

QUIZ COMPILATIONS – OCTOBER PART 2

Q1. With respect to **PM CARES for Children Scheme**, consider the following scheme.

1. Ministry of Women and Child Development shall be the nodal Ministry for execution of the scheme at the central level.
2. Each eligible child will be enrolled as a beneficiary under Ayushman Bharat Scheme (PM-JAY).
3. Besides Pre-school & School Education, assistance for higher education will also be provided to children.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

All those children who lost both parents or the surviving parent or legal guardian/adoptive parents/single adoptive parent due to the COVID-19 pandemic starting from 11 March 2020 (the date on which WHO declared COVID-19 as pandemic) till 31 December 2021 **are eligible to avail the benefits of the scheme.**

Second statement is correct:

Health Insurance:

Each child will be enrolled as a beneficiary under Ayushman Bharat Scheme (PM-JAY) with a health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Benefit cover available to children under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri-Jan Arogya Yojana

Key Features of PM-JAY

- PM-JAY provides a cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization, across public and private empanelled hospitals in India.
- In case of child identified for support under PM CARES for Children, he/she shall be entitled to the cover of Rs. 5 lakh.

First statement is correct.

Ministry of Women and Child Development shall be the nodal Ministry for execution of the scheme at the central level. Department of the State/UT government dealing with the Juvenile Justice set up in the State shall be the nodal agency at State level. The District Magistrates shall be the nodal authority at District level for execution of the scheme.

Third statement is correct:

The scheme provides support for education and health and will create a corpus of Rs 10 lakh for each child when he or she reaches 18 years of age. This corpus will be used to give a monthly

financial support/ stipend from 18 years of age, for the next 5 years to take care of his or her personal requirements **during the period of higher education** and on reaching the age of 23 years, he or she will get the corpus amount as one lump-sum for personal and professional use.

Assistance for Higher Education:

For higher education, assistance will be provided to the child for obtaining education loan for Professional courses /Higher Education in India. Interest for education loan will be paid from PM-CARES for Children Scheme if the child is unable to avail interest exemption under existent schemes.

Q2. **Hangul Population** can be mostly seen in India in:

- a. Valmiki National Park
- b. Mouling National Park
- c. Dachigam National Park
- d. Bandipur National Park

Solution: c

Explanation:

~~✗~~ **Hangul population increases marginally in latest census**

by Sneha Mahale on 18 October 2021

In March 2021, a census conducted in Kashmir to estimate the population of the hangul (Kashmir stag), showed encouraging initial findings. According to the Department of Wildlife Protection, the population of the critically endangered species has registered a marginal increase in the Kashmir Valley. It is now 261, compared to 237 recorded in 2019. The small upward trend began in 2015, when the Hangul population was 186 and then rose to 197 in 2017.

Dachigam National Park is the answer to it. It is in Jammu and Kashmir.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding **Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC)**.

1. It is a voluntary partnership of national and local governments, inter-governmental organisations for zero-emission in construction sector.
2. GRIHA council - green rating for integrated habitat assessment of India is a member of this alliance.
3. It is hosted by UNFCCC Secretariat.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: c

Explanation:






News:

2021 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction recently published by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)-hosted Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC).

First and second are correct.

Launched at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21), the **Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC)** is a voluntary partnership of national and local governments, inter-governmental organisations, businesses, associations, networks and think tanks committed to a common vision: **A zero-emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector.**

From India, these are the participating members:

 GRIHA Council – Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment	 Housing and Urban Development Corporation – HUDCO (Government of India Enterprise)	 NEEF National Ecology and Environment Foundation, India	 Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation
 THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)			

It is hosted by UNEP. Third statement is incorrect.

Geographical coverage	Global
Name of lead organisation	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Type of lead organisation	International organisation
Location/Nationality of lead organisation	France

Q4. Consider the following Pairs.

Conventions/Protocols	Related to
1. Stockholm	Persistent Organic Pollutants
2. Cartagena	Advance Informed Agreement procedures for transfer of Living Modified Organisms

3. Basel	Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade
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Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: a

Explanations:

Conventions/Protocols	Related to
1. Stockholm	Persistent Organic Pollutants
2. Cartagena	Advance Informed Agreement procedures for transfer of Living Modified Organisms
3. Rotterdam	Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade
4. Basel	Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Q5. Consider the following capitals.

- 1. Jerusalem (Israel)
- 2. Ankara (Turkey)
- 3. Damascus (Syria)

Arrange the above capitals from **North to South**.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

To make you clearer, we will provide you latitudes also (approx. only).

Ankara- 39.9334° N

Damascus- 33.51-degree N

Jerusalem-31.76-degree N



Q6. Vaibhashika and Sautrantika belongs to which sect?

- a. Jainism
- b. Buddhism
- c. Vaishnavism
- d. Shaivism

Solution: b

Explanation:

Hinayana was later divided into two sects i.e., Vaibhashika and Sautrantika.

There are four principal Buddhist philosophical schools that together create the four pillars of Buddhist doctrine. These are known as the (1) Vaibhashika, (1) Sautrantika, (3) Cittamatra [Mind Only], and (4) Madhyamaka schools.

The Vaibhashikas believe that relative truth is that which can be broken down into parts, whereas ultimate truth is indivisible.

The Sautrantikas accept the selflessness of persons but not the selflessness of phenomena.

The Cittamatrins accept the selflessness of both self and phenomena, but believe in the true existence of mind.

Finally, the Madhyamikas claim that things appear to be real and substantial but are actually without inherent true existence.

Q7. With reference to the Mathura School of sculpture, consider the following statements:

1. It was influenced by Buddhism alone.

2. The sculptures were made using spotted red sandstone.
3. It was patronized by the Kushanas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 2 and 3 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: a

Explanation:

Mathura School of Art flourished mainly during the reign of Kushana emperor Kanishka. Mathura School had developed indigenously. The Mathura school images include those of Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Vishnu, Shiva, Yakshas, Yakshini, Jinas etc. representing religious zeal of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism. **So, statement (1) is not correct.**

Images of Vaishnava (mainly Vishnu and his various forms) and Shaiva (mainly the *lingas* and *mukhalingas*) faiths are also found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in large numbers. It may be noted that the images of Vishnu and Shiva are represented by their *ayudhas* (weapons). There is boldness in carving the large images, the volume of the images is projected out of the picture plane, the faces are round and smiling, heaviness in the sculptural volume is reduced to relaxed flesh. The garments of the body are clearly visible and they cover the left shoulder. Images of the Buddha, Yakshas, Yakshinis,

The ingredients used in sculptures of Mathura school were made up of spotted red sandstone. **So, statement (2) is correct.**

During the first century AD, Gandhara and Mathura school of Art flourished mainly during the reign of Kushana emperor Kanishka. **So, statement (3) is correct.**

Hence, the correct answer is a.

Q8. Consider the following bodies.

1. Municipalities
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Legislative Council
4. Lok Sabha

Which of the above bodies has/have the provision of **reservation of seats for SC/ST?**

- a. 2, 3 and 4 only
- b. 4 only
- c. 1, 3 and 4 only

d. 1 and 4 only

Solution: d

Explanation:

Article 334 provides that seats should be reserved for SC/STs in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas. This same article also ensures that Anglo-Indians too get representation in these bodies.

334. ³ [Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after certain period].— Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Constitution relating to—

(a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; and

There's no reservation for Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Council.

In Panchayats and Municipalities, there is a provision for reservation of SC/ST. See below for Municipalities.

243T. Reservation of seats.—(1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Municipality and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Municipality as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Municipal area or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality.

Q9. Consider the following statements.

1. International Criminal Court is an agency of United Nations established to investigate individuals accused of crimes of genocide, war crimes, etc.
2. India has neither signed nor ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanations:

THE FIRST STATEMENT WILL CREATE PROBLEM ONLY IF YOU DON'T KNOW IT IS UN AGENCY OR NOT.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) investigates and, where warranted, tries **individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern** to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an independent judicial body with jurisdiction over persons charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

- **International Criminal Court** website
- Located in The Hague, The Netherlands
- Governed by the Rome Statute (A/CONF.183/9)
 - adopted by the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998
 - entered into force on 1 July 2002
 - current status available in UN Treaty Collection

The ICC is not part of the UN

- The Court was established by the Rome Statute. This treaty was negotiated within the UN; however, it created an independent judicial body distinct from the UN.
- The Rome Statute was the outcome of a long process of consideration of the question of international criminal law within the UN.

Q10. Consider the following statements.

1. The procedure for the impeachment of President is mentioned in the Constitution.
2. The proposal to impeach the President shall be preferred in House only after it is signed by not less than one-fourth of total member of the House.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

Do remember, for SC judge, it is not mentioned in the Constitution.

We will refer here article number 61. Read the articles below before proceeding to next question. **Both the statements are correct.**

61. Procedure for impeachment of the President.—(1) When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

(2) No such charge shall be preferred unless—

(a) 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, and

(b) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

(3) When a charge has been so preferred by either House of Parliament, the other House shall investigate the charge or cause the charge to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

(4) 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.

Q11. Consider the following pairs.

1. Seemanchal Region: north eastern part of Andhra Pradesh
2. Ken-Betwa Link Project: Bundelkhand region

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanation:

We will cover all important region in Daily Quizzes and Test Series together. These are very important questions. It's taking lot of time to find good map so that you people remember well.

AAp log bhi ache se map ko yaad rakho. Kahi na khi it will help directly or indirectly (Please carefully read map, it will help you in exam directly or indirectly to reach right answer).

Seemanchal at a glance

The region comprising 4 Lok Sabha seats have a substantial Muslim population



Q12. Consider the following statements.

1. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution popularly known as the 'Anti-Defection law' seeks to disqualify only elected members of Parliament and State Assembly.
2. Voluntarily giving up membership of party is a ground for member to be disqualified under tenth schedule.
3. Presiding Officer give up membership of his/her ruling party while deciding a case of anti-defection.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Constitution doesn't define the term 'defection' but it provides certain grounds under which a legislator may be disqualified:

- **Voluntarily giving up membership of party. Second statement is correct.**
- Voting or abstaining from voting in the House, contrary to any direction issued by his political party
- Independent Member joins any party.
- **Nominated Members join 6 months after taking the oath to become a legislator. First statement is incorrect. Only elected members are wrong.**

The biggest criticism that can be leveled against the law is the fact that since the authority to decide defection pleas rests with the Presiding Officer of the House, i.e. the Speaker/Chairman, who is invariably from the ruling party in power, the decisions on disqualification pleas are not free from bias. **The post of the Presiding Officer is put into a spot because the Indian Constitution doesn't require that the Speaker give up membership of his/her ruling party.** This raises questions over potential bias in the decisions taken on disqualification pleas. **Third statement is incorrect.**

Q13. 'Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance' convened by:

- United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFCCC Secretariat
- World Economic Forum
- UNDP Secretariat

Solution: a

Explanation:

Its UNEP.

The **members of the Alliance** commit to transitioning their investment portfolios to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 consistent with a maximum temperature rise of 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperatures, taking into account the best available scientific knowledge including the findings of the IPCC, and regularly reporting on progress, including establishing intermediate targets every five years in line with Paris Agreement.

Geographical coverage	Global ✓
Name of lead organisation	UNEP's Finance Initiative and the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) ✓
Type of lead organisation	Financial institution ✓
Location/Nationality of lead organisation	France ✓

Q14. The “Great Channel in the Indian Ocean” separates:

- Great Nicobar Island of India and Indonesia.
- Maldives and Seychelles
- Sumatra and Java of Indonesia
- Australia and New Zealand

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Great Channel in the Indian Ocean separates Great Nicobar Island of India and Aceh Province of Indonesia. The Great Channel is located at six degrees north of equator and is popularly referred to as the ‘Six Degree Channel’. The width of the Great Channel is 163 Km (88 nautical miles) between Indira Point in Great Nicobar and Rondo Island of Indonesia’s Aceh Province. A deep and clear channel, it is suitable for navigation by large merchant vessels.



Q15. Which of the following is/are included under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL), as notified by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- All farmers in India
- Self Help Groups
- Persons with disabilities
- Minority communities as may be notified by Government of India from time to time.
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Select the correct code.

- a. 1, 2 and 3 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d. 2, 3 and 5 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

Weaker section category loans come under Prior Sector Lending.

Priority sector loans to the following borrowers will be considered as lending under Weaker Sections category:

(i)	Small and Marginal Farmers
(ii)	Artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit limits do not exceed ₹1 lakh
(iii)	Beneficiaries under Government Sponsored Schemes such as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)
(iv)	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(v)	Beneficiaries of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme
(vi)	Self Help Groups
(vii)	Distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders
(viii)	Distressed persons other than farmers, with loan amount not exceeding ₹1 lakh per borrower to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders
(ix)	Individual women beneficiaries up to ₹1 lakh per borrower (For UCBs, existing loans to women will continue to be classified under weaker sections till their maturity/repayment.)
(x)	Persons with disabilities
(xi)	Minority communities as may be notified by Government of India from time to time.

Farmers with landholding of up to 1 hectare (Marginal Farmers).

Farmers with a landholding of more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares (Small Farmers).

Q16. Consider the following statements about Mauryan Empire.

1. Except North-Western part, entire India came under rule of Mauryan Empire.
2. The Empire expanded into the southern Indian subcontinent under the rule of Chandra Gupta Maurya.
3. Mauryan Dynasty was replaced by Sunga Dynasty.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

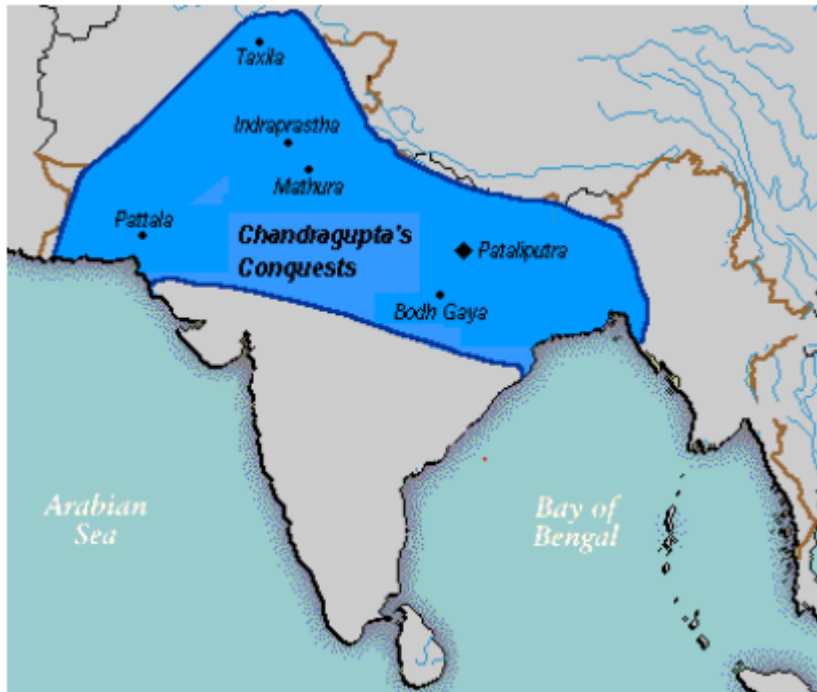
- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 2 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

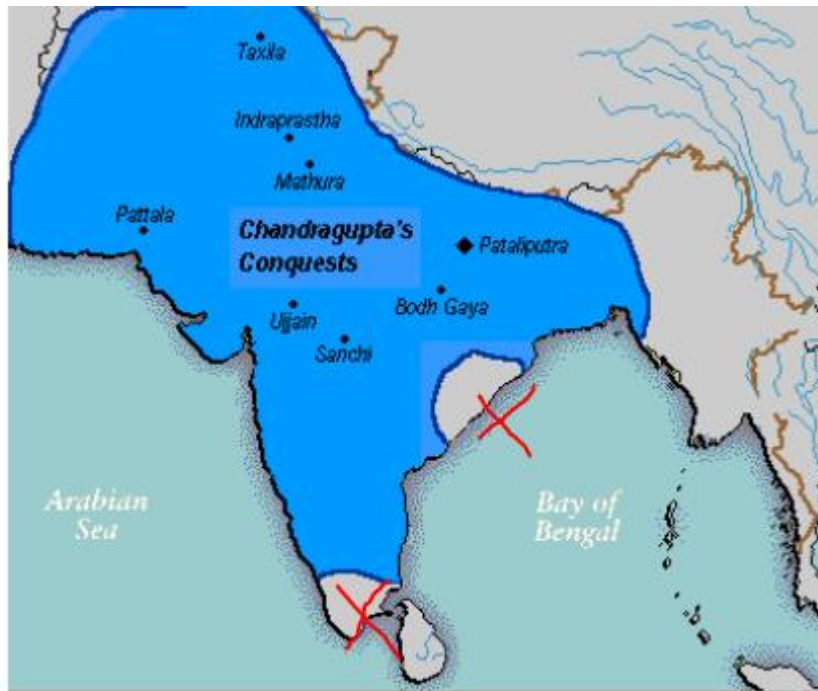
The Empire was founded in 322 BCE by Chandragupta Maurya, who had overthrown the Nanda Dynasty, and rapidly expanded his power, with Chanakya's help, **westward across central and western India**. His expansion took advantage of the disruptions of local powers in the wake of the withdrawal westward by Alexander the Great's armies. By 316 BCE, the empire had fully occupied Northwestern India, defeating and conquering the satraps left by Alexander.



Second statement is incorrect.

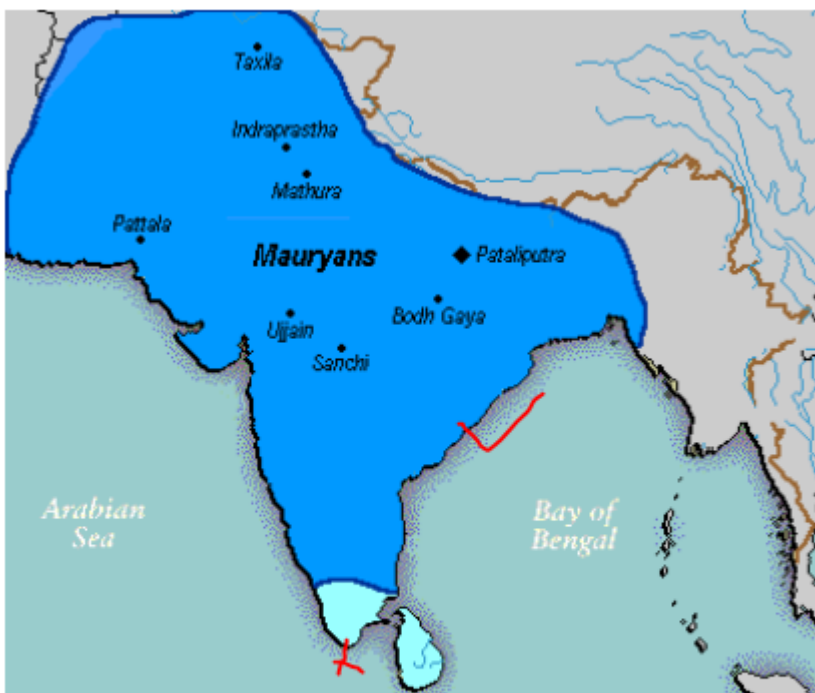
Southern Expedition Was started by Bindusara and Ashoka the Great.

During his reign, Bindusara expanded the Maurya Empire southward. He brought 16 states under the Maurya Empire and thus conquered almost all of the Indian peninsula. Bindusara ignored the friendly Dravidian kingdoms of the Cholas, the Pandyas, and Cheras. **Apart from these southern states, Kalinga (modern-day Odisha) was the only kingdom in India independent from Bindusara's empire.**



The Maurya Empire c. 290 BCE: Bindusara (ruler 298-272 BCE) extended the borders of the empire southward into the Deccan Plateau c. 290 BCE.

Then came Ashoka and took Kalinga.



Extent of the Maurya Empire at its height in 265 BCE: Ashoka the Great extended into Kalinga during the Kalinga War c. 265 BCE, and established superiority over the southern kingdoms.

Third statement is correct:

✓ After the death of Asoka, his successors were not able to keep the vast Mauryan Empire intact. The provinces started declaring their independence. The northwest India slipped out of the control of the Mauryas and a series of foreign invasions affected this region. Kalinga declared its independence and in the further south the Satavahanas established their independent rule. As a result, the Mauryan rule was confined to the Gangetic valley and it was soon replaced by the Sunga dynasty.

Sungas

The founder of the Sunga dynasty was Pushyamitra Sunga, who was the commander-in-chief under the Mauryas. He assassinated the last Mauryan ruler and usurped the throne. The most important challenge to the Sunga rule was to protect north India against the invasions of the Bactrian Greeks from the northwest.

Q17. Consider the following statements regarding Bioremediation.

1. It is a waste management technique that includes the use of living organisms to eradicate pollutants from a contaminated site.
2. Bioremediation techniques can be categorized as: ex situ or in situ.
3. Some highly chlorinated contaminants and high molecular weight compounds can be treated completely by bioremediation using microorganisms.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: a

Explanation:

First and Second statement is correct.

Environmental pollution has been on the rise in the past few decades owing to increased human activities on energy reservoirs, unsafe agricultural practices and rapid industrialization. Amongst the pollutants that are of environmental and public health concerns due to their toxicities are: heavy metals, nuclear wastes, pesticides, greenhouse gases, and hydrocarbons. **Remediation of polluted sites using microbial process (bioremediation)** has proven effective and reliable due to its eco-friendly features. **Bioremediation can either be carried out ex situ or in situ**, depending on several factors, which include but not limited to cost, site characteristics, type and concentration of pollutants.

Ex situ bioremediation techniques

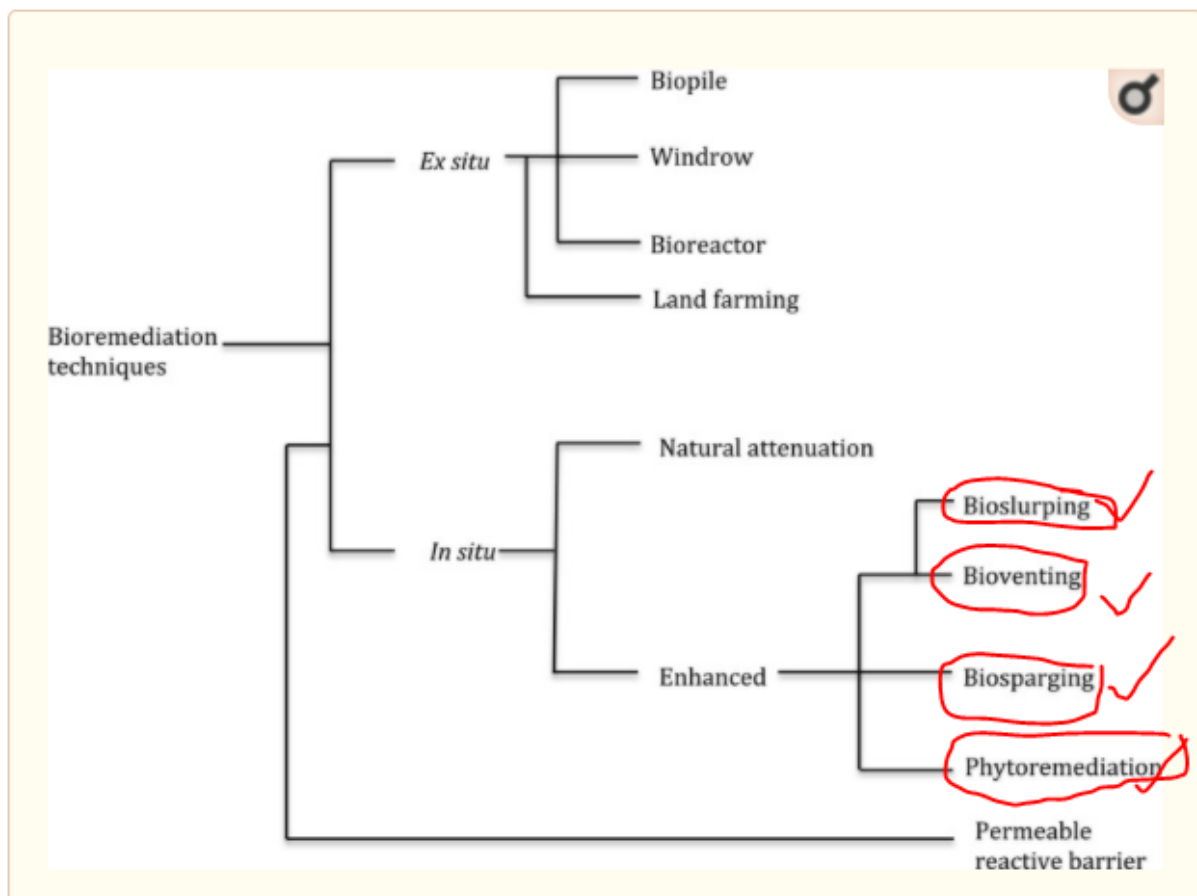
These **techniques involve excavating pollutants from polluted sites and subsequently transporting them to another site for treatment**. Ex situ bioremediation techniques are

usually considered based on: the cost of treatment, depth of pollution, type of pollutant, degree of pollution, geographical location and geology of the polluted site.

In situ bioremediation techniques

These **techniques involve treating polluted substances at the site of pollution**. It does not require any excavation; therefore, it is accompanied by little or no disturbance to soil structure. Ideally, these techniques ought to be less expensive compared to ex situ bioremediation techniques, due to no extra cost required for excavation processes.

The foremost step to a successful bioremediation is site characterization, which helps establish the most suitable and feasible bioremediation technique (ex situ or in situ).



Do cover all four in red circles. Just check if you know the basics of these four terms.

Third statement is incorrect.

~~✓~~ Limitations for Bioremediation of Soils Contaminated with Organics

Bioremediation is not without any limitations. Common disadvantages or limitations to bioremediation technologies are (1) some highly chlorinated contaminants and high molecular weight PAHs are not readily amenable to microbial degradation, and (2) microbial degradation of some chemicals may lead to the production of more toxic and mobile intermediates than the parent compound. For example, reductive dehalogenation of TCE can result in accumulation of vinyl chloride, a toxic product and a carcinogen. Thus, bioremediation is a research-intensive technology that requires a prior thorough understanding of microbial processes. Otherwise, the consequences could be more serious than the original contaminant to the ecosystem.

Q18. Which one of the following terms describes not only the physical space occupied by an organism, but also its functional role in the community of organisms?

- a. Ecotone
- b. Ecological niche
- c. Habitat
- d. Home range

Solution: b

Explanation:

✓ Niche and Organism

In nature, many species occupy the same habitat but they perform different functions. The functional characteristics of a species in its habitat is referred to as “**niche**”. While habitat of a species is like its ‘address’ (i.e. where it lives), niche can be thought of as its “profession” (i.e. activities and responses specific to the species). The term **niche means the sum of all the activities and relationships of a species by which it uses the resources in its habitat for its survival and reproduction.**

✓ A niche is unique for a species (Fig. 25.2) while many species may share the same habitat. No two species in a habitat can have the same niche. This is because, if two species occupy the same niche they will compete with one another until one is displaced. For example different species of insects may be pests of the same plant but they can co-exist as they feed on different parts of the same plant that is because their niches are different (Fig. 25.3).

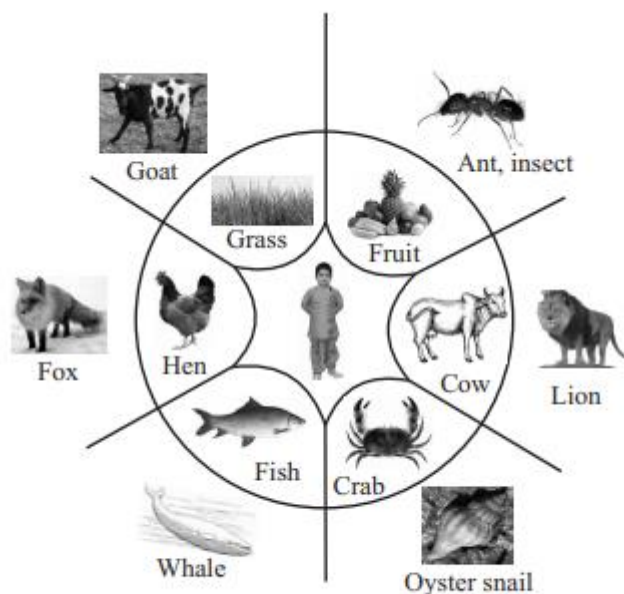


Fig. 25.2: The ecological niche of human being

Q19. In the context Preamble of India, arrange the following in chronological order of their occurrence in Preamble.

1. EQUALITY of status and of opportunity
2. LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
3. FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation
4. JUSTICE, social, economic and political

Select the correct code.

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

d. 4-2-1-3

Solution: d

Explanation:

Start the test just to check if you know Preamble or not.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure to all its citizens: Preamble.

✓ 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 ²[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.

Q20. Consider the following statements:

1. A bondholder tends to benefit if the interest rate on bonds increases in future.
2. A bondholder tends to lose if the inflation rate is higher in future.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanation:

The statement (1) is incorrect and statement (2) is correct.

The bond is a debt security, under which the issuer owes the holders a debt and (depending on the terms of the bond) is obliged to pay them interest (the coupon) or to repay the

principal at a later date, termed the maturity date. Interest is usually payable at fixed intervals.

A bondholder will not be impacted by the future increase in interest rate because the interest rate on his bond will remain the same. It can be an indirect loss as buying the bond sometime later might have given him **more interest**.

Higher inflation is bad for bondholder as it will lower down his real return from the bond investment.

Q21. Which of the following is/are best methods of forest conservation to protect Himalayan biodiversity?

1. The forest cover should be of hardwood mixed deciduous type.
2. Chir pines plantation is most suitable for Himalayan ecosystem as roots are deep and not prone to fire.

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a

Explanation:

Now such questions are very important. Bus problem is ye aasani se ni milte (not easy to find)..You should be happy that we are doing It for you. Just you follow regularly and please join our Test Series for best preparation of Prelims. Dimag ka growth hona bhut jruri. Idhar krlo easily ya phir decide your future.

✓ "Forest conservation is the only way to protect these rare species, for slope stabilisation as well as climate mitigation and providing better livelihoods to people," ecologist Ghazala Shahabuddin, who works with Ashoka University, told *Down To Earth (DTE)*.

Uttarakhand had a high proportion of its land area under forest cover (45.4 per cent as of 2019). However, forest was existent on only 70.7 per cent of the state's legal forest land, Sahabuddin **had noted** earlier this year. Also, only 72.9 per cent of the state's forest area was recorded as very dense forest or moderately dense forest in 2017.

The rest (27.1 per cent) belonged to the open category (with a canopy of 10-40 per cent), which was very likely to be degraded, she had written.

Shahabuddin told *DTE*:

The first step should be to focus on forest restoration in both Himachal and Uttarakhand. The forest cover should be of **hardwood mixed deciduous type**. Because we can see that **chir pine are not capable of stabilising the slopes**. Pines are very shallow rooted. They are also more prone to **fire**.

Q22. With respect to agriculture production, consider the following statements.

1. Total factor productivity (TFP) is higher for high income countries and worst for middle income countries like India.
2. Total factor productivity (TFP) growth is influenced by climate change and changes in fiscal policy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanation:

Sabse pehle aapko ye pta hona chahye ki TFP kya hota h...Uske baad aap proceed kro (First you know what is TFP, then proceed).

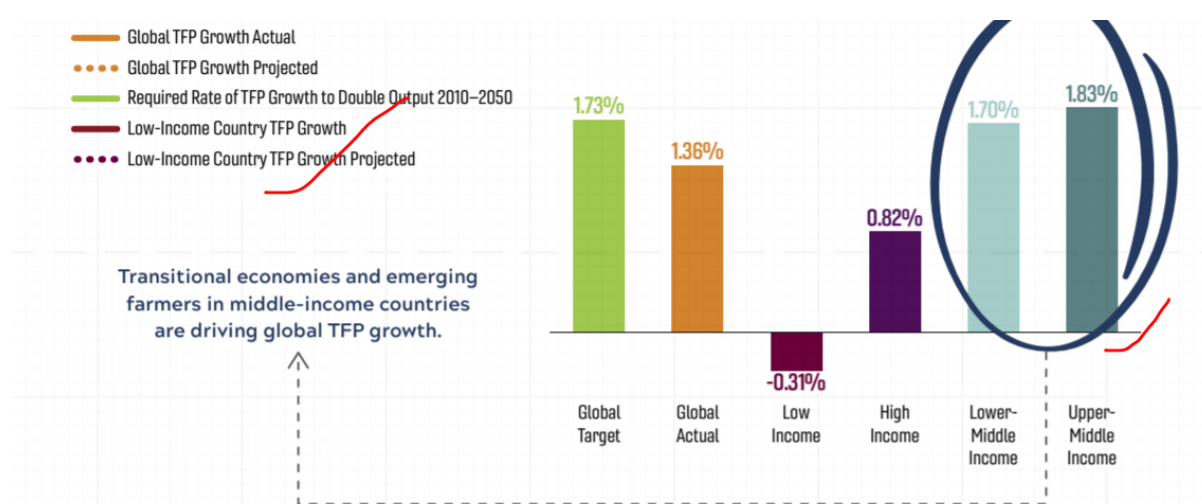
Total factor productivity (TFP) refers to the productivity of all inputs taken together. TFP is a measure of the output of an industry or economy relative to the size of all of its primary factor inputs.

TFP tracks changes in how efficiently agricultural inputs such as land, labour, fertilizer, feed, machinery and livestock are transformed into outputs like crops, livestock and aquaculture products.

First statement is incorrect:

Middle-income countries including India, China, Brazil and erstwhile Soviet republics continued to have strong TFP growth rates.

India has seen strong TFP and output growth this century. **The most recent data shows an average annual TFP growth rate of 2.81 per cent and output growth of 3.17 per cent (2010–2019).**



Second statement is correct:

TFP growth is influenced by climate change, weather events, changes in fiscal policy, market conditions, investments in infrastructure and agricultural research and development.

Link: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/global-agricultural-productivity-not-growing-as-fast-as-food-demand-report-79805>

Q23. Consider the following statements.

1. India was ranked as the second-largest recipient of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) in 2020 after US.
2. For FY20-21, computer software and hardware emerged as the top sector with more than 50 percent share of the total FDI inflow.
3. UAE is the largest investor to India in 2020.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 1 and 2 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

India was ranked as the fifth-largest recipient of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) in 2020, according to the latest World Investment Report-2021 (WIR) that was released by UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).



Source: World Investment Report -2021

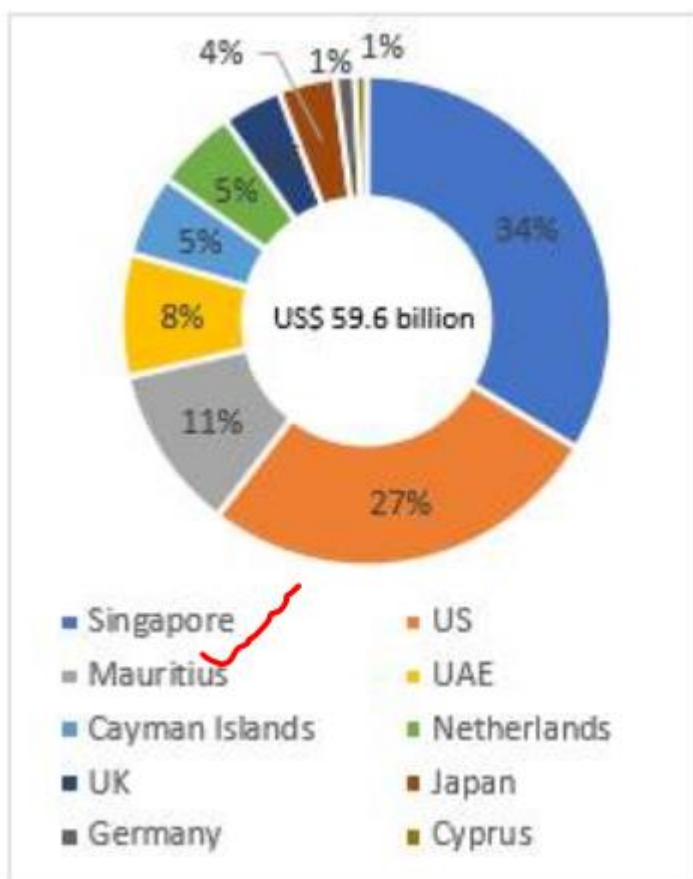
Second statement is correct.

For FY20-21, computer software and hardware emerged as the top sector with 55% share of the total FDI inflow, followed by construction infrastructure at 16% and services sector at 11%.



Third statement is incorrect:

Singapore is the key contributor of FDI in India, followed by the US and Mauritius. FDI from Singapore increased by 25% in 2020-21 as compared with 2019-20.



Q24. 'Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)' maintained by Scheduled Commercial Banks as per:

- RBI Act 1934.
- Banking Regulation Act 1949
- Announced under Budget
- Decided by Central Government

Solution: b

Explanation:

Section 24 and Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 mandates all scheduled commercial banks, local area banks, Primary (Urban) co-operative banks (UCBs), state co-operative banks and central co-operative banks in India to maintain the SLR.

Q25. Consider the following pairs.

Seas	between
1. Dead Sea	Israel and Lebanon
2. Aral Sea	Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
3. Sea of Azov	Russia and Turkey

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only

- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 2 and 3 only

Solution: b

Explanation:

Seas	between
Dead Sea	Israel and Jordan
Aral Sea	Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
Sea of Azov	Russia and Ukraine

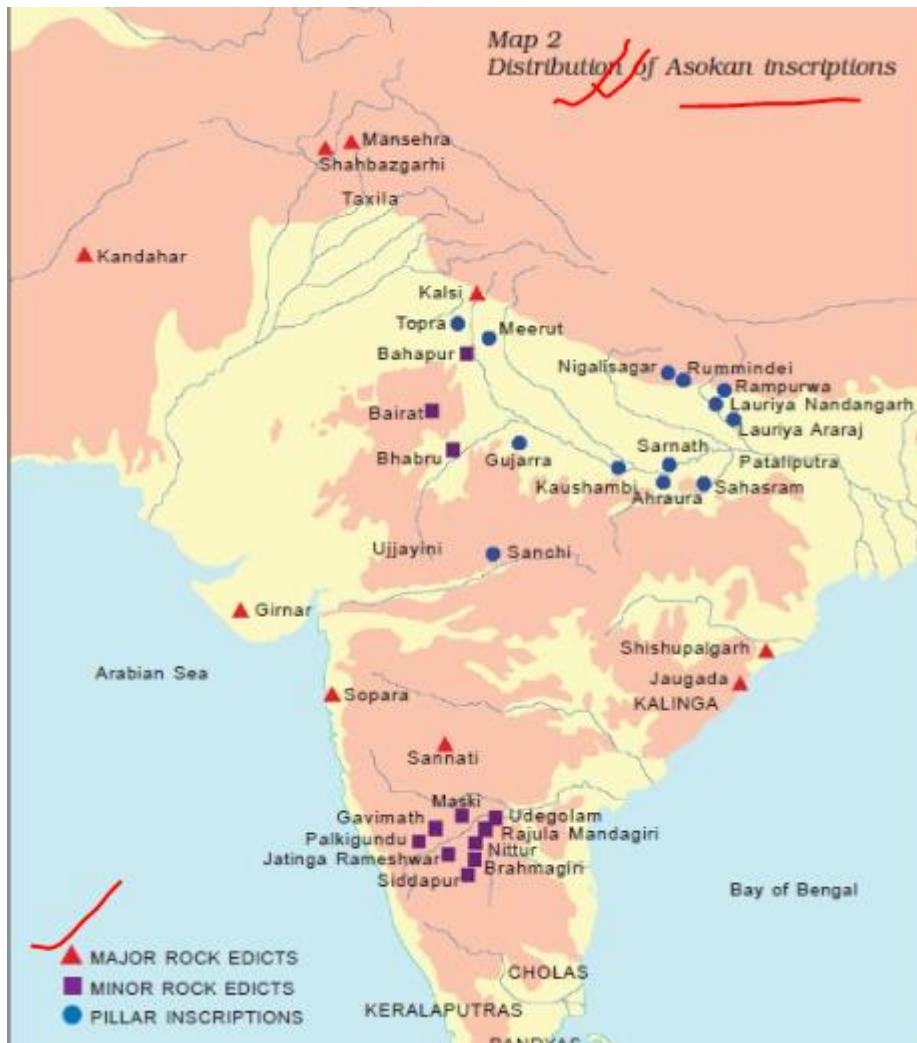


Q26. What is common between the places: *Rummindei, Sanchi, Sarnath and Sahasram*?

- They are located at the same latitude.
- They were the capitals of the Mahajanpadas.
- They are some of the earliest cities, even before the Indus valley civilization was discovered.
- They contain Ashokan pillar inscriptions.

Solution: d

Explanation:



Asoka was the first ruler who inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces – natural rocks as well as polished pillars.

He used the inscriptions to proclaim what he understood to be dhamma. This included respect towards elders, generosity towards Brahmanas and those who renounced worldly life, treating slaves and servants kindly, and respect for religions and traditions other than one's own.

Q27. Which of the following acted as an Interim president of Constituent Assembly before Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President of Constituent Assembly?

- a. Rajendra Prasad
- b. J B Kriplani
- c. C Rajagopalachari
- d. Sachchidananda Sinha

Solution: d

Explanation:

The Constituent Assembly, however, met on 9th December, 1946 and started functioning in the absence of the Representative of the Muslim League. Sir Sachidanand Sinha, acted as the President of the Assembly. Later on 11th December, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly. The first Session of the Constituent Assembly continued upto 23rd December, 1946.

Q28. The 'Red Data Books' published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) contain lists of

1. Endemic plant and animal species present in the biodiversity hotspots.
2. Threatened plant and animal species.
3. Protected sites for conservation of nature & natural resources in various countries.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: b

Explanation:

It publishes Red data book which contains a list of 'Threatened species' (vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered).

Q29. In the context of India Polity, consider the following statements regarding Referendum.

1. As per the Constitution, Referendum is prohibited in India.
2. India has never exercised Referendum after independence.
3. Referendum is an example of indirect democracy majorly practiced by non-democratic nations.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

It is asked incorrect. Be careful.

The statement 1 is incorrect as Referendum is a tool of direct democracy.

What is the difference between direct and indirect democracy?

Majority of democratic nations across the world, **follow the system of an indirect democracy**, wherein the citizens elect their representatives, who in turn make laws, determine policies and carry-on administrative work. **On the other hand**, in some countries citizens directly take part in the administration of the country, decide on policy issues and make laws as well. **This form is called a direct democracy** and a **referendum** is a facet/means of it. In a referendum, the citizens are called to vote in person (rather than through their elected representatives) on a policy decision to be taken by the government (for instance, United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union) or an amendment to their Constitution. *Several nations have incorporated provisions for referendums in their Constitution.*

Second statement is incorrect.

India has Practiced referendum after Independence. Check below:

Independent India and Referendums

The Constitution as adopted by the Constituent Assembly, did not have any provisions for a referendum. However, the **nation witnessed referendums on five key occasions.**

- a. First, during the incorporation of Chandernagore within the territory of India
- b. Incorporation of princely state of Junagadh, wherein the citizens voted to accede to India rather than Pakistan in the year 1948
- c. Pondicherry (a former French territory) voting to join the Indian Union in the year 1954.
- d. Incorporation of Goa, Daman and Diu. It should be noted that the government did not call this exercise a 'referendum' but an Opinion Poll. However, in effect it was a referendum.

- e. The last referendum happened in the year 1975, wherein the inhabitants of Sikkim decided on their merger with India

First statement is also incorrect.

The Constitution of India is silent on a referendum, therefore theoretically a referendum is neither allowed nor prohibited.

Q30. The power to legislate on all matters relating to elections to Panchayats lies with:

- a. the Parliament of India
- b. the State Legislatures
- c. the State Election Commission
- d. the Election Commission of India

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Election Commission of India conducts election of state assemblies, Parliament, president and Vice President.

The parliament has passed 73rd Constitutional amendment, wherein

The State legislature can enact law related to Panchayat elections. And according to those laws, the State Election Commission conducts elections to Panchayat.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the Panchayats.

Q31. If a straight horizontal line drawn through Caspian Sea, which of the following seas/regions it **will never cut?**

1. Mediterranean Sea
2. Red Sea
3. Black Sea
4. Yellow Sea

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 4 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. 2 only

Solution: d

Explanation:



Q32. Which of the following is nearest to Tropic of Cancer?

1. Luzon Strait
2. Java Sea
3. Caspian Sea
4. North Sea

Solution: a

Explanation:



Q33. Consider the following pairs.

1. Guiana Highlands: Africa
2. Greater Antilles: Atlantic Ocean
3. Rocky Mountains: North America

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 3 only

d. 1 and 2 only

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q34. Which of the following regions/rivers flow is/are below Tropic of Cancer?

1. River Narmada
2. Dandakaranya region
3. Aravalli Range
4. Banas River

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only

- c. 1, 2 and 4 only
- d. 1 only

Solution: a

Explanation:



Q35. The Strait of Gibraltar links the

- a. Mediterranean Sea to Black Sea
- b. Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea
- c. Caspian Sea to Black Sea
- d. Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea.

Solution: d

Explanation:



Q36. Consider the following rivers.

1. Krishna River
2. Godavari River
3. Palar River
4. Kaveri River

Arrange the above river from **North to South** in the way they flow.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q37. Which of the following state has **northernmost tip**?

- a. Manipur
- b. Tripura
- c. Meghalaya
- d. Nagaland

Solution: D

Explanation:



Q38. Tropic of Capricorn passes through:

- a. Kalahari Desert
- b. Rocky Mountain
- c. Sahara Desert
- d. Gobi Desert

Solution: a

Explanation:

You should know:

- a. Where are these deserts?
- b. Tropic of CAPRICORN

Answer is Kalahari Desert. Rocky is in US, Sahara in North Africa, Gobi in China. Tropic of Capricorn passes through southern part of Africa, you can easily eliminate all.





Q39. Consider the following.

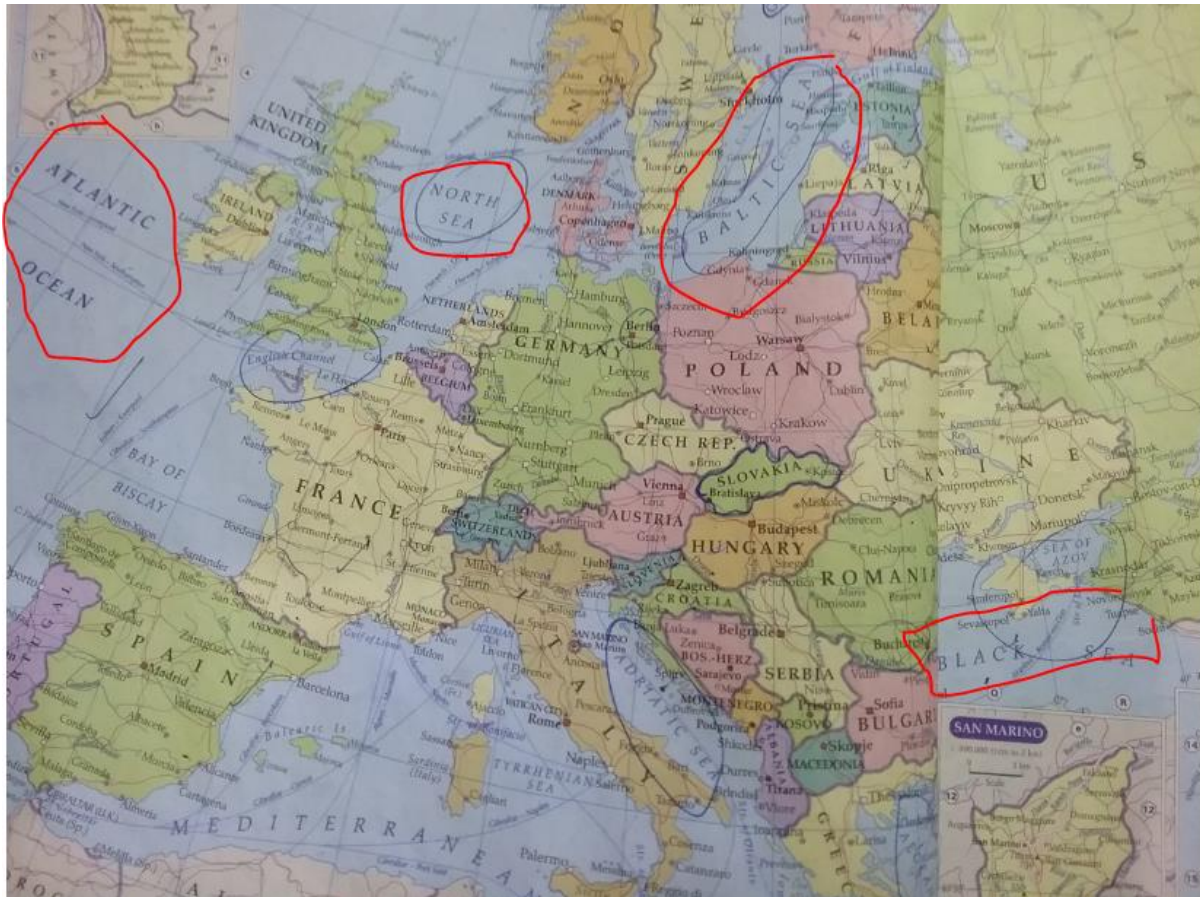
1. North Sea
2. Baltic Sea
3. Atlantic Ocean
4. Black Sea

Arrange the above seas from **West to East**.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q40. Which of the places given below is **closest to Sri Lanka**?

- a. Puducherry
- b. Chennai
- c. Vishakhapatnam
- d. Bangalore

Solution: a

Explanation:

Vishakhapatnam is in Andhra Pradesh.

Among Puducherry and Chennai, **Puducherry is near to Sri Lanka**. Bangalore is between Puducherry and Chennai.



Q41. Consider the following statements.

1. Annual Coal production falls in 2020-21 for the first time in the last 10 years (compared to previous years).
2. Out of total coal supply in India, the share of supply from import is more than indigenous production.
3. Currently, total installed capacity from non fossil fuels is around 40 percent.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

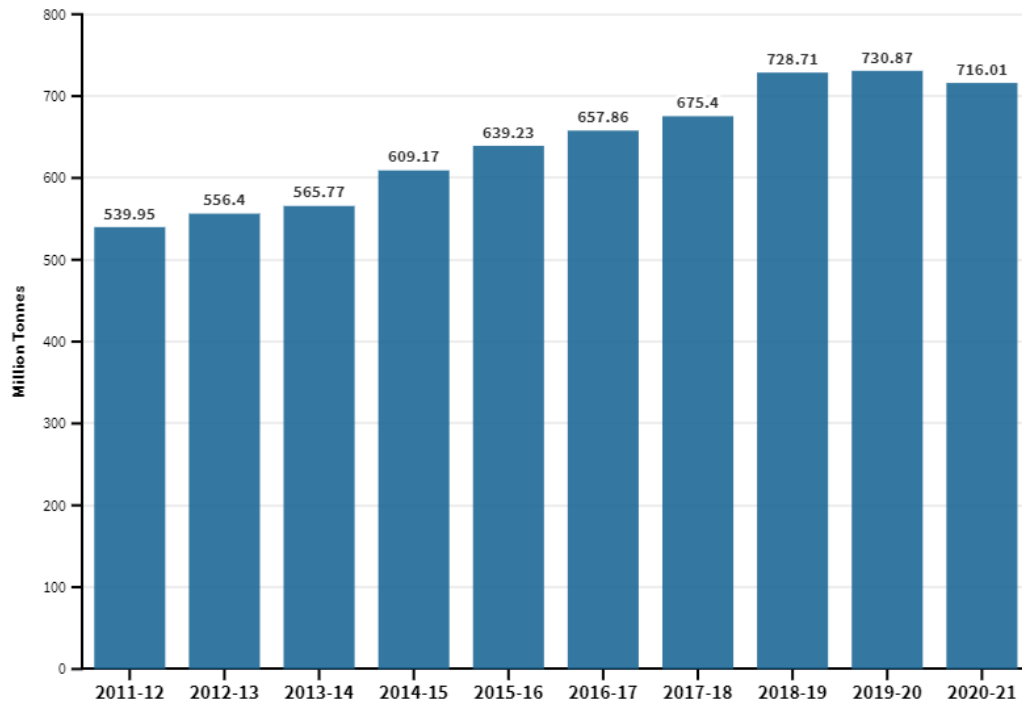
- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

Coal Production in India 2011-12 to 2020-21 in Million Tonnes



Source: [Ministry of Coal's Annual Reports](#)

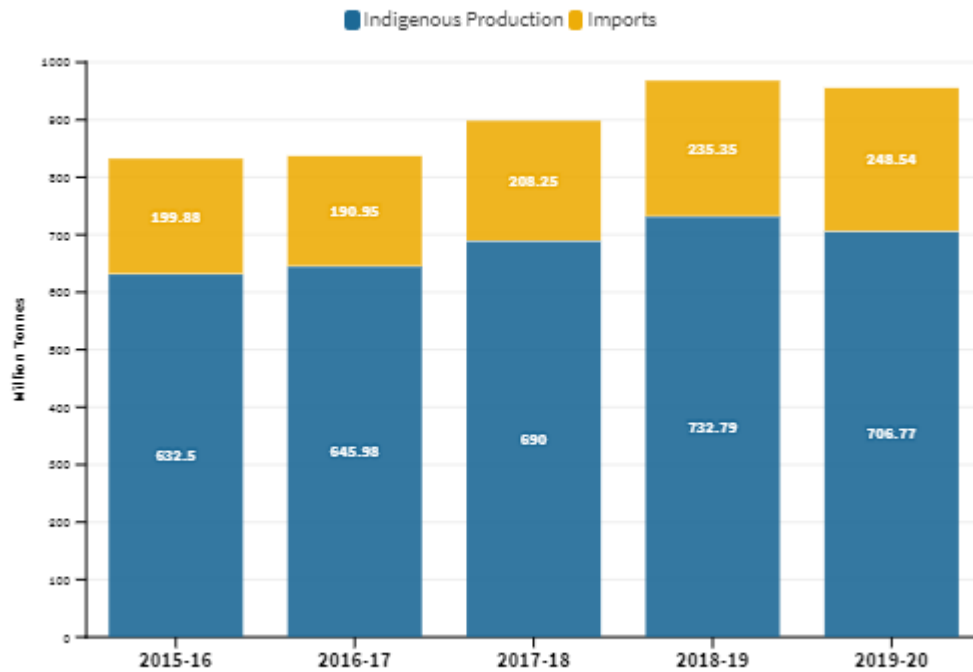
FACTLY

Second statement is incorrect:

It has to be noted that not all supply is through indigenous production. For 2019-20, out of the total supply of **955.31 MT**, **only 706.77 MT is indigenous**. The balance of 248.54 MT is met through imports. The proportion of imports in the total supply is around 26%. This share is higher than in the earlier years. In fact, the volume of indigenous supply fell in 2019-20 compared to 2018-19. Meanwhile, there is an increasing trend observed in terms of the import of coal.

Supply of Coal - Indigenous Vs Imports

2015-16 to 2019-20 in Million Tonnes



Source: [Ministry of Coal's Annual Reports](#)

FAQTLY

Third statement is correct:

Installed GENERATION CAPACITY(FUELWISE) AS ON 30.09.2021		
CATAGORY	INSTALLED GENERATION CAPACITY(MW)	% of SHARE IN Total
Fossil Fuel		
Coal	2,01,995	51.9%
Lignite	6,620	1.7%
Gas	24,900	6.4%
Diesel	510	0.1%
Total Fossil Fuel	2,34,024	60.2%
Non-Fossil Fuel		
RES (Incl. Hydro)	1,47,096	37.9%
Hydro	46,512	12.0 %
Wind, Solar & Other RE	1,01,533	26.1 %
Nuclear	6,780	1.7%
Total Non-Fossil Fuel	1,54,825	39.8%
Total Installed Capacity (Fossil Fuel & Non-Fossil Fuel)	3,88,849	100%

Q42. Consider the following statements.

1. The Rajmahal Hills is locates in Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Sauria Paharia, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) belongs to Madhya Pradesh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: d

Explanation:

News section:

- ✓ Rampant stone quarrying in the Rajmahal hills of Jharkhand has raised concerns on its impact on the indigenous communities living nearby.
- ✓ The impact of mining activities affect the livelihood and habitation of Sauria Paharia, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), that lives on the hills.
- ✓ Rajmahal hosts some of the oldest fossils in the world and there is a need to protect the area, say experts.

First statement is incorrect.

The Rajmahal Hills are located in the Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand, India.



Baghelkhand is a region and also a mountain range in central India that covers the northeastern regions of Madhya Pradesh.

Second statement is incorrect.

State-wise list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13	Asur
	14	Birhor
	15	Birjia
	16	Hill Kharia
	17	Korwa
	18	Mal Paharia
	19	Parhaiya
	20	Sauria Paharia
	21	Savara

Q43. Senki, Barap and Palin are tributaries of:

- Mahanadi
- Brahmaputra
- Godavari
- Ganga

Solution: b

Explanation:

- ✓ The Department of Zoology of Dera Natung Government College of Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh has discovered three new species of fish of genus Aborichthys of family Nemachelidae, according to a recent report. They have been named *Aborichthys uniobarensis*, *Aborichthys barapensis* and *Aborichthys palinensis*. The discovery has been published in international journals like *Asian Journal of Conservation Biology*, *Journal of Threatened Taxa* and *FishTaxa*.
- ✓ "The three fish species are distributed in streams like Senki, Barap and Palin, which are the tributaries of Brahmaputra river system," Prasanta Nanda, associate professor and head of the department of Zoology in the Dera Natung Government College, told *Down To Earth*.

Q44. Which one of the following countries is **closest** to the Equator?

- Taiwan
- Sri Lanka
- Oman
- Libya

Solution: b

Explanation:

See map below.



Q45. Which of the following are the criteria for a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) to be accorded the status of a Maharatna?

1. It should be listed on the Indian Stock Exchange
2. It should have Navratna status
3. Average annual turnover of more than Rs. 5,000 crores, during the last 3 years.

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1, 2 and 3 only
- d. 1 and 2 only

Solution: d

Explanation:

We will learn here two things: **Eligibility and Procedure.**

Eligibility Criteria for grant of Maharatna status

CPSEs fulfilling the following criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Maharatna status:

- i. Having Navratna status
- ii. Listed on the Indian stock exchange, with a minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations
- iii. An average annual turnover of more than ₹ 20,000 crore during the last three years
- iv. An average annual net worth of more than ₹10,000 crore during the last three years
- v. An average annual net profit of more than ₹ 2,500 crore during the last 3 years
- vi. Significant global presence or international operations

Procedure for grant of Maharatna status

The procedure for grant of Maharatna status is similar to that for the grant of Navratna status. Accordingly, the proposal(s) for grant of Maharatna status should be initiated by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments (after approval of their Financial Advisors and Ministers-in-charge) to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). DPE would process the proposal(s) for consideration of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The composition of the IMC is as under:

(i) Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises	Chairman
(ii) Secretary, Department of Expenditure	Member
(iii) Secretary, Planning Commission	Member
(iv) Secretary of the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department	Member

After the consideration by the IMC, the proposal would be processed for consideration of the Apex Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The composition of the Apex Committee is as under:

(i) Cabinet Secretary	Chairman
-----------------------	----------

Q46. In the context of Medieval History, the term *ziyarat* refers to:

- a form of pilgrimage associate with Sufi saints
- land tax associated to non-Muslims
- purdah system adopted during Aurangzeb and other Mughal rulers
- tax associated to non-Muslims to visit mosques

Solution: a

Explanation:

Dear Sir/Ma'am, its NCERT.

7.2 Chishti devotionalism: *ziyarat* and *qawwali*
Pilgrimage, called *ziyarat*, to tombs of sufi saints is prevalent all over the Muslim world. This practice is an occasion for seeking the sufi's spiritual grace (*barakat*). For more than seven centuries people of various creeds, classes and social backgrounds have expressed their devotion at the *dargahs* of the five great Chishti saints (see chart on p.154). Amongst these, the most revered shrine is that of Khwaja Muinuddin, popularly known as "Gharib Nawaz" (comforter of the poor).

Q47. With respect to Indian judicial system, consider the following statements.

- Furlough and parole envisage a short-term temporary release from custody.
- While parole is granted for the prisoner to meet a specific exigency, furlough may be granted after a stipulated number of years have been served without any reason.
- The prisoner does not have an absolute legal right to claim furlough.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only

- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

The Supreme Court has discussed the differences **between 'furlough' and 'parole'** and the principles relating to grant of them.

A bench comprising Justice DY Chandrachud and Justice BV Nagarathna stated the broad principles as :

- i. **Furlough and parole envisage a short-term temporary release from custody;**
- ii. **While parole is granted for the prisoner to meet a specific exigency, furlough may be granted after a stipulated number of years have been served without any reason;**
- iii. The grant of furlough is to break the monotony of imprisonment and to enable the convict to maintain continuity with family life and integration with society;
- iv. **Although furlough can be claimed without a reason, the prisoner does not have an absolute legal right to claim furlough;**
- v. The grant of furlough must be balanced against the public interest and can be refused to certain categories of prisoners.

Referring to various precedents, the bench also observed that balance needs to be maintained between two competing interests while granting parole or furlough- that of reforming the convict on one hand and the public purpose and interests of society on the other.

Q48. Consider the following statements regarding Finance Commission.

- 1. A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as a member of the Commission if he is of unsound mind or he is an undischarged insolvent.
- 2. Members of Finance Commission are eligible for reappointment.

Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Finance Commission?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

Explanation:

It is not mentioned in Constitution, BUT.....

THE FINANCE COMMISSION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1951

ACT No. 33 OF 1951

[16th May, 1951.]

An Act to determine the qualifications requisite for appointment as members of the Finance Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected, and to prescribe their powers.

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.

5. Disqualifications for being a member of the Commission.—A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as, or for being, a member of the Commission,—

(a) if he is of unsound mind;

(b) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(c) if he has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude;

(d) if he has such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a member of the Commission.

6. Term of office of members and eligibility for reappointment.—Every member of the Commission shall hold office for such period as may be specified in the order of the President appointing him, but shall be eligible for reappointment:

Q49. Consider the following statements.

1. President can promulgate an ordinance only when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session.
2. Maximum life of an ordinance can be 6 months.
3. Ordinance can modify, repeal any act of parliament.

Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding **ordinance making power of President?**

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 2 and 3 only

Solution: c

Explanations:

Article 123 of the constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances.

He can promulgate an ordinance only when both the houses are not in session **or when either of the two houses is not in session**. Here in statement 1, “**only**” word is creating problem. President can promulgate ordinance when even single house is not in session.

Central Government Act

Article 123 in The Constitution Of India 1949

123. Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament

(1) If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require

Without being approved by the Parliament an ordinance can last for a maximum period of **six months and six weeks**.

~~(2)~~ An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but every such Ordinance

(a) shall be laid before both House of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassemble of Parliament, or, if before the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Houses, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions; and

An ordinance, like any other legislation, can be retrospective, can **modify or repeal any act of Parliament**. However, it cannot amend the constitution.

Q50. Consider the following statements with reference to taxation.

1. Higher direct taxes help in controlling Inflation in the economy
2. Higher indirect taxes help in controlling the Inflation in the economy

Which of the above statements is/are **not correct**?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution b

Explanation:

Higher direct taxes will mean that the people will be left with smaller disposable incomes, lower disposable incomes do not generate higher demand. This causes the inflation to be controlled.

Whereas higher indirect taxes will increase the prices of the commodities because the cost of production will increase. **This will lead to Cost-push inflation.**

Q51. With respect to **Global Tuberculosis Report 2021**, consider the following statements.

1. Global estimated incidence of Tuberculosis continues to increase.
2. The trend of incidence of Tuberculosis in India is similar to the Global trend, i.e., increasing.
3. The country that contributed most to the global drop between 2019 and 2020 is India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

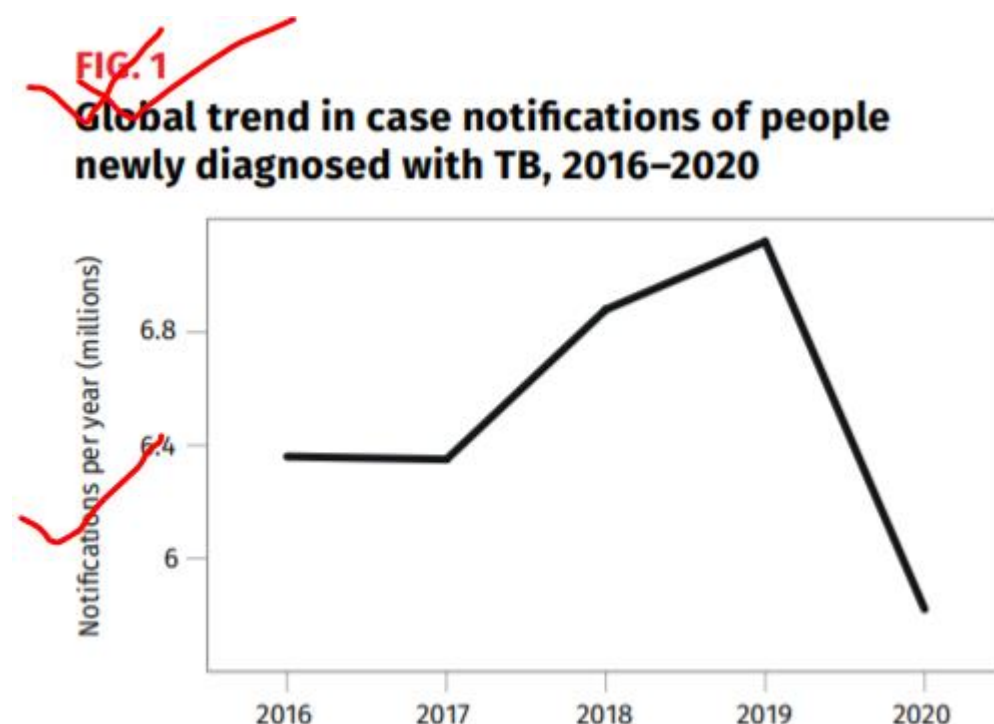
- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 3 only

Solution: d

Explanation:

The first statement is incorrect.

Big drops in TB case notifications



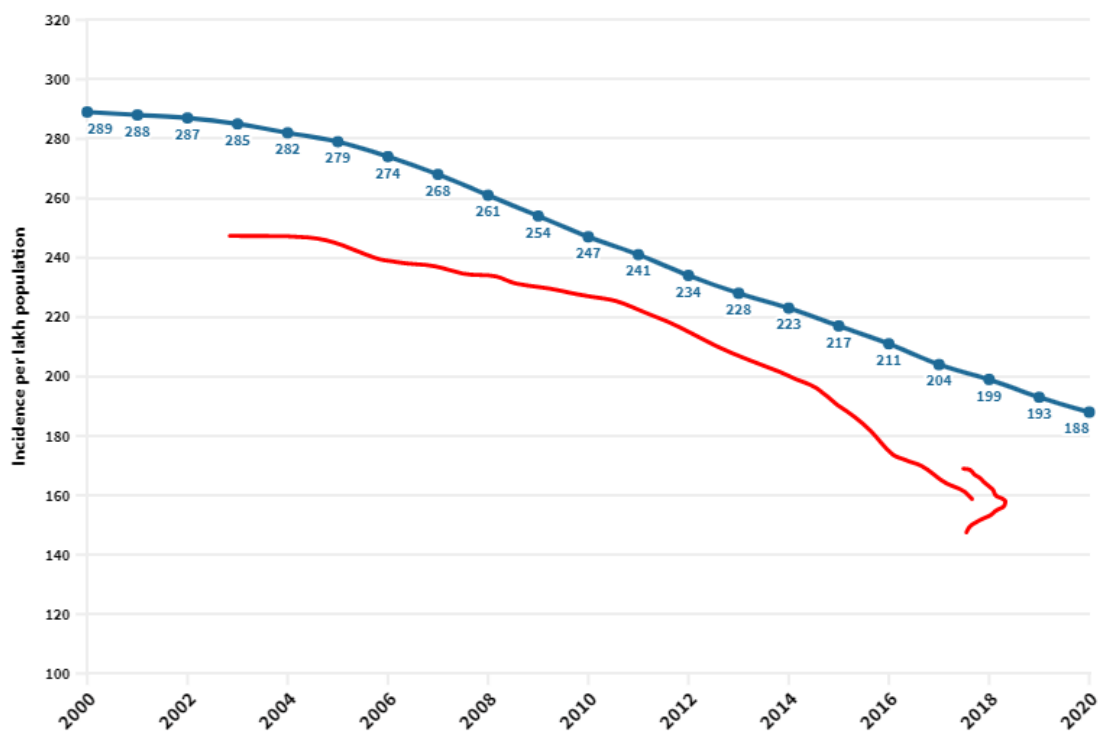
Second statement is incorrect.

The trend in India is similar to the Global trend

Just like the global trend, the incidence of TB cases in India has reduced in the last two decades. In the year 2000, the incidence was as high as 289 cases per lakh population which have now reduced to 188 cases per lakh population. This is the lowest incidence since the year 2000.

Incidence of Tuberculosis cases in India

2000 to 2020 per lakh population



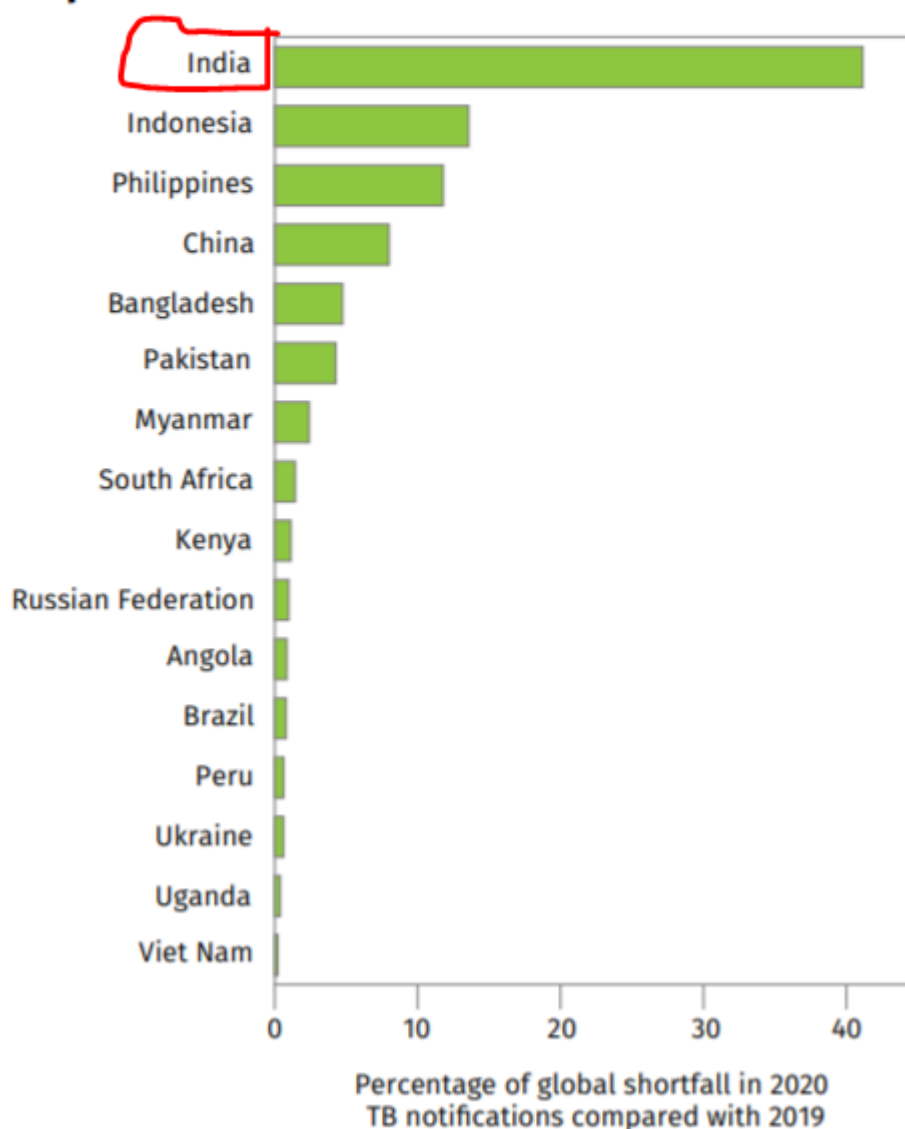
Source: [Global TB Report, 2021](#)

FACTLY

Third statement is correct:

FIG. 3

The 16 countries with the largest contributions to the global shortfall in TB notifications in 2020 compared with 2019



Q52. With respect to Tele Law scheme, consider the following statements.

1. Tele-Law is designed to provide pre-litigation legal advice and consultation to people, especially the needy and disadvantaged.
2. Tele law project conceptualize concept of local self-governance as CSC centres are operated by Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE).
3. Para Legal Volunteers (PLV) will identify people in need of legal advice under this scheme.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only

- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1,2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

Launched in 2017, the Tele-Law programme has been conceptualized by the Department of Justice as a key legal empowerment model for the poor and vulnerable. **Tele-Law is designed to provide pre-litigation legal advice and consultation to people, especially the needy and disadvantaged.**

The scheme is to facilitate delivery of legal advice virtually to the general public through, the panel lawyer stationed at the State Legal Service Authority (SLSA) using network of Common Service Center (CSC) through video conferencing or Tele phone. **Hence the entire objective of the scheme was to make the availability of legal advice hassle free using technology.**

Third statement is correct.

The first stage in the process of materializing the **Tele -law scheme is to identify people in need of legal advice. This task is being performed by Para Legal Volunteers (PLV) of the area.**

Scheme of appointment of PLV in 2009 by NLSA is a commendable step as they are expected to act as intermediaries **bridging the gap between the common people and the legal service institution to remove the impediment in access of justice to the people living in remote areas.** They are trained with basic legal knowledge, working of various institution, welfare scheme of Government so, that they could help the needy of their local area. PLVs in each area are duty bound to identify the citizen facing any legal issue and to bring them in CSC centre for legal advice.



Second statement is correct.

VLE is a Village Level Entrepreneur who runs the CSC in your area and provides for the Tele Law Service through his center. **Tele law project also conceptualize concept of local self-governance as CSC centres are operated by Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE).** At present total 29,860 CSC are functional throughout India.

Q53. Which of the following is/are eligible for free legal aid under Legal Service Authority (NLSA) Act, 1987?

1. a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe
2. a victim of trafficking in human beings or begar as referred to in article 23 of the Constitution
3. a woman or a child
4. a person being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic, violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

ENTITLEMENT TO LEGAL SERVICES

12 Criteria for giving legal services.—Every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal services under this Act if that person is—

(a) a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;

(b) a victim of trafficking in human beings or *begar* as referred to in article 23 of the Constitution;

(c) a woman or a child;

⁴[(d) a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);]

(e) a person under circumstances of underserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic, violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or

(f) an industrial workman; or

(g) in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (104 of 1956), or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (53 of 1986), or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987); or

¹[(h) in receipt of annual income less than rupees nine thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court, and less than rupees twelve thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court.]

Q54. Consider the following statements.

1. India till date has not formulated National Policy for Management of Crop Residue.
2. Major GHGs released from crop residue burning are carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanation:

In 2014, **the Union government released the National Policy for Management of Crop Residue.** Since then, crop residue management has helped make the soil more fertile, thereby resulting in savings of Rs 2,000/hectare from the farmer's manure cost. **First statement is incorrect.**

A study estimates that crop residue burning released 149.24 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂), over 9 million tonnes of carbon monoxide (CO), 0.25 million tonnes of oxides of sulphur (SOX), 1.28 million tonnes of particulate matter and 0.07 million tonnes of black carbon. **Second statement is correct.**

Q55. Consider the following African Nations.

1. Zambia
2. Democratic Republic of Congo
3. Gabon
4. Nigeria

Which of the above nations is/are not **land-locked nations**?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Except Zambia, all countries share boundaries with Atlantic Ocean.



Q56. The nationalization of coal mines took under the priministership of:

- Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Indira Gandhi
- Sanjay Gandhi
- P. V Narsimha Rao

Solution: b

Explanation:

Once we go through history, we will never forget this. Prime Minister is not difficult if you know date of nationalization. Ok read now.

✓ NATIONALISATION OF COAL MINES ✓

Right from its genesis, the commercial coal mining in modern times in India has been dictated by the needs of the domestic consumption. On account of the growing needs of the steel industry, a thrust had to be given on systematic exploitation of coking coal reserves in Jharia Coalfield. Adequate capital investment to meet the burgeoning energy needs of the country was not forthcoming from the private coal mine owners. Unscientific mining practices adopted by some of them and poor working conditions of labour in some of the private coal mines became matters of concern for the Government. On account of these reasons, the Central Government took a decision to nationalise the private coal mines. The nationalisation was done in two phases, the first with the coking coal mines in 1971-72 and then with the non-coking coal mines in 1973. In October, 1971, the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 provided for taking over in public interest of the management of coking coal mines and coke oven plants pending nationalisation. This was followed by the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 under which the coking coal mines and the coke oven plants other than those with the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited and Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited, were nationalised on 1.5.1972 and brought under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a new Central Government Undertaking. Another enactment, namely the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973, extended the right of the Government of India to take over the management of the coking and non-coking coal mines in seven States including the coking coal mines taken over in 1971. This was followed by the nationalisation of all these mines on 1.5.1973 with the enactment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 which now is the piece of Central legislation determining the eligibility of coal mining in India.

Q57. Consider the following statements.

1. Right to form Co-operative society is a fundamental Right.
2. Lord Curzon Passed Co-operative Society Act in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.

In this context, it made three changes in the constitution:

- a. It made **Right to form co-operatives a Fundamental Right** (article19)
- b. It introduced a **new DPSP on promotion of co-operatives (Article 43-B)**
- c. It added a new part **IX-B in the Constitution which is entitled “The Co-operatives Societies” (Article 243ZH TO 243ZT).**

Taking cognizance of developments and to **provide a legal basis for cooperative societies**, Government of India under leadership of **Lord Curzon** appointed Sir Edward Law Committee with Mr. Nicholson as one of the members in 1901 to examine and recommend a course of action. **The Cooperative Societies Bill, based on the recommendations of this Committee, was enacted on 25th March 1904.**

Taking cognizance of these developments and to provide a legal basis for cooperative societies, Government of India under leadership of Lord Curzon appointed Sir Edward Law Committee with Mr. Nicholson as one of the members in 1901 to examine and recommend a course of action. The Cooperative Societies Bill, based on the recommendations of this Committee, was enacted on 25th March, 1904. As its name suggests, the Cooperative Credit Societies Act was

Q58. Consider the following Harappan sites.

1. Mehrgarh
2. Kot Diji
3. Chanhudaro
4. Dholavira
5. Surkotada

6. Harappa

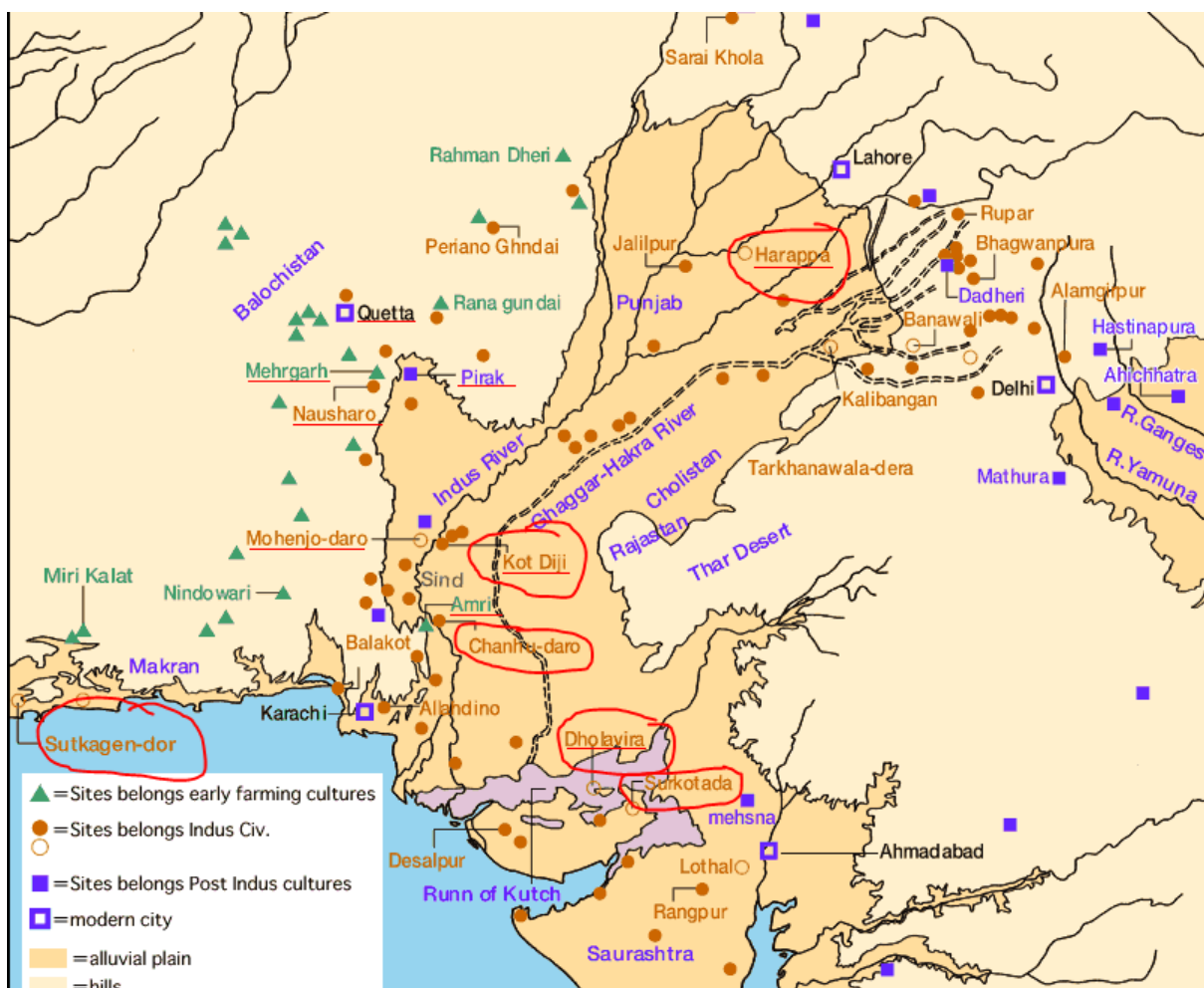
Which of the above sites are located in today's India?

- 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- 3 and 5 only
- 4 and 5 only
- 3, 4 and 5 only

Solution: c

Below is the list of all sites. Please look at all sites at once carefully. Just have a look. You will remember in exam.

From the below given image, we can say only **Dholavira** and **Surkotada** are located in India.



Q59. In the context of **Oath and Affirmation** mentioned in **Indian Constitution**, consider the following statements.

- Every Governor before entering upon his office, subscribe in the presence of the President.

2. Every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanation:

If you are new to our platform, please make a habit of reading polity from Constitution of India book for articles. Here, we mention for every question, you people also make it a habit. It takes time in beginning, but later Polity will become crystal clear to you.

159. Oath or affirmation by the Governor.—Every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State, or, in his absence, the senior most Judge of that Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

“I, A. B., do swear in the name of God that I will faithfully execute the solemnly affirm

office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of(name of the State) and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of(name of the State).”.

219. Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts.—Every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court ^{7***} shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Q60. Consider the following.

1. Blood donation camps
2. Vaccination camps
3. Solid Waste under Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000
4. First Aid rooms of Schools

Which of the above fall/s under Biomedical Waste Rules, 2016?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

First Biomedical Waste Management Rules came in 1998, then in 2011 and finally 2016.

Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016.

While in 2011, the 1998 rules were amended to include all persons who generate, collect, receive, store and transport biomedical waste, the 2016 rules bring more clarity by specifying that vaccination camps, blood donation camps, surgical camps and all other HCFs have been included.

1. **Short title and commencement.-** (1) these rules may be called the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Application.-

(1) These rules shall apply to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose, or handle bio medical waste in any form including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories, blood banks, ayush hospitals, clinical establishments, research or educational institutions, health camps, medical or surgical camps, vaccination camps, blood donation camps, first aid rooms of schools, forensic laboratories and research labs.

a. These Rules shall not apply to:

(2) These rules shall not apply to,-

- (a) radioactive wastes as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962(33 of 1962) and the rules made there under;
- (b) hazardous chemicals covered under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 made under the Act;
- (c) solid wastes covered under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 made under the Act;
- (d) the lead acid batteries covered under the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 made under the Act;
- (e) hazardous wastes covered under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 made under the Act;
- (f) waste covered under the e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 made under the Act; and
- (g) hazardous micro organisms, genetically engineered micro organisms and cells covered under the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Micro organisms or Cells Rules, 1989 made under the Act.

Q61. Consider the following statements.

1. Carbon dioxide remains in the oceans longer than in atmosphere.

2. The global warming potential of a carbon dioxide molecule is more than methane.
3. More than 90 percent of the N₂O emission in the atmosphere is from anthropogenic sources.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 only
- d. 1 and 3 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

All statements are taken from the recently released report:



Greenhouse Gas Bulletin: Another Year Another Record

Tags: [Greenhouse gases](#)

25

Published 25 October 2021

Press Release Number: 25102021

First statement is correct:

Roughly half of the CO₂ emitted by human activities today remains in the atmosphere. The other half is taken up by oceans and land ecosystems. The part of CO₂ which remains in the atmosphere, is an important indicator of the balance between sources and sinks. **The carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere for centuries and in the ocean for even longer.**

Second statement is incorrect.

Although methane emissions are lower than carbon dioxide emissions, it is considered a major greenhouse gas because each methane molecule has 25 times the global warming potential of a carbon dioxide molecule.

Third statement is incorrect.

N₂O is emitted into the atmosphere from both natural sources (approximately 60%) and anthropogenic sources (approximately 40%), including oceans, soils, biomass burning, fertilizer use, and various industrial processes.

Global human-induced N₂O emissions, which are dominated by nitrogen additions to croplands, increased by 30% over the past four decades. Agriculture, owing to the use of nitrogen fertilizers and manure, contributes 70% of all anthropogenic N₂O emissions. This increase was mainly responsible for the growth in the atmospheric burden of N₂O.

Link: <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/greenhouse-gas-bulletin-another-year-another-record>

Q62. With respect to protected areas in India, consider the following statements regarding Community Reserves.

1. They were introduced for the first time under Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.
2. Community reserves can be declared by both state governments and private owners of the region.
3. Currently, more than 90 percent of the community reserves are from North East.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a. 3 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: a

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect:

These protected area categories were first introduced in the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2002 – the amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

Second statement is incorrect:

36C. Declaration and management of community reserve.—(1) The State Government may, where the community or an individual has volunteered to conserve wild life and its habitat, declare any private or community land not comprised within a National Park, sanctuary or a conservation reserve, as a community reserve, for protecting fauna, flora and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 18, sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 27, sections 30, 32 and clauses (b) and (c) of section 33 shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to a community reserve as they apply in relation to a sanctuary.

(3) After the issue of notification under sub-section (1), no change in the land use pattern shall be made within the community reserve, except in accordance with a resolution passed by the management committee and approval of the same by the State Government.

Something extra:

36D. Community reserve management committee.—(1) The State Government shall constitute a Community Reserve management committee, which shall be the authority responsible for conserving, maintaining and managing the community reserve.

(2) The committee shall consist of five representatives nominated by the Village Panchayat or where such Panchayat does not exist by the members of the Gram Sabha and one representative of the State Forests or Wild Life Department under whose jurisdiction the community reserve is located.

Third statement is correct.

There are 214 existing Community Reserves in India covering an area of 1302 km², which is 0.04% of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database, Dec. 2020).

State-wise break up of Community Reserves

State & UT	State Area (km ²)	No. of Com R	Area (km ²)	% of State Area
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	9	131.60	0.160
Haryana	44212	5	115.84	0.262
Karnataka	1,91,791	1	3.12	0.002
Kerala	3,88,63	1	1.50	0.004
Manipur	22327	10	103.72	0.234
Meghalaya	22,429	71	64.93	0.610
Nagaland	16,579	114	851.78	3.997
Punjab	50,362	3	29.02	0.058
TOTAL		214	1302	0.04

Last Updated: March 15, 2021

Q63. Consider the following statements regarding Cocoa cultivation.

1. African countries contribute about 70 per cent of global cocoa production.
2. It is mainly cultivated in southern states of India.
3. Rainfall and humidity requirement of cocoa is very low so it is cultivated mostly in temperate regions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: a

Explanation:

First two are facts. Remember. **Two-thirds of world cocoa production originates from West Africa alone. In India Cocoa is being cultivated in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.**

Third statement is incorrect.

It is a crop of tropics.

✓ **Climate Requirement for Cocoa Cultivation:-** Basically, cocoa is tropically grown perennial crop and temperature and rainfall are very important for tree optimum growth and yield. Cocoa bean trees can be cultivated at altitudes up to 1150 meters above mean sea level (MSL). Cocoa crop requires an average annual rainfall of 1000 mm to 2000 mm and a relative humidity of 80-85%. The maximum and minimum temperatures required for its cultivation are 34°C and 14°C.

Q64. “Zero-Trust model” recently seen in news is related to:

- a. To attain targets tot tackle climate change
- b. Antimicrobial resistance
- c. Cybersecurity
- d. Fighting invasive species in agriculture

Solution: c

Explanation:

✓ Why the time has come to embrace the Zero-Trust model of cybersecurity

- ✓ • The Zero-Trust model has been widely recognized as an effective approach to prevent data breaches and mitigate the risk of supply chain attacks.
- ✓ • Now is the time to embrace Zero-Trust, as the pandemic accelerates adoption of Cloud and remote working technologies, and businesses grapple with more stringent regulation.
- ✓ • There is no silver bullet product and no unique way to implement Zero-Trust; it requires a layered security approach that covers the entire digital infrastructure.

Q65. Consider the following seas.

1. Aegean Sea
2. Black Sea
3. Adriatic Sea

Arrange the above seas from **West to East**.

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

Solution: c

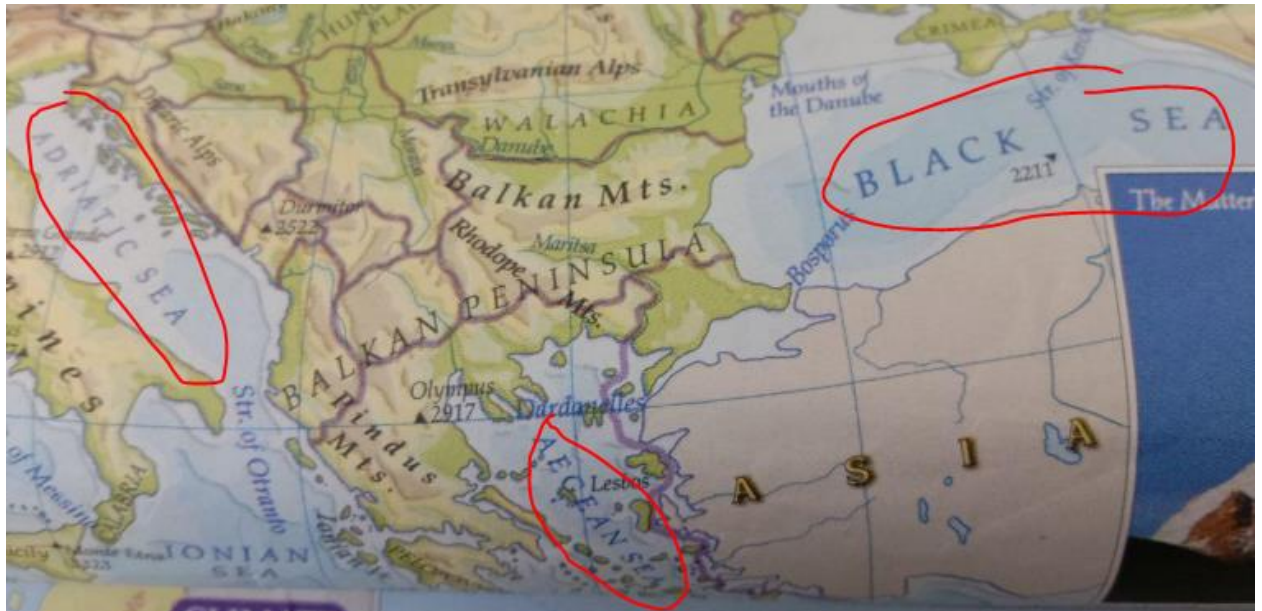
Explanation:

Adriatic Sea was already asked in Prelims 2019.

Correct order from West to East is:

Adriatic- Aegean- Black

See the map now.



Q66. Consider the following statements.

1. When the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President, he continues to perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States.
2. All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a Vice-President shall be decided by the Supreme Court.
3. A procedure to remove Vice President is provided in the Constitution.

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: b

Explanation:

First Statement: incorrect

✓ 64. The Vice-President to be *ex officio* Chairman of the Council of States.—The Vice-President shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Council of the States and shall not hold any other office of profit:

Provided that during any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President under article 65, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and shall not be entitled to any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States under article 97.

Second Statement: correct

✓ 71. Matters relating to, or connected with, the election of a President or Vice-President.—(1) All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.

(2) If the election of a person as President or Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, on or before the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall not be invalidated by reason of that declaration.

Third Statement: correct

Removal Procedure is provided by Article 67 (2)

Provided that—

(a) a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(b) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;

(c) a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Q67. Which of the following are the characteristic features of a desert biome?

- High diurnal range of temperature
- Violent thunderstorms
- Waxy, leathery, hairy or needle-shaped foliage
- Humus deficient soils

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1, 3, and 4 only
- 1 and 4 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: d

The desert biome is an ecosystem that forms due to the low level of rainfall it receives each year. Intense insolation by day in a region of dry air and no clouds causes the temperature to rise with the sun. But as soon as the Sun sets, the land loses heat very quickly by radiation and the mercury levels drop. **High diurnal temperature range** is a typical feature of hot deserts. Average diurnal range varies from 14 to 25° Celsius. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

Deserts, whether hot or mid-latitude, have annual precipitation of less than 25 cm. Rain normally occurs as **violent thunderstorms of the convectional type**. It 'bursts' suddenly and pours continuously for a few hours over small areas. **So, statement 2 is correct.**



Summer is the time of storms in the deserts of much of the Southwest, just as it is the time of intense heat. Except for its mountainous areas, the Southwest receives most of its meager precipitation in this way. The weather systems that form the **thunder**storms of summer are thus vital to the cycle of desert life, and were they ever to fail, so, too, would most

of what lives in these dry regions.

There are two essential elements to the weather system that produces these storms. The first is the uneven heating of the desert surface by the sun, which creates variable updrafts that can rise high into the sky. And the second is a summer wind pattern that regularly carries moist air from the Gulf of Mexico into the Southwest – the technically accurate, but rather misleading name given to this element is the "Southwest Monsoon."

Most desert shrubs have long roots and are well spaced out to gather moisture, and search for groundwater. Plants have few or no leaves and the foliage is either, **waxy, leathery, hairy or needle shaped** to reduce the loss of water through transpiration. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Intense evaporation increases the salinity of the soil so that the dissolved salts tend to accumulate on the surface, forming hardpans. Absence of moisture retards the rate of decomposition and desert soils are very **deficient in humus**. **So, statement 4 is correct. See hardpan image below.**

Q68. In the context of Ancient History, consider the following statements regarding Harshavardhana.

1. He was given the title of ‘**Sakolottarapathanath**’ or the Lord of entire North India.
2. Pulkeshin-II was the contemporary South Indian ruler of Harshavardhana.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

Harshavardhana was the sixth and last ruler of the Pushyabhuti dynasty of Thaneswar. With immense military power, and strategic diplomatic moves, Harsha came to occupy a supreme position in Northern India with Kanauj as his capital. Harshavardhana built up a large empire which he ruled for forty-one years.

He was given the epithet of ‘Sakolottarapathanath’ or the Lord of entire North India, by his Chalukya rival Pulkeshin II.

Few important things about Harshavardhana:

He was himself an erudite scholar and composed three plays, the **Rantavalli, the Priyadarshika and the Nagananda**. He probably also composed the text of the two copper plate inscriptions – **Banskhera and Madhuban** which bear his signature. Nalanda, the great centre of learning, was located in his empire, and he is said to have given large grants to this university.

When Pulkeshin II emerged as the undisputed master of the entire South, Emperor Harshavardhana was seen as the sovereign monarch of the entire North. Having established his supremacy on northern India, Harsha turned his attention towards the land beyond the Vindhyas.

Q69. Consider the following statements.

1. Only elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies can vote in a Rajya Sabha election.
2. No single political party in history got full majority in Rajya Sabha.
3. Not voting for the party candidate will attract disqualification under the anti-defection law.
4. Legislator can vote without taking oath as a member of the Assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Don't worry. We have lot of time to learn. But don't forget from now. Learn.

See article below. *Red mark will take you direct to the explanation part. But we will recommend please go through full article.*

80. Composition of the Council of States.—(1) ²[³*** The Council of States] shall consist of—

(a) twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and

(b) not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States ⁴[and of the Union territories.]

(2) The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States ⁴[and of the Union territories] shall be in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:—

Literature, science, art and social service.

(4) The representatives of each State ¹*** in the Council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) The representatives of the ²[Union territories] in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

Second statement is wrong:

Party-wise break-up of seats of political parties

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	1952	1952-54	1954-56	1956-58	1958-60	1960-62	1962-64	1964-66
1.	Congress	146	164 ✓	186 ✓	177 ✓	173	164	162	166
2.	Communist	9	10	9	11	8	8	8	8
3.	Socialist	6	6	3	8	11	—	—	—
4.	Jan Sangh	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	6
5.	Swatantra	—	—	—	—	1	8	11	10
6.	Kashmir National Conference	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	—
7.	KMPP	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gantantra Parishad	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—
9.	Samyukta Socialist	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
10.	P.S.P.	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	6
11.	Congress (O)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	S.S.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	C.P.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	S.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	C.P.I. (M)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	D.M.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Independent	—	10	9	9	11	14	13	10
18.	Nominated	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
19.	Others	36	11	7	10	9	16	14	*16
20.	Vacancies	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
TOTAL:		216	219	232	236	236	236	238	238

Statement 3 and 4 are correct.

Does cross-voting attract disqualification?

No. The Supreme Court, while declining to interfere with the open ballot system, ruled that not voting for the party candidate will not attract disqualification under the anti-defection law. As voters, MLAs retain their freedom to vote for a candidate of their choice. However, the Court observed that since the party would know who voted against its own candidate, it is free to take disciplinary action against the legislator concerned.

Comment | [Do numbers matter in Rajya Sabha?](#)

Can a legislator vote without taking oath as a member of the Assembly?

While taking oath as a member is for anyone to function as a legislator, the Supreme Court has ruled that a member can vote in a Rajya Sabha election even before taking oath as legislator. It ruled that voting at the Rajya Sabha polls, being a non-legislative activity, can be performed without taking oath. A person becomes a member as soon as the list of elected members is notified by the ECI, it said. Further, a member can also propose a candidate before taking oath.

Q70. Consider the following Pairs.

National parks/Tiger Reserve	Situated on
1. Namdapha National Park	Mishmi Hills
2. Melghat Tiger Reserve	Satpura Hills
3. Sariska Tiger Reserve	Aravalli Hills

Select the correct Pairs.

- a. 3 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

Such questions are very important for exam. Either it is temple located on Hills, National Parks on Hills, monasteries on hills, anything similar to this is important. We have covered and will try to cover every such topic.

National parks/Tiger Reserve	Situated on
------------------------------	-------------

1. Namdapha National Park	Mishmi Hills
2. Melghat Tiger Reserve	Satpura Hills
3. Sariska Tiger Reserve	Aravalli Hills

Q71. As per the recent NCRB's Crime in India report – 2020, consider the following statements regarding Economic offences in India.

1. The number of economic offences has reduced in 2020 compared to 2019.
2. Among economic crimes, the greatest number of offences are recorded under the head – Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (FCF).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

We asked you two basic statements. Reason is simple: *Economic offences have been in the limelight for the last few years with a few high-profile individuals fleeing the country after duping banks of thousands of crores. So just keep these two basics in mind.*

As per NCRB's Crime in India report – 2020, the total number of economic offences in the country in 2020 was 1.45 lakhs. This constitutes around 3.4% of all cognizable IPC crimes reported in the year. **The number of economic offences has reduced compared to 2019 when it was 1.65 lakhs.** This is in line with the trend observed across major crimes heads during 2020, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE 8A.1
Economic Offences (State/UT-wise) -

SL	State/UT	2018	2019	2020
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
TOTAL ALL INDIA		156268	165693	145754

In NCRB's Crime in India (CII) report, Economic Offences are categorized under three major crime heads.

Crime Head	IPC Sections
Criminal Breach of Trust	- 406 to 409
Counterfeiting	- 231-243, - 255 - 489 A to 489 E
Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	- 420 - 465 - 468 - 471 - 231-243 - 255 - 489 A to 489 E

Among these, the greatest number of offences are recorded under the head – Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (FCF).

Link: <https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII%202020%20Volume%202.pdf>

Q72. Consider the following statements with respect to the office of a Judge of a High Court.

1. A Judge may be removed from his office by the President in the manner as Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of High Court.
3. One of the criteria to be eligible for appointed as a judge of High Court is that he has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

See if you do mistakes (now you can do) in polity questions, aap backfoot pe chale jaoge. Polity questions you have to handle very carefully. This is the only subject you will feel comfortable in UPSC paper. So just follow us whatever we are asking. Iske baad aap kya krte ho, kya padhte, we don't care. Idhar don't miss anything.

Coming back to question:

Second statement is incorrect. Rest two are correct.

217. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court.—(1) Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal ⁵[on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A], and ⁶[shall hold office, in the case of an additional or acting Judge, as provided in article 224, and in any other case, until he attains the age of ⁷[sixty-two years]:]

Provided that—

(a) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(b) a Judge may be removed from his office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of article 124 for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court;

(c) the office of a Judge shall be vacated by his being appointed by the President to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or by his being transferred by the President to any other High Court within the territory of India.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(a) has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India; or

(b) has for at least ten years been an advocate of a High Court^{1***} or of two or more such Courts in succession;^{1***}

Q73. With respect to **Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) Program**, consider the following statements.

1. CVE is an international, community-based effort and relies on the community to discover vulnerabilities.
2. Recently, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been authorized by the CVE Program, as a CVE Numbering Authority (CNA) for vulnerabilities impacting all products designed, developed and manufactured in India.

Which of the above statement sis/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

Difficult terminology. Take time and read. Don't run.

In the direction to strengthen trust in “Make in India” as well as to nurture responsible vulnerability research in the country, **CERT-In has partnered with the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) Program**. In this regard, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been authorized by the CVE Program, as a CVE Numbering Authority (CNA) for vulnerabilities impacting all products designed, developed and manufactured in India.

CVE is an international, community-based effort and **relies on the community to discover vulnerabilities**. The vulnerabilities are discovered then assigned and published to the CVE List. Information technology and cybersecurity professionals use CVE Records to ensure they are discussing the same issue, and to coordinate their efforts **to prioritize and address the vulnerabilities**.

The mission of the CVE Program **is to identify, define, and catalog publicly disclosed cybersecurity vulnerabilities**.

CNAs are organizations responsible for the regular assignment of CVE IDs to vulnerabilities, and for creating and publishing information about the Vulnerability in the associated CVE Record. The CVE List is built by CVE Numbering Authorities (CNAs).

Link: <https://newsonair.gov.in/News?title=CERT-In-authorized-as-CVE-Numbering-Authority-for-vulnerabilities-impacting-all-products-designed%2C-developed-%26-manufactured-in-India&id=428744>

Q74. What is blue carbon?

- Carbon captured by oceans and coastal ecosystems
- Carbon sequestered in forest biomass and agricultural soils
- Carbon contained in petroleum and natural gas.
- Carbon present in atmosphere

Solution: a

Explanation:

This was already asked in Prelims 2021. Even if it was not asked, we would have asked as news was there. Topics *saare cover honge* (all topics will be covered), just be consistent.

FORESTS

Unesco World Heritage forests: India's Sundarbans among 5 sites with highest 'blue carbon' globally

Heritage forests release rather than sequester more carbon due to human activities, says Unesco



By DTE Staff
Published: Thursday 28 October 2021

NEXT NEWS >

Blue carbon is simply the term for carbon captured by the world's ocean and coastal ecosystems.

Q75. Consider the following Seas.

1. Aral Sea.
2. Red Sea
3. Caspian Sea.

Arrange the above seas from west to east.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q76. Consider the following statements regarding **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**.

1. It is a specialized United Nations agency aims to transform rural economies and food systems by making them more inclusive and productive.
2. It is one of the few platforms where all members belong to low- and middle-income countries.
3. India is a member of the IFAD.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: b

Explanation:

Very important question. All agencies of UN are important for exam.

First Statement is correct.

IFAD is an international financial institution and specialized United Nations agency based in Rome, the UN's food and agriculture hub.

Second statement is incorrect.

IFAD has 177 Member States comprised of developing, middle and high-income countries from all regions of the world who are dedicated to eradicating poverty in rural areas.

Membership in IFAD is open to any State that is a member of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies.

India is a member since 1977.

The Strategy

IFAD has been working in India for more than 30 years. The current country strategic opportunities programme is fully aligned with the government's policy framework of doubling farmers' incomes in real terms by 2022. During the period 2018-2024, IFAD will support the government's efforts in developing necessary services and producers' organizations to render smallholder food and agricultural production systems remunerative, sustainable and resilient to climate change and price shocks.

Q77. Consider the following statements.

1. The recommendation of B. Sivaraman committee report led to the formation of NABARD.
2. NABARD Act was Passed during the priministership of Indira Gandhi.
3. NABARD provides only short- term refinance for investment credit activities for giving a boost to private capital formation in agriculture.

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: a

Explanation:

It's important now-a-days that you should know history of important topics. No worries for new students. We will go through every such topics sooner or later. Just you need to follow regularly.

History:

The importance of institutional credit in boosting rural economy has been clear to the Government of India right from its early stages of planning. Therefore, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at the insistence of the Government of India, constituted a Committee to Review the Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFICARD) to look into these very critical aspects. **The Committee was formed on 30 March 1979, under the Chairmanship of [Shri B. Sivaraman](#), former member of Planning Commission, Government of India. First statement is correct.**

The Committee's interim report, submitted on 28 November 1979, outlined the need for a new organizational device for providing undivided attention, forceful direction and pointed focus to credit related issues linked with rural development. **Its recommendation was formation of a unique development financial institution which would address these aspirations and formation of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was approved by the Parliament through Act 61 of 1981.**

It was dedicated to the service of the nation by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 05 November 1982. **Second statement is correct.** Set up with an initial capital of Rs.100 crore, its' paid- up capital stood at Rs.14,080 crore as on 31 March 2020. Consequent to the revision in the composition of share capital between Government of India and RBI, NABARD today is fully owned by Government of India.

Now, learn the history of Refinance.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) set up the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC) in 1963 to work as a refinancing agency in providing medium term and long-term agricultural credit to support investment credit needs for agricultural development. In 1975, ARC was renamed as Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) to give focussed attention to credit offtake, development and promotion of the agricultural sector.

Upon its formation in 1982, NABARD took over the functions of the erstwhile Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of RBI and ARDC.

The Department of Refinance (DOR) deals with the short term and long- term refinance functions of NABARD. **Third is not correct statement.**

2. Core Functions of the Department

DOR mainly deals with

- Short-term refinance for production credit activities contributing to food security
- Medium-term and long-term refinance for investment credit activities for giving a boost to private capital formation in agriculture
- DOR also acts as a subsidy channelizing agency for various Government of India schemes

Q78. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Mission is administered by:

- Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance
- Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
- NITI Aayog
- Cabinet Secretariat headed by Cabinet Secretary

Solution: d

Explanation:

DBT Mission was created in the Planning Commission to act as the nodal point for the implementation of the DBT programmes. The Mission was transferred to the Department of Expenditure in July 2013 and continued to function till 14.9.2015.

To give more impetus, **DBT Mission and matters related thereto has been placed in Cabinet Secretariat under Secretary w.e.f. 14.9.2015.**

Link: <https://dbtbharat.gov.in/page/frontcontentview/?id=MTc=>

Q79. Which of the following texts contains the Sanskrit phrase “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”?

- Manusmriti
- Vishnu Puran
- Maha Upanishad
- Bhagavat Puran

Solution: c

Explanation:

“Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” is a Sanskrit Phrase which means that the whole world is one single family. **The concept originates in Vedic Scripture Maha Upanishads.**

Q80. Considering the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, who among the following **is/are not elected indirectly?**

- Members of Panchayat at Village and intermediate level.
- Chairperson of a Panchayat at district level.

Choose the correct code from the following.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a

Explanation:

All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.

243C. Composition of Panchayats.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats:

Provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

(2) All the seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area and, for this purpose, each Panchayat area 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 Panchayat area.

Further, the chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly by and from amongst the elected members thereof. However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines.

(5) The Chairperson of—

(a) a Panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide; and

(b) a Panchayat at the intermediate level or district level shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members thereof.

Q81. *Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)* aims to:

- a. Improve logistics in transportation sector.
- b. Help countries facing current account deficit and improve financial stability
- c. to improve collection of essential weather and climate and boost resilience to extreme weather and support
- d. Help countries achieve financial assistance under REDD+ framework

Solution: c

Explanation:

At #COP26 🌍

@WMO, @UNDP and @UNEP will announce the Systematic Observations Finance Facility (SOFF) to improve collection of essential weather and climate data, boost resilience to extreme weather and support #ClimateAction #TogetherForOurPlanet 🌍
bit.ly/3bjToYq



3:21 PM · Oct 28, 2021 · Twitter Web App

Q82. With respect to **Seaweed farming**, consider the following statements.

1. India is the largest producer of seaweed in the world due to its large coastline.
2. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana aims to promote seaweed farming.
3. Seaweed in animal feed is highly nutritious and reduces methane gas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. 3 only

Solution: b

Explanation:

We are taking explanation from presentation given by Department of Fisheries.

**International Webinar:
Entrepreneurship Development On
SEAWEED BUSINESS BY COOPERATIVES**
(28th January 2021)

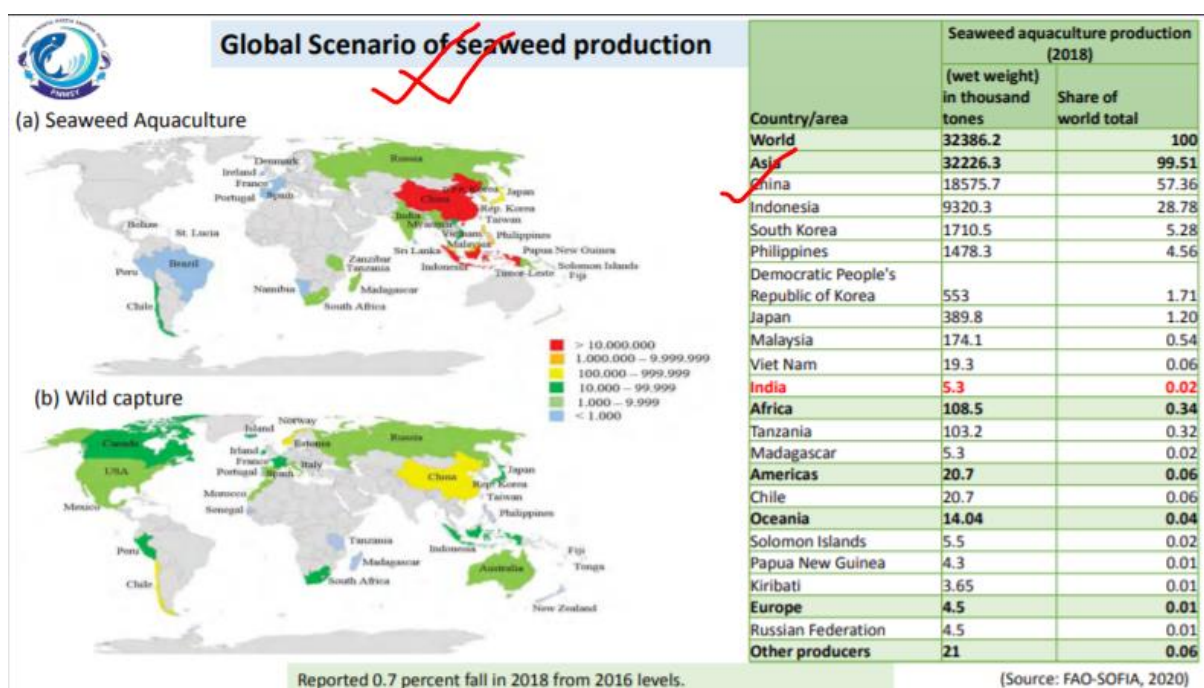


Seaweed Cultivation and value chain Development in India



Dr Rajeev Ranjan IAS
Secretary
Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Government of India

First statement is incorrect.



Second and third statement is incorrect.

Seaweed cultivation & Value chain under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana



Objectives



Seaweed farming or kelp farming is the practice of cultivating and harvesting seaweed.

Humans and animals



Seaweed sap as animal food feed (poultry and cattle)

- Improved body weight of poultry (especially breast) and cattle
- Better Immuno-responsiveness
- Better gut-health (microbial & structural)
- Higher egg production and advancement in egg laying age
- Higher calcium and iron content in milk
- Better calcium retention thereby reducing chances of milk fever
- Reduced methane emission and enhanced feed use efficiency in ruminants
- Toxicologically tested as safe

Q83. Which of the following describes “**Regenerative Agriculture**”?

1. reverse climate change by rebuilding soil organic matter
2. No use of synthetic fertilizers and substances that disrupt the biological structuring of the farming system
3. increase water percolation, water retention, and clean and safe water runoff

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

All statements are correct. You will read the link given below. Save it.

“Regenerative Agriculture” describes farming and grazing practices that, among other benefits, reverse climate change by rebuilding soil organic matter and restoring degraded soil biodiversity – resulting in both carbon drawdown and improving the water cycle.

Regenerative Agricultural Practices are:

Practices that (i) contribute to generating/building soils and soil fertility and health; (ii) increase water percolation, water retention, and clean and safe water runoff; (iii) increase biodiversity and ecosystem health and resiliency; and (iv) invert the carbon emissions of our current agriculture to one of remarkably significant carbon sequestration thereby cleansing the atmosphere of legacy levels of CO₂.

Link: <https://regenerationinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Regen-Ag-Definition-2.23.17-1.pdf>

Q84. Consider the following statements.

1. The recent conference whose theme was “Bio-Innovations for Regenerative Agriculture” was held in India, Hyderabad.
2. It has been organized by Bio Agri Input Producers Association (BIPA).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

Bio Agri Conference 2021

BIO AGRI-2021, the biggest ever Bio-Agri Conference in India began in Hyderabad at Westin Hotel in Madhapur Thursday evening. Over 150 delegates from all over India and abroad are participating in the two-day meet organized by Bio Agri Input Producers Association (BIPA), the first Bio input association in India established in the year 2003.

The theme of the conference is “**Bio-Innovations for Regenerative Agriculture**”

And that's why we asked third question (see theme). Every question is relevant here. *Do practice regularly. In end, you won't regret. Or else you keep joining crash courses till end achieving nothing.*

Just Daily Quiz here and our Test Series, rest is your basic preparation.

Q85. Consider the following nations.

1. Bhutan
2. Nepal
3. Bangladesh

Which of the above nations shares **same number of boundaries with India states**?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Indian states that touch the border with **Nepal** are **Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Sikkim**.

Bangladesh shares border with five Indian states: **West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam**.

Bhutan boundaries Indian states of **Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, and Sikkim**.



Q86. In the context of provisions of Indian Constitution, consider the following statements.

1. Parliament by law decides about the number of Judges in Supreme Court and High Court.
2. Both Supreme Court and High Court Judges resigns from office by writing under his/her hand addressed to President

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanation:

Number of SC Judges are decided by Parliament by law and HC Judges are decided by President. See below both the cases:

124. Establishment and constitution of Supreme Court.—(1) There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven² other Judges.

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal ³[on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A] and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years:

⁴[* * * * *]

⁵[Provided that]—

(a) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

216. Constitution of High Courts.—Every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint.

⁴[* * * * *]

217. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court.—(1) Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal ⁵[on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A], and ⁶[shall hold office, in the case of an additional or acting Judge, as provided in article 224, and in any other case, until he attains the age of ⁷[sixty-two years]:]

Provided that—

(a) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

From above images, first statement is wrong, and second statement is correct.

In Supreme Court, Parliament by law decides about number of Judges but in High Court President decides.

Q87. Lead is a highly toxic metal and a very strong poison. Which of the following are the sources of lead poisoning?

1. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes
2. Paints
3. Toys and Jewelry
4. Pencils

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed the Centre to submit a report on standards of lead and to phase out lead as a stabilizer in Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes that are commonly used in most buildings. The NGT was earlier informed that water passing through PVC pipes commonly used in most buildings may contain toxic materials like lead, which has a hazardous effect on human health. While most of the organized manufacturers have started using alternative stabilizers such as zinc in PVC pipe-making, some of the small units still rely on lead due to the cost factor. The replacement of lead with zinc for stabilizing heat in PVC pipe manufacturing is likely to push up costs by 3-5 per cent.

Lead is used in paint to add color, improve the ability of the paint to hide the surface it covers, and to make it last longer. Second

Lead has been found in inexpensive children's jewelry sold in vending machines and large volume discount stores across the country. It also has been found in inexpensive metal amulets worn for good luck or protection.

Point (4) is not correct: There is no lead in pencils. Rather, the core is made up of a non-toxic mineral called graphite.

Q88. Consider the following statements regarding **Cash Management Bills (CMB)**.

1. It's a long- term instrument.
2. It was introduced by to meet the temporary mismatches in the cash flow of the Government of India.
3. It is issued at discounted price similar to treasury bills.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 2 and 3 only

Solution: d

Explanation:

In 2010, Government of India, in consultation with RBI introduced a new **short-term instrument, known as Cash Management Bills (CMBs), to meet the temporary mismatches in the cash flow of the Government of India.**

Features of Cash Management Bills:

- a. CMBs have a maturity of less than 90 days.
- b. The CMBs have the generic character of Treasury Bills as the CMBs are issued at a discount and redeemed at face value at maturity.

For example, if the face value of a CMB is Rs 100, we can get the bill at Rs 97 and at the end of the maturity date, say 60 after days, we can get Rs 100. Here, there is no interest payment as the maturity period is so small. But the return for buying CMB is obtained in the form of a discount.

- c. The tenure or maturity notified amount (how much total CMBs to be issued) and date of issue of the CMBs **depends upon the temporary cash requirement of the Government.**
- d. **CMBs are eligible as SLR securities.** Investment in CMBs is also recognized as an eligible investment in Government securities by banks for SLR purpose under Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Another similar method for the government to get short term money is **Ways and Means Advances (WMA)**. Under WMA, the RBI gives temporary loan facilities to the centre and state governments as a banker to government for up to 90 days.

What is the difference between CMBs and Treasury Bills?

Difference between CMBs and Treasury bills is that CMBs are issued for less than 90 days whereas treasury bills are issue for more than 90 days (91 day and 364-day treasury bills).

Q89. Consider the following statements.

1. The idea of bronze sculptures flourished during the Cholas rule.
2. Kalyanasundara Murti built during this period denotes the marriage of Vishnu and Lakshmi.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a

Explanation:

The idea of bronze images came during the Pallavas, which flourished during the Cholas.

A wide range of Shiva iconography was evolved in the Thanjavur (Tanjore) region of Tamil Nadu. **The ninth century Kalyanasundara Murti is highly remarkable for the manner in which Panigrahana** (ceremony of marriage) is represented by two separate statuettes. **Shiva with his extended right hand accepts Parvati's** (the bride's) right hand, who is depicted with a bashful expression and taking a step forward.



Link: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/kefa107.pdf>

Q90. With respect to the Indian national movement, consider the following pairs.

Organization	Leader associated
1. Communist Party of India	M.N Roy
2. Indian Socialist Labour Party	S. A Dange
3. Labour Kisan Party	Muzaffar Ahmed

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 2 only

Solution: b

Explanation:

Organization	Leader associated
1. Communist Party of India	M.N Roy
2. Indian Socialist Labour Party	S. A Dange
3. Labour Kisan Party	S. Chettiar
4. Labour Swaraj Party	Muzzafar Ahmed