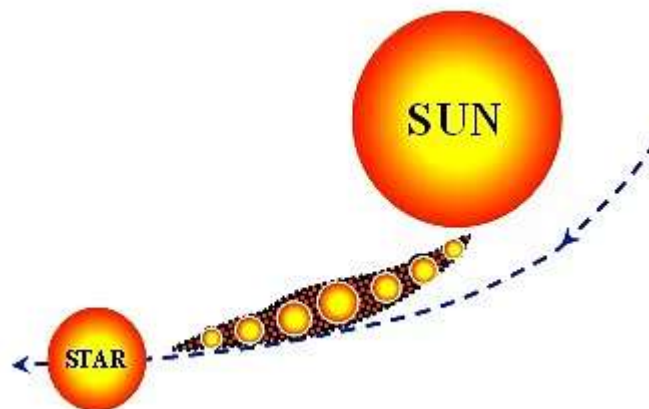
★ Key Points

### Planetesimal Hypothesis:

- It is also known as the Chamberlin–Moulton planetesimal hypothesis
- The theory was proposed in 1905 by geologist Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin and astronomer Forest Ray Moulton to describe the formation of the Solar System.
- The aim was to replace the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace.

### **Main Hypothesis:**

- They explained the planets of the Solar System are seen to arise from an encounter between the Sun and another star.
- In this scenario, the gravity of the passing star tears a succession of bolts from the solar surface.
- Bolts coming from the side nearer the star are thrown out to distances comparable with those of the giant planets, while those from the far side of the Sun are ejected less violently to the distances of the terrestrial planets.
- From the inner remains of these bolts formed the initial cores of the planets.
- The outer parts expanded and cooled into a huge swarm of solid particles spread out in a disk rotating about the Sun in a plane determined by the motion of the passing star.
- The cores gradually grew into planets by gathering in the planetesimals, most of the growth taking place in the outer parts of the Solar System where the material was more plentiful.



*Hence, it is clear that the 'Planetesimal Hypothesis' related to the origin of the earth was proposed by Chamberlin.*

★ Important Points

Various Concepts Regarding the Origin of Earth:

| Theory hypothesis            | Scientist/Philosopher  |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Gaseous Hypothesis           | Immanuel Kant          |
| Nebular hypothesis           | Laplace                |
| Planetesimal Hypothesis      | Chamberlin and Moulton |
| Tidal Hypothesis             | Jeans and Jefferys     |
| Binary star Hypothesis       | Russell                |
| Supernova Hypothesis         | Hoyle                  |
| Interstellar Dust Hypothesis | Otto Schmidt           |
| Big bang theory              | Georges Henri Lemaitre |

131. Answer: c

Explanation:

WTO is an organization for liberalizing trade. It's a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It's a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules.

★ Important Points

- TRIPS — **Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights**. The WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is the most comprehensive multilateral agreement on intellectual property (IP).
- The **Uruguay Round** was the 8th round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) conducted within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), spanning from 1986 to 1993 and embracing 123 countries as "contracting parties".

- The Round led to the creation of the World Trade Organization, with GATT remaining as an integral part of the WTO agreements.
- The **Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures** (TRIMS) recognizes that certain investment measures can restrict and distort trade.
  - It states that WTO members may not apply any measure that discriminates against foreign products or that leads to quantitative restrictions, both of which violate basic WTO principles.

Thus, we can say that **IDA is not related to WTO** as the International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries.

---

**132. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

Narasimhan Committee was related to Banking Structure Reforms.

- The Narasimham Committee was established in August 1991 under former RBI Governor M. Narasimham.
- The report of this committee had comprehensive recommendations for financial sector reforms including the banking sector and capital markets.
- Accordingly, the Government of India had appointed a nine-member committee.

---

**133. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

Economic Survey is published by the Ministry of Finance.

- Every year, before presenting the Union Budget, the Finance Ministry of India presents an Economic survey in Parliament.
- *The Economic Survey throws light on -*

- The performance on major development programs
  - Annual economic development
  - The policy initiatives took by the government
  - The prospects of the economy in the short to medium term
- 

**134. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

The **Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)** was one of the earliest attempts to measure national and international well-being using noneconomic social indicators.

- Though largely replaced by the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index (HDI), the conceptual process that lead to the development of the PQLI is highly instructive concerning the methodological dilemmas that confronted social index builders in the 1960s and 1970s.
- It was **developed for the Overseas Development Council in the mid-1970s by Morris David Morris**, as one of a number of measures created due to dissatisfaction with the use of GNP as an indicator of development.
- PQLI might be regarded as an improvement but shares the general problems of measuring the quality of life in a quantitative way.
- It has also been criticized because there is considerable overlap between infant mortality and life expectancy.

Thus, we can say that **the concept of 'PQLI' (Physical Quality of Life Index) was developed by Morris D. Morris**.

---

**135. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

Recently, the government accepted the 15 th Finance Commission 's recommendation to maintain the States' share in the divisible pool of taxes to 41% for the five-year period starting 2021-22.

### ★ Key Points

- Shri N.K. Singh is the Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission of India .
- The 15th Finance Commission on 16 November 2020 submitted to Prime Minister Narendra Modi its report on the ratio in which tax is to be divided between the Centre and states over the next five years. The report titled 'Finance Commission in COVID Times' was submitted to Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on the next day.
- The Commission submitted two reports – the first report consisted of recommendations for the financial year 2020-21 and the final with recommendations for 2021-26.
- The recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission for 2021-22 to 2025-26 have not been disclosed as it has not been tabled in Parliament.
- The Commission was asked to give its recommendations on wide-ranging issues. Apart from the vertical and horizontal tax devolution, local government grants, disaster management grants, it was also asked to examine and recommend performance incentives for States in many areas like the power sector, adoption of direct benefit transfer, solid waste management, etc.
- The Commission was also asked to examine whether a separate mechanism for funding of defense and internal security ought to be set up and if so, how such a mechanism could be operationalized.

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136. Answer: c

### Explanation:

The Correct Answer is 22.

- Public Accounts Committee:
  - The function of the committee is to examine the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India which are laid before the Parliament by the President.
  - At present the committee consists of 22 members; 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha.

- The members are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its members accordingly to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- The Chairman of the committee is selected from the Opposition and appointed by the Speaker.

### 137. Answer: c

#### Explanation:

Democracy word made from two words- *Demo* and *Kratos* .

- *Demo* means people and *Kratos* means power.
- Therefore, supreme power lies with the people.
- So word democracy means people's power and government in which the power is vested into the hands of people is known as democratic government.

#### ★ Important Points

Famous thinkers like Rousseau, John Locke, Barker, Laski, etc are the main supporters of democracy and they presented the different forms of it.

- According to **Lord Bryce** , democracy is a form of government in which the ruling power of the state is vested not in a particular class or class but in the members of the community as a whole.
- According to Prof. **Selley** , democracy is a government in which everyone has a share.

Thus, we can conclude that **Selley** believed that *“Democracy is the Government in which every person participates equally”*.

#### ★ Additional Information

- **V. Dicey** , was a British Whig jurist and constitutional theorist. He is most widely known as **the author of Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution (1885)**. The principles it expounds on are considered part of the uncoded British constitution.

138. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

*The Preamble in its present form reads:*

"We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute

India into a SOVEREIGN **SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC**

REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION".

Thus, we can conclude that the word **Federal** is not vested in the Indian Constitution .

139. Answer: c

**Explanation:**

All executive actions are taken in the name of the president of the Government of India . He is the executive head of the union. The powers which lie in the hands of the president are either exercised by him directly or through officers subordinate to him.

### ★ Important Points

The President of India is impeached under Articles:

- Article 56 :Term of office of President.
  - The President is elected after every 5 years but in between if the President desires he can give his resignation to the Vice-President and till the new President is appointed the Vice-President will act as President.
  - The new President must be appointed within 6 months period.
  - The President can be removed from office by impeachment on the ground of violation of the Constitution of India.
  - The President can stay in his office until the new President is not elected or he/she is not removed by impeachment.
- Article 61 deals with the procedure for the impeachment of the President .
  - When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.
  - The proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution,
  - Such a resolution cannot be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of that House.
  - If as a result of the investigation a resolution is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House by which the charge was investigated or caused to be investigated, declaring that the charge preferred against the President has been sustained, such resolution shall have the effect of removing the President from his office as from the date on which the resolution is so passed.

Thus, we can say that the **President of India is impeached under Article 56 and Article 61 of the Constitution .**

140. Answer: d

Explanation:

**Zero Hour** is an **Indian parliamentary innovation** . It is not mentioned in the parliamentary rules book.

- Under this, MPs can raise matters without any prior notice.
- The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (i.e. regular business of the House) is taken up.
  - In other words, the time gap between the question hour and the agenda is known as zero hours.

Thus, we can say that **Zero hours parliamentary arrangement is given by India.**

---

**141. Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

A preamble is an introductory document of the constitution of India which lays down the objectives, fundamentals, and philosophy of the constitution.

★ **Important Points**

- On 22 January 1947, the **Constituent Assembly adopted the ideals behind the Preamble of Indian Constitution laid by Jawaharlal Nehru's Objectives Resolution.**
- **The Preamble declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.**
- Its objectives are to **secure justice, liberty, equality, promote fraternity, maintain the unity and integrity of the nation.**
- It was finally **adopted on 26 November 1949.**
- The status of the Preamble was altered due to the Berubari case.
- Through the **Berubari case** , the **Supreme Court of India has envisaged that "Preamble is the key to open the mind of the makers" but it is not a part of the Constitution of India.**
- It was concluded through this case **that the preamble is not enforceable in a court of law.**

Thus, we can conclude that in the Berubari case the Supreme Court stated Preamble is the key to the mind of the Constitution makers.

★ Additional Information

- The Berubari case is related to the division of India and Pakistan where the place Berubari was awarded to India but Radcliffe failed to mention it in the written text.
- Later it led to **the conflict of ownership between India and Pakistan.**

142. Answer: b

**Explanation:**

A Constitutional Amendment Act is a process of making modifications to the fundamental laws or duties of the constitution.

★ Important Points

- The **86th Constitutional Amendment Act** provided the **Right to Education as a fundamental right in part III of the Constitution** in 2002.
- This **act was inserted in Article 21A** that **made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6 to 14 years**.
- In addition, this act **amended article 51A** where it inserted a **fundamental duty on each and every parent or guardian**.
- A **clause was added to Article 51A** that states "**who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.**"

Hence, we can conclude that the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act added the duty to parents and guardians to provide educational opportunities to their children between 6 to 14 years.

★ Additional Information

- **Article 21A provides free and compulsory education of all children of all children between 6 to 14.**

- **Article 51A of the Indian Constitution states the fundamental duties to be followed by the citizens of India.**
- 

**143. Answer: c**

### **Explanation:**

The Flag Code of India is a compilation of laws, guidelines, and instructions governing the display of the National Flag of India.

#### **★ Important Points**

- The **Flag Code of India** is in effect from **26 January 2002**.
- It gives **permission to display the tricolor** as long as it maintains the honor of the flag .
- It **modified the existing Flag Code of India** and enhanced the existing laws and practices.
- The Flag Code of India of 2002 has been **divided into 3 parts**.
- **Part I describes the general instructions of the National Flag .**
- **Part II deals with the display of the National Flag by the public, private organizations, educational institutions, etc.**
- And **part III contains a display of the flag by central and state governments.**

Hence, we can conclude that the Flag Code of India is effective from 26 January 2002.

#### **★ Additional Information**

- According to the Flag Code of India, **the tricolor cannot be used for any commercial purposes.**
  - **It should not be used for any fest or decoration.**
  - The state and central government should **use only that flag that meets the given specification laid down.**
-

144. Answer: a

### Explanation:

The Hindi version of "Jana-Gana-Mana" was adopted as the National Anthem on 24th January 1950.

#### ★ Important Points

- The national anthem, "Jana-Gana-Mana" was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Initially, it was composed as 'Bharato Bhagyo Bidhata' in Bengali .
- It was published in the **Tatwobodhini Patrika** in January 1912 which was the official publication of the Brahmo Samaj.
- The first stanza of 'Bharato Bhagyo Bidhata' was adopted as the National Anthem on 24th January 1950 by the Constituent Assembly of India.
- It was first sung at the Calcutta Session of the National Congress on 27th December 1911 .

Thus, we can conclude that the Hindi version of Jana Gana Mana was adopted as the National Anthem on 24th January 1950 by the Constituent Assembly of India.

#### ★ Additional Information

- The song was selected as the national anthem by **Subhas Chandra Bose**.
- It was translated into English by Rabindranath Tagore on 28th February 1919.

145. Answer: d

### Explanation:

The correct answer is The Prime Minister.

#### ★ Key Points

- The Inter-State Council is a constitutional body set up on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India.

#### ★ Important Points

- Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Inter-state Council.
- Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of the Council.
- Five Ministers of Cabinet rank nominated by the Chairman of the Council are permanent invitees to the Council.
- The Inter-State Council is assisted by the Secretariat, which is headed by a Secretary to the Government of India.

#### ★ Additional Information

- Inter-State Council is a recommendatory body and it investigates and discusses such subjects, in which some or all of the States of the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.
- It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interests to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

146. Answer: b

#### Explanation:

Central Statistical Organization computes the national income in India.

#### ★ Important Points

- National income is the **sum total value of goods and services manufactured by the residents of the country within the domestic and international boundaries per year.**

- It is important for **setting economic policy, inflation and deflation gaps, preparation of Budget, defence and development, etc**
- It is an important **indicator of a kingdom.**

Hence, we can conclude that Central Statistical Organisation computes national income.

★ **Additional Information**

- The national income of the country was first estimated by **Dadabhai Naoroji.**
- It is calculated by **income method, value-added method, and expenditure method .**

---

**147. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

**The percentage of small and marginal farmers in India is 85%.**

- According to the agriculture census of **2015–2016** the majority of land holdings in **India is 85%.**
- Uttar Pradesh accounts for the largest number of landholdings in this sector.
- **Bihar ranks the seconds and Maharashtra the third.**
- **Women farmers** are managing the land at high numbers.

---

**148. Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

**Stagflation is a situation in which the economy faces inflation and a high rate of unemployment.**

- Stagflation result in **high inflation, stagnation, and unemployment.**
- It creates an event of **high price and no economic growth .**
- As a result, it rises **to lack of employment .**

- The causes of stagflation are **reduced consumption, volatile oil, unemployment, inflation** , etc.

---

**149. Answer: b**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Current Account Deficit + Fiscal Deficit.

★ Key Points

- The twin deficit, or double deficit, occurs when a nation has both a current account deficit and a fiscal deficit.
- This means the country's economy is importing more than it is exporting, and the country's government is spending more money than it is generating.
- Fiscal Deficit – The fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts.
- As per the technical definition – Fiscal deficit = Budgetary Deficit + Borrowings and other liabilities of the government.
- Current Account Deficit – The current account measures the flow of goods, services, and investment into and out of the country.
- There is a deficit in current account if the value of goods and services imported exceeds the value of those exported.

---

**150. Answer: d**

**Explanation:**

Laissez-faire is the belief that economies and businesses function best when there is no interference by the government.

- It comes from the French, meaning to leave alone or to allow to do .
- It is the guiding principle of capitalism and a free market economy.

- The underlying beliefs that make up the fundamentals of laissez-faire economics include the idea that economic competition constitutes a "natural order" that rules the world.
- Because this natural self-regulation is the best type of regulation, laissez-faire economists argue that **there is no need for business and industrial affairs to be complicated by government intervention.**
- As a result, they oppose any sort of federal involvement in the economy, which includes any type of legislation or oversight; they are against minimum wages, duties, trade restrictions, and corporate taxes.
- In fact, laissez-faire economists see such taxes as a penalty for production

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