

Q1. For the first time, a formal health programme, **Alliance on Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH)** was promoted at:

- a. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting
- b. World Economic Forum
- c. G-7 Conference
- d. BRICS Summit

Solution: a

Explanation:

These questions are very important. Sometimes these topics are very difficult to find. But no need to worry, by end of session once you complete Daily Quiz and Test Series, almost every such question will be covered. Just be consistent and follow what we are asking to.

Twenty twenty-one was very important year for the health community in addressing climate change. **For the first time in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, COP 26) negotiations, a formal health programme was promoted.** The COP26 Health Programme included a total of four Health Initiatives, including on climate resilient and low carbon sustainable health systems.

As of today, a total of **59 countries have committed** at Minister of Health level, to strengthen the climate resilience and lower the emissions of health systems.



WHO will secretariat the Alliance.

Q2. With respect to **sarus cranes**, consider the following statements.

- 1. The birds are protected under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- 2. The sarus crane stands at five feet and mostly found in marshes and wetlands.
- 3. Majority of sarus cranes is found in southern coastal region of 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. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: a

Explanation:

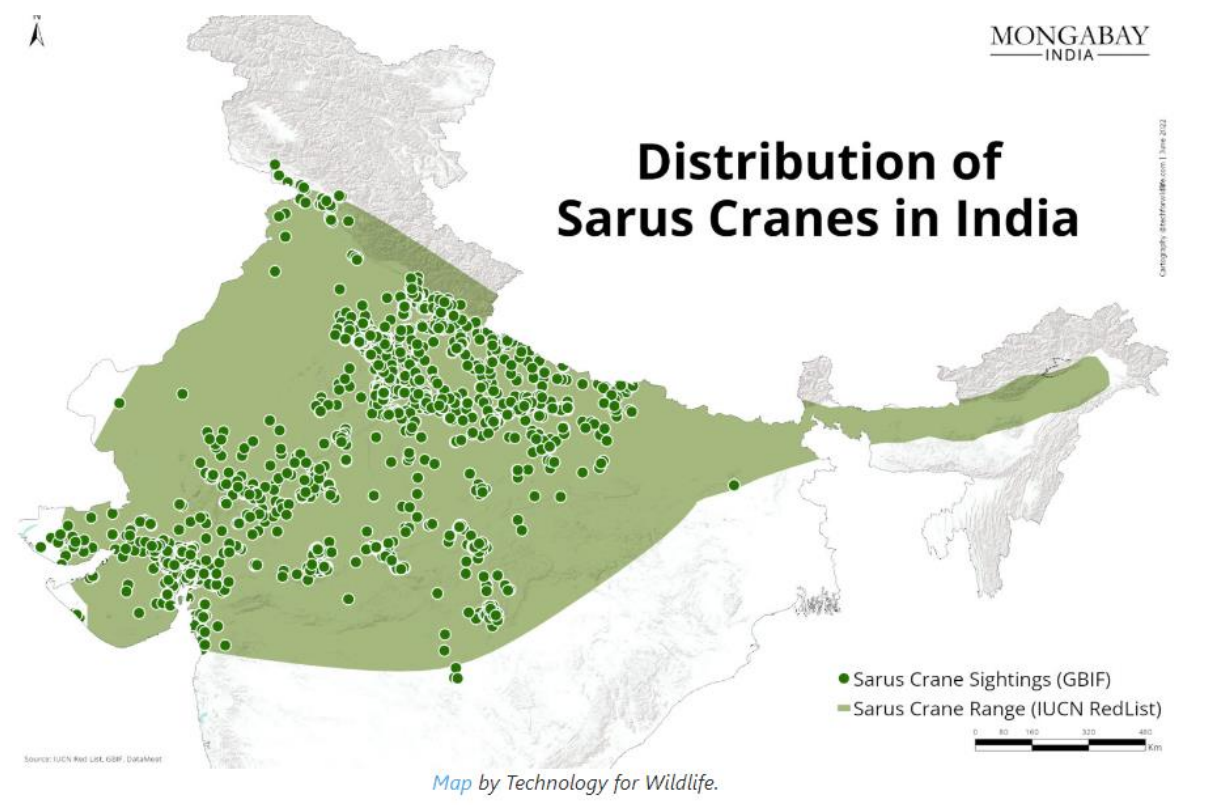
First and second statements are correct.

The birds are listed in Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and classified as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

The **state bird of Uttar Pradesh**, the **sarus crane** stands at **five feet (about 1.5 metres)** tall, displays a wingspan of eight feet, and weighs around seven to eight kilos. It is mostly found in marshes and wetlands.

Third statement is incorrect.

Apart from India, the sarus crane is also found in **Nepal, Pakistan, Southeast Asia and Australia**. In **India it is mostly concentrated in north**.



Q3. India recently hosted the 'Industry Transition Dialogue' with which of the following nation?

- a. Norway
- b. Sweden
- c. France
- d. UK

Solution: b

Explanation:

India and Sweden hosted the Industry Transition Dialogue today in Stockholm, as a part of their joint initiative i.e., Leadership for Industry Transition (LeadIT). The LeadIT initiative lays specific focus on hard to abate sectors that are key stakeholders in the global climate action and require specific interventions.

India and Sweden Host Industry Transition Dialogue in Stockholm

“The developing world needs not just an industrial ‘transition’, but an industrial renaissance – a flowering of industries that will create jobs and prosperity along with a clean environment”: Shri Bhupender Yadav

“Developed nations, with their historical experiences, must take lead in the global transition towards net-zero & low carbon industry”: Shri Bhupender Yadav

Posted On: 01 JUN 2022 5:42PM by PIB Delhi

Q4. With respect to **World Urban Forum**, consider the following statements.

1. World Urban Forum is the premier global conference on urbanization convened by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.
2. Recent 11th Conference was held in New Delhi, India.
3. India Forum for Nature-Based Solutions was launched at the 11th World Urban Forum.

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: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

About

The World Urban Forum (WUF) was established in 2001 by the United Nations to address one of the most pressing issues facing the world today: rapid urbanization and its impact on communities, cities, economies, climate change and policies.

✓ Convened by UN-Habitat, the Forum is a high level, open and inclusive platform for addressing the challenges of sustainable urbanization.

✓ The World Urban Forum has the following objectives:

- Raising awareness of sustainable urbanization among stakeholders and constituencies, including the general public;
- Improving collective knowledge on sustainable urban development through open and inclusive debate, exchange of best practices and policies, and sharing of lessons learnt.
- Promote collaboration and cooperation between different stakeholders and constituencies engaged in the advancement and implementation of sustainable urbanization.

Second statement is incorrect:

All conferences held: Recent 11th held in Katowice, Poland.

About WUF



Third statement is correct.

The National Institute of Urban Affairs' (NIUA) Climate Centre for Cities (NIUA C-Cube), World Resources Institute India (WRI India) and their partners today launched India's first national coalition platform for urban nature-based solutions at the 11th World Urban Forum in Poland.

NIUA's C-Cube and WRI India launch the India Forum for Nature-Based Solutions
National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) and World Resources Institute India (WRI India) launch national platform to mainstream ecosystem-based services and nature-based solutions to build urban climate resilience

Posted On: 29 JUN 2022 5:45PM by PIB Delhi

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)**.

1. The CVC is a statutory body and derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
2. The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People.

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:

Very simple question. Very simple explanations. If you haven't done revision, you can do mistakes. So, its ok. Just learn now again.

The CVC is a statutory body and derives its powers from the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. The CBI derives its power from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

The Central Vigilance Commission

- a. Multi-member Commission consists of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (Chairperson) and **not more than two Vigilance Commissioners (Member)**.
- b. The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a committee consisting of the **Prime Minister (Chairperson), the Minister of Home Affairs (Member) and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People (Member)**.
- c. The term of office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners is **four years** from the date on which they enter their office or till they attain the age of **65 years**, whichever is earlier.

Q6. Consider the following statements.

1. The Election to the office of President is conducted through secret ballot.

2. A president is eligible for re-election.
3. The President can resign by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice president.

Which of the above statements is/are correct **as per the provisions mentioned in the Constitution, not by Convention?**

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

All the three above statements are correct.

~~(3)~~ The election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

~~57. Eligibility for re-election.~~—A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, be eligible for re-election to that office.

~~56. Term of office of President.~~—(1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that—

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

Q7. Consider the following statements.

1. The constitution has bestowed power in Supreme Court to see matters related to election of Vice President.
2. The oath/affirmations of Vice President in the Constitution mention to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

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:

As per the Article 71, 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.**

¹[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.**

The oath/affirmations of only two bodies, **President and Governor**, mentions to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, Therefore, statement 2 is wrong. **The oath of Governor reads as:**

69. Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President.-

Every Vice-President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—swear in the name of God "I, A.B., do ----- that solemnly affirm will bear true faith, and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

60. Oath or affirmation by the President.-

Every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—swear in the name of God.

"I, A.B., do ----- that I solemnly affirm will faithfully execute the office of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India and will do 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 India."

159. Oath or affirmation by 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—swear in the name of God "I, A.B., do ----- that I solemnly affirm will faithfully execute the 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)."

Q8. Which of the following correctly defines the term **Social Forestry**?

- a. land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, bamboos, etc.) are deliberately used on the same land-management units as agricultural crops and/or animals

- b. Forestry outside the conventional forests which primarily aim at providing continuous flow of goods and services for the benefit of people
- c. It is an applied science that studies ecological processes applied to agricultural production systems.
- d. It is the science and technology of producing and using plants in agriculture for food, fuel, fiber, and land restoration.

Solution: b

Explanation:

Every question asked here is as per UPSC standard. Do solve all our quizzes and join Test Series for comprehensive preparation of Prelims exam. Link given in the end of this quiz. You must enroll it.

Social forestry

The National Commission on Agriculture, Government of India, first used the term 'social forestry' in 1976. It was then that India embarked upon a social forestry project with the aim of taking the pressure off the forests and making use of all unused and fallow land. Government forest areas that are close to human settlement and have been degraded over the years due to human activities needed to be afforested. Trees were to be planted in and around agricultural fields. Plantation of trees along railway lines and roadsides, and river and canal banks were carried out. They were planted in village common land, Government wasteland and Panchayat land.

Social forestry also aims at raising plantations by the common man so as to meet the growing demand for timber, fuel wood, fodder, etc, thereby reducing the pressure on the traditional forest area. This concept of village forests to meet the needs of the rural people is not new. It has existed through the centuries all over the country but it was now given a new character.

With the introduction of this scheme the government formally recognised the local communities' rights to forest resources and is now encouraging rural participation in the management of natural resources. Through the social forestry scheme, the government has involved community participation, as part of a drive towards afforestation, and rehabilitating the degraded forest and common lands.

Q9. In the context of Medieval History, the term *ziyarat* refers to:

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

7.2 Chishti devotionism: *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).

Q10. Consider the following Arab nations.

1. Saudi Arabia
2. Yemen
3. Oman
4. UAE

Which of the above nations **does Tropic of Cancer Passes?**

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

Solution: D

Explanation:

Many students will leave this question without attempting. Please don't be stupid to do that. You know very well UAE and Yemen are far from each other (many times we have covered in our daily quiz). So, a thin line of Tropic of Cancer won't pass both the countries. So, a and c option will be eliminated easily. Now, you can attempt. Now, you can blame luck but after eliminating two options, if wrong.

Tropic of Cancer passes through **Saudi Arabia, UAE and Oman** (for middle east nations).




Q11. 'Largest producer of tamarind' in India is:

- North Eastern region
- Himalayan region
- Southern Region
- Hot and humid Rajasthan

Solution: c

Explanation:

 Indian Production of Tamarind

		Production(000 Tonnes)	
		2021-22	
Sr No.	State	Production	Share(%)
1	Karnataka	48.79	28.04
2	Tamil Nadu	45.22	25.99
3	Kerala	32.31	18.57
4	Andhra Pradesh	14.32	8.23
5	Telangana	12.66	7.28
6	Maharashtra	10.39	5.97
7	Madhya Pradesh	9.95	5.72
8	Nagaland	0.11	0.06
9	Mizoram	0.03	0.02
10	Others	0.24	0.14
Page Total		174.02	

Source: National Horticulture Board (NHB)
*2021-22 (1st Adv. Estimate)

Q12. With respect to **Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)**, consider the following statements.

- It is a United Nation body is an independent intergovernmental body to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- India is a member of IPBES.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: b

Explanation:

News:

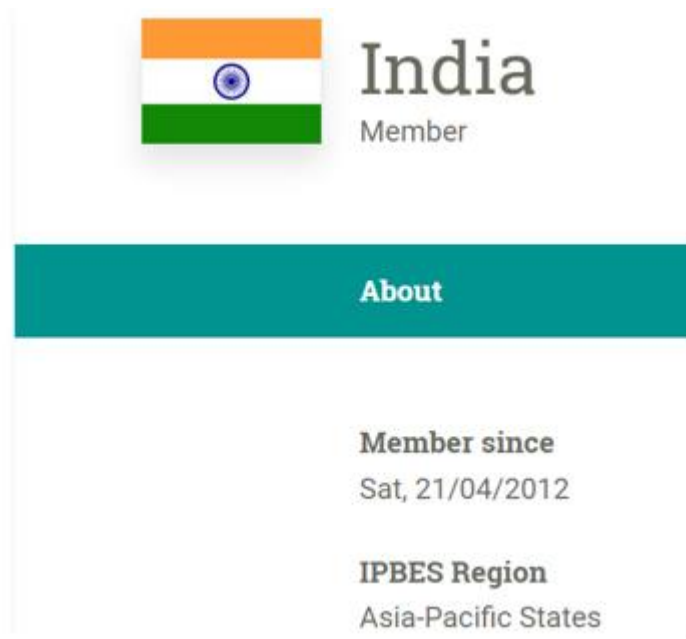
The ninth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES9) will be held in Bonn from July 3-9, 2022.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is an independent intergovernmental body established by States to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and

sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development. It was established in Panama City, on 21 April 2012 by 94 Governments.

It is not a United Nations body.

However, at the request of the IPBES Plenary and with the authorization of the UNEP Governing Council in 2013, **the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provides secretariat services to IPBES.**



Q13. With respect to **Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)**, consider the following statements.

1. PACS are outside the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and hence not regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.
2. Powers have been delegated to National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development to conduct inspection of State and Central Cooperative Banks.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

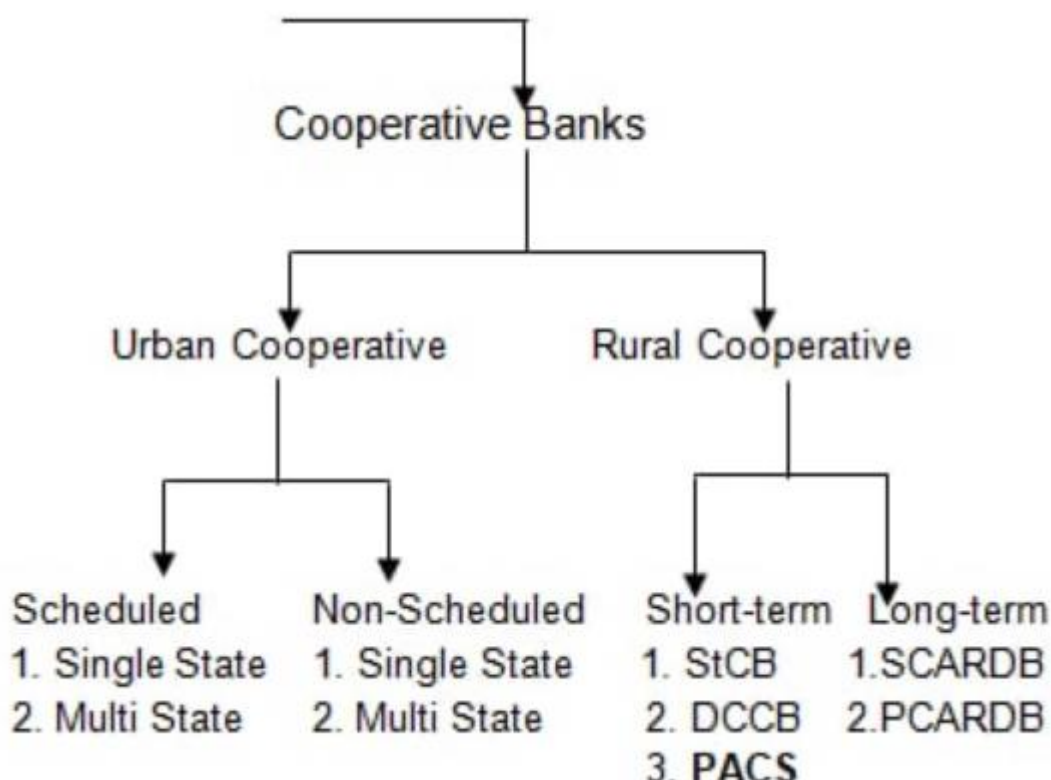
- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

The rural co-operative credit system in India is primarily mandated to ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. It comprises short-term and long-term co-operative credit structures. **The short-term co-operative credit structure operates with a three-tier system**

- Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) at the village level, Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) at the district level and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) at the State level.



PACS are outside the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and hence not regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. StCBs/DCCBs are registered under the provisions of State Cooperative Societies Act of the State concerned and are regulated by the Reserve Bank.

PACS are regulated by State Government and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies appointed by the State.

PACS is the first building block of the century-old cooperative banking system of India. Each PACS was designed to be a village-level credit society into which the farmers brought in share capital, deposits and provided loans to each other. Elected members, one-member-one-vote, transparency, ground-level reach, ease of operations, speed, human connect—almost everything about the structure of a PACS makes for robust ‘public policy for credit’.

Powers have been delegated to National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) under Sec 35 (6) of the Banking Regulation Act (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies) to conduct inspection of State and Central Cooperative Banks.

⁴~~(6)~~ The powers exercisable by the Reserve Bank under this section in relation to regional rural banks may (without prejudice to the exercise of such powers by the Reserve Bank may in relation to any regional rural bank whenever it considers necessary so to do) be exercised by the National Bank in relation to the regional rural banks, and accordingly, subsections (1) to (5) shall

Q14. With respect to **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission**, consider the following statements.

1. It is an autonomous Institution of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. IPC is created to set standards of drugs in the country.
3. It promotes rational use of generic medicines by publishing National Formulary of 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. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) is an Autonomous Institution of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India.

IPC is created to set standards of drugs in the country. Its basic function is to update regularly the standards of drugs commonly required for treatment of diseases prevailing in this region.

It **publishes official documents for improving Quality of Medicines** by way of adding new and updating existing monographs in the form of **Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)**.

It **further promotes rational use of generic medicines by publishing National Formulary of India.**

IP prescribes standards for identity, purity and strength of drugs essentially required from health care perspective of human beings and animals. IPC also provides IP Reference Substances (IPRS) which act as a finger print for identification of an article under test and its purity as prescribed in IP.

Q15. Consider the following statements.

1. If a member of a house belonging to any political party shall be disqualified if he or she voluntarily given up membership of such political party.
2. In the situation where one-thirds of the legislators of a political party decide to merge into another party, neither the members who decide to join nor the ones who stay with the original party will face disqualification.
3. Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the House.
4. Tenth Schedule was enacted during priministership of Indira Gandhi.

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

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is correct:

The Tenth Schedule of the constitution, which is popularly referred to as the anti-defection law, says, under the heading of “disqualification on ground of defection”, that a member of a house belonging to any political party shall be disqualified if he or she has a) **voluntarily given up membership of such political party**; or (b) votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs.

2. **Disqualification on ground of defection.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of ³[paragraphs 4 and 5], a member of a House belonging to any political party shall be disqualified for being a member of the House—

(a) if he has voluntarily given up his membership of such political party; or

(b) if he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs or by any person or authority authorised by it in this behalf, without obtaining, in either case, the prior permission of such political party, person or authority and such voting or abstention has not been condoned by such political party, person or authority within fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention.

Second statement is incorrect: Its two-third.

Third statement is correct:

Decision on questions as to disqualification on ground of defection. - If any question arises as to whether a member of a House has become subject to disqualification under this Schedule, the question **shall be referred for the decision of the Chairman or, as the case may be, the Speaker of such House.**

Originally, the Act provided that the presiding officer’s decision was final and could not be questioned in any court of law. But, in Kihoto Hollohan case (1993), the Supreme Court declared this provision as unconstitutional on the ground that it seeks to take away the jurisdiction of the SC and the high courts.

Fourth statement is incorrect:

Prime Minister was RAJIV GANDHI.

Q16. Consider the following statements.

1. Cost of Production is the only important factor which determines MSP of crop.
2. The concept of MSP started in India after LPG reforms.
3. Government is legally bound to pay MSP even if open market rates for the said produce are ruling below their announced floor prices.

Which of the above statements is/are INCORRECT?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect:

Determinants Of MSP

While recommending price policy of various commodities under its mandate, the Commission keeps in mind the various Terms of Reference given to CACP in 2009. **Accordingly, it analyses**

- 1) demand and supply;
- 2) cost of production;
- 3) price trends in the market, both domestic and international;
- 4) inter-crop price parity;
- 5) terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture;
- 6) a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production; and
- 7) likely implications of MSP on consumers of that product.

Second statement is incorrect:

The MSP based system has its origin in the rationing system that was introduced by the British during the World War-II. In the year 1942, a food department was introduced by the British administration which was later upgraded into the ministry of food.

In the mid-60s, India faced acute food shortages and started shoring up its food reserves.

The concept of MSP was first mooted in 1966-67, during green revolution, to incentivise the Punjab farmers.

In the year 1964, Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established to procure food grains at remunerative prices from the farmers. In 1965, the Agriculture Prices Commission (APC) was established to regulate the pricing of procured food grains. **In 1985, the APC was renamed as Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP).**

Third statement is incorrect:

The Government has fixed MSPs for 23 crops-- 7 cereals (paddy, wheat, maize, bajra, jowar, ragi and barley), 5 pulses (chana, arhar/tur, urad, moong and masur), 7 oilseeds (rapeseed-mustard, groundnut, soybean, sunflower, sesamum, safflower and nigerseed) and 4 commercial crops (cotton, sugarcane, copra and raw jute).

However, the Government is not legally bound to pay MSP even if open market rates for the said produce are ruling below their announced floor prices.

Q17. Consider the following statements regarding United Nation General Assembly.

1. Each Member State has one vote.
2. The five permanent members of the Security Council cannot hold the office of the President of General Assembly.
3. The President of General Assembly is the final authority for any decision making in General Assembly.

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:

Established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. **Comprised of all 193 Members of the United Nations**, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter. **It also plays a significant role in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law.**

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly. Each Member State has one vote. First statement is correct.

How President is elected?

Any Member State can put forward a candidate for President of the General Assembly (PGA). He/she is not required to be, **but always has been, a citizen of the Member State** presenting the candidacy. The PGA is elected in his/her personal capacity and for the duration of the term of office represents the membership as a whole.

The Member State of the PGA cannot at the same time hold the office of Vice-President or Chair of a Main Committee. **Thus, the five permanent members of the Security Council, who are always Vice-Presidents, cannot hold the office of the PGA. Second statement is correct.**

What is the role and mandate of the PGA?

The **PGA is the guardian of the GA Rules of Procedure but has no say in the actual decision-making of the GA** – in fact, the PGA does not have a vote in the GA. Even on procedural matters, the PGA always remains under the authority of the GA. **Third statement is incorrect.**

Q18. Which of the following statements was not the primary reason to justify the choice of Salt Satyagraha for beginning the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- a. It offered urban populace the opportunity of a symbolic identification with mass suffering.
- b. It had no socially divisive implications for Indian society.
- c. Removal of Salt Tax was aimed at saving millions of Indians from starvation.
- d. It was a taxed commodity that every Indian across all castes and classes could relate to.

Solution: c

Explanation:

Salt afforded a tiny but psychologically important income, like khadi, for the poor through self-help. Like khadi, it offered to the urban populace the opportunity of a symbolic identification with mass suffering. **So, statement (a) is correct.**

Salt in a flash linked the ideal of swaraj with a most concrete and universal grievance of the rural poor (and with no socially divisive implications like a no-rent campaign). **So, statement (b) is correct.**

Gandhiji wanted to make the people aware of the oppressive policies which in this case were the ban on manufacturing of salt. And saving people from starvation was not its primary objective. **So, statement (c) is not correct.**

Salt was a commodity that every Indian could relate to, be it poor, middle class, rich, Dalits or brahman all used salt alike. Thus, it acted as a unifying cause. **So, statement (d) is correct.**

Therefore, the answer is (c).

Q19. Which of the following is not a part of the Tripitakas?

- a. Therigatha
- b. Dhammapada
- c. Suttavibhaga
- d. Acharanga Sutra

Solution: d

Explanation:

Tripitaka is the Buddhist canon written in Pali. It contains three parts - Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka. It contains various books.

Therigatha, a part of Sutta Pitaka, consists of 73 poems — in which the early nuns (bhikkhunis) recount their struggles and accomplishments along the road to arahantship.

Dhammapada is a collection of sayings of the Buddha in verse form. It is also a part of Sutta Pitaka.

Suttavibhaga is the book in Vinaya Pitaka and contains rules for the behaviour of monks. They are called as Patimokkha rules. It is divided into two parts, covering the rules for monks and nuns, respectively.

Acharanga Sutra is the first of the twelve Angas, part of the agamas (religious texts) which were compiled based on the teachings of Mahavira. Thus, it belongs to Jainism.

Q20. Which of the following aspects can lead to appreciation in the exchange rate of the Rupee?

1. Increase in foreign tourists coming to India.
2. Indian citizens investing abroad.
3. A decrease in crude oil prices.
4. Increase in exports by Indian pharmaceutical companies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Increase in foreign tourists coming to India **would increase the demand for Rupee**. This would lead to an appreciation in the rupee value. **So, statement (1) is correct.**

Indian citizens investing abroad **would demand foreign currency** in exchange for Rupee. This would lead to the **price of the foreign currency increasing relative to the rupee**, leading to a **depreciation in the value of the rupee**. **So, statement (2) is not correct.**

A decrease in crude oil prices would **reduce the import bill** of India as India imports about 70 per cent of its crude requirements. This would **reduce the demand for foreign currency**, which in turn would lead to **an increase in the value of the rupee**. **So, statement (3) is correct.**

Increase in exports by Indian pharmaceutical **companies would bring foreign exchange in India**. The price of foreign currency would reduce in terms of the rupee. This would lead to a depreciation in the value of the foreign currency and **an appreciation in the value of the rupee**. **So, statement (4) is correct.**

Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

Q21. Consider the following statements.

1. Amalgamation of DCCBs with the State Co-operative Bank can be done by State Governments without approval of RBI.
2. One of the important functions of State Co-operative Banks (StCBs) is to provide liquidity and technical assistance to DCCBs and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS).

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:

Seeing these difficult terms, don't lose hope. Face such questions. Ok, see one example from 2020 Prelims question:

59. Consider the following statements :

1. In terms of short-term credit delivery to the agriculture sector, District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) deliver more credit in comparison to Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.
2. One of the most important functions of DCCBs is to provide funds to the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

In very simple terms, these statements are written under RBI website. *But itni mehnat kaun kare.* We are trying. A similar response we need from your side.

First statement is incorrect:

Amalgamations of the above banks **have to be sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India** in terms of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Recently, it was in news.

 (146 kb)

Amalgamation of District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) with the State Co-operative Bank (StCB) - Guidelines

Date : May 24, 2021

Second statement is correct:

State Co-operative Banks (StCBs), the apex institutions in the short-term rural co-operative structure, **mobilise deposits and provide liquidity and technical assistance to DCCBs and PACS.**

StCBs also mobilise refinance support from higher refinancing institutions like the NABARD for supporting the crop loan needs of affiliated DCCBs and PACS. Over time, StCBs have diversified their operations towards providing medium-term loans for investments in agriculture in particular, and the rural sector, in general.

Similarly,

District central co-operative banks (DCCBs) - the intermediate tier in the short-term rural co-operatives structure-**mobilise deposits from the public and provide credit to them as well as to PACS. Now, see second statement of UPSC question. It's easy.**

Q22. Consider the following statements.

1. During 8th Five Year Plan, solar was discussed first time in India.
2. The solar power tariffs are determined by the Solar Energy Corporation of India.
3. Indian solar industry relies heavily on imports of important components such as solar cells, modules and solar inverters, mostly from China.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect:

2.2. 3rd FYP (1961–66)

It was during the 3rd FYP (1961–66) of India that solar energy was discussed as a technology being developed World over as a source of electricity generation. The electricity generation capacity commissioned during this FYP was 10170 MW through Thermal, Hydro and Diesel [18].

2.4. 6th FYP (1980–85)

After almost 20 years since 1961 it was the 6th FYP (1980–85) which specifically addressed solar energy and its implementation. Developing solar energy was of particular interest for meeting energy demand of decentralized rural areas and potential industrial uses. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) was formed on 6th September 1982 as a unit under Ministry of Energy [21]. The objective of this department was to provide funding for strengthening research, development and demonstrations in the area of Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) covering all important RES such as solar, wind, bio-mass, geothermal energy etc., [22].

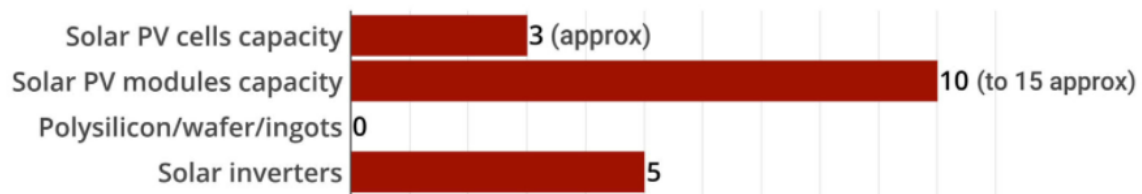
Tariffs are determined under the Electricity Act. Second statement is incorrect.

Third statement is correct:

The Indian solar industry relies heavily on imports of important components such as solar cells, modules and solar inverters.

Currently, India's annual installed solar photovoltaic (PV) manufacturing capacity is 3 GW for solar PV cells, 10-15 GW for solar PV modules, 5 GW for solar inverters while we have no manufacturing capacity for "polysilicon/wafer/ingots", another critical component in case of solar power systems.

Solar photovoltaic (PV) domestic manufacturing capacity in India (GW)



Mostly from China:

5.3 In response to a query about quantum of imports related to Solar Power Projects, the Ministry furnished the following:

"Based on the information available on the website of Department of Commerce, the details of import of solar PV cells and panels/ modules under the CTH 85414011, are as follows:

(in Million US \$)

Financial Year		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 [till Dec. 2019 (prov.)]
Value of Solar cells / modules imported in India under CTH 85414011 Total import	From China	597	603	1960	2817	3419	1694	1180
	From Germany	11	1	3	2	27	20	4
	From Malaysia	21	83	189	210	180	15	4
	From Taiwan	35	36	45	59	122	66	19
	From U.S.A	4	10	23	10	2	8	3
	From Other Countries	43	88	125	99	88	357	316
	Total import	711	821	2345	3197	3838	2160	1526

Q23. Fly Ash is used in which of the following?

1. Portland cement concrete pavement
2. Geo-polymer coarse aggregates
3. road/ flyover embankments construction.

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 are correct options.

In the midst of the deadly second wave of COVID-19, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change sought public comments on its draft Fly Ash Notification 2021. *June 21, marks the last day on which people may submit their comments on the draft.*

We will wait for updates.

Q24. Consider the following statements regarding Environment Protection Act, 1986.

1. The Act empowers the Government of India to lay down procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances.
2. If an offence is committed under EPA Act as well as under any other Act, the offender will be liable to be punished under the other Act, not under EPA.

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:

Under section 3 of EPA, 1986,

3. Power of Central Government to take measures to protect and improve environment.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.

(iv) laying down standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources whatsoever;

Provided that different standards for emission or discharge may be laid down under this clause from different sources having regard to the quality or composition of the emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from such sources;

(v) restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards;

(vi) laying down procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental pollution and remedial measures for such accidents;

(vii) laying down procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances;

(viii) examination of such manufacturing processes, materials and substances as are likely to cause environmental pollution;

(ix) carrying out and sponsoring investigations and research relating to problems of

Now, if you relate first statement with UPSC Prelims question:

(Pre19-SetA) Q58. Consider the following statements :

The Environment Protection Act, 1986 empowers the Government of India to

1. State the requirement of public participation in the process of environmental protection, and the procedure and manner in which it is sought.
2. Lay down the standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Second statement of UPSC question was directly from the Act. See image given above.

Second statement is correct:

This is biggest flaw in EPA, 1986. That's why we took this statement.

EPA 1986 is a comparatively weak Act, thanks to its Section 24. This section states specifically that if an offence is committed under this Act as well as under any other Act, the offender will be liable to be punished under the other Act, not under EPA.

24. Effect of other laws.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the provisions of this Act and the rules or orders made therein shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act.

(2) Where any act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also under any other Act then the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to be punished under the other Act and not under this Act.

Q25. If you travel from Uttar Pradesh to Andhra Pradesh, what is the **minimum number of states you need to cross between two states?**

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

One needs to **cross one state** between Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh-Chhattisgarh-Andhra Pradesh



Q26. SVAMITVA Scheme aims to:

- a. to empower Street Vendors by providing a collateral-free loan
- b. to enable citizens of rural India to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.
- c. To provide loan social security benefits to Anganwadi and Self-Help groups
- d. To facilitate education in rural areas.

Solution: b

Explanation:

SVAMITVA Scheme is a Central Sector scheme launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on National Panchayat Day i.e., 24th April 2020. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the scheme.

The scheme seeks to achieve the following objectives: -

- **To bring financial stability to the citizens in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.**
- Creation of accurate land records for rural planning.
- Determination of property tax, which would accrue to the GPs directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer.
- Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use.
- To support in preparation of better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) by making use of GIS maps.
- To reduce property related disputes and legal cases

Q27. With reference to the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. The President is authorized to dissolve the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at any time even before the completion of five years.
2. The term of the Lok Sabha can be extended during the period of national emergency by a law of the Parliament for two years at a time.

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: d

Explanation:

Statement (1) is not correct:

The Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law.

The Lok Sabha's normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections, after which it automatically dissolves. However, the President is authorized to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time even before the completion of five years.

Statement (2) is incorrect:

The term of the Lok Sabha can be extended during the period of national emergency by a law of the Parliament **for one year at a time for any length of time**. However, this extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

83. Duration of Houses of Parliament.—(1) The Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law.

(2) The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for ⁸[five years] from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of ⁸[five years] shall operate as a dissolution of the House:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.

Q28. Parliamentary proceedings include introduction and discussion on various bills, debates on important public issues, questions raised by the members of parliament and the responses provided by the government etc. While responding to the questions asked in the house and during debates, the government on various occasions makes undertakings, promises to consider, take action or furnish information on a later date. To ensure that these undertakings are implemented within a reasonable timeframe, the Parliament Houses constitute which of the following committee?

- a. Rules Committee
- b. Business Advisory Committee
- c. Committee on Government Assurances
- d. Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Solution: c

Explanation:

We are trying here to take your time. So, be careful in such questions. Be fast.

The answer is Committee on Government Assurances.

The business conducted on the floor of both the houses of parliament is a key aspect of our democracy. Parliamentary proceedings **include introduction and discussion** on various

bills, debates on important public issues, questions raised by the members of parliament and the responses provided by the government etc. **While responding to the questions asked in the house and during debates**, the government on various occasions makes assurances, undertakings, promises to consider, take action or furnish information on a later date. **Such responses by the Government are termed as “Assurances”** in parliamentary parlance.

To ensure that these assurances are implemented within a reasonable timeframe, both the Lok Sabha & the Rajya Sabha have constituted – ‘**Committee on Government Assurances**’.

Q29. The **Abhinaya Darpana** by **Nandikesvara** is one of the main sources of textual material, for the study of the technique and grammar of body movement of which dance form?

- a. Bharatanatyam
- b. Kuchipudi
- c. Sattriya Dance
- d. Kathak

Solution: a

Explanation:



Araimandi, Basic standing position

Bharatanatyam Dance

Bharatanatyam Dance is considered to be over 2000 years old. Several texts beginning with Bharata Muni's Natya Shastra (200 B.C.E. to 200 C.E.) provide information on this dance form. The **Abhinaya Darpana** by **Nandikesvara** is one of the main sources of textual material, for the study of the technique and grammar of body movement in Bharatanatyam Dance. There is also a great deal of visual evidence of this dance form in paintings and stone and metal sculptures of ancient times. On the gopurams of the Chidambaram temple, one can see a series of Bharatanatyam poses, frozen in stone as it were, by the sculptor. In many other temples, the *charis* and *karanas* of the dance are represented in sculpture and one can make a study of the dance form.

Q30. Which of the following provide information about the Earth's interior?

- 1. Volcanic eruptions
- 2. Meteorites
- 3. Seismic activities
- 4. Deep ocean drilling projects

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: d

Explanation:

Nothing much explanation needed. Just information.

The various sources of information about the Earth's interior can be classified into direct and indirect sources.

Direct sources include:

- a. Study of surface rock or the rocks - from mining areas
- b. Deep Ocean Drilling Projects
- c. Volcanic eruption

Indirect sources include:

- a. Analysis of properties of matter indirectly provides information about the interior.
- b. [Meteorites](#)
- c. Gravitation
- d. Magnetic field, and
- e. [Seismic activity](#)

Q31. Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) is related to the provision of funding of which of the following?

- a. International Monetary Fund
- b. World Bank
- c. Asian Development Bank
- d. UNEP Finance initiative

Solution: b

Explanation:

The devastating human, economic, and social cost of COVID-19 has highlighted the urgent need for coordinated action to build stronger health systems and mobilize additional resources for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR).

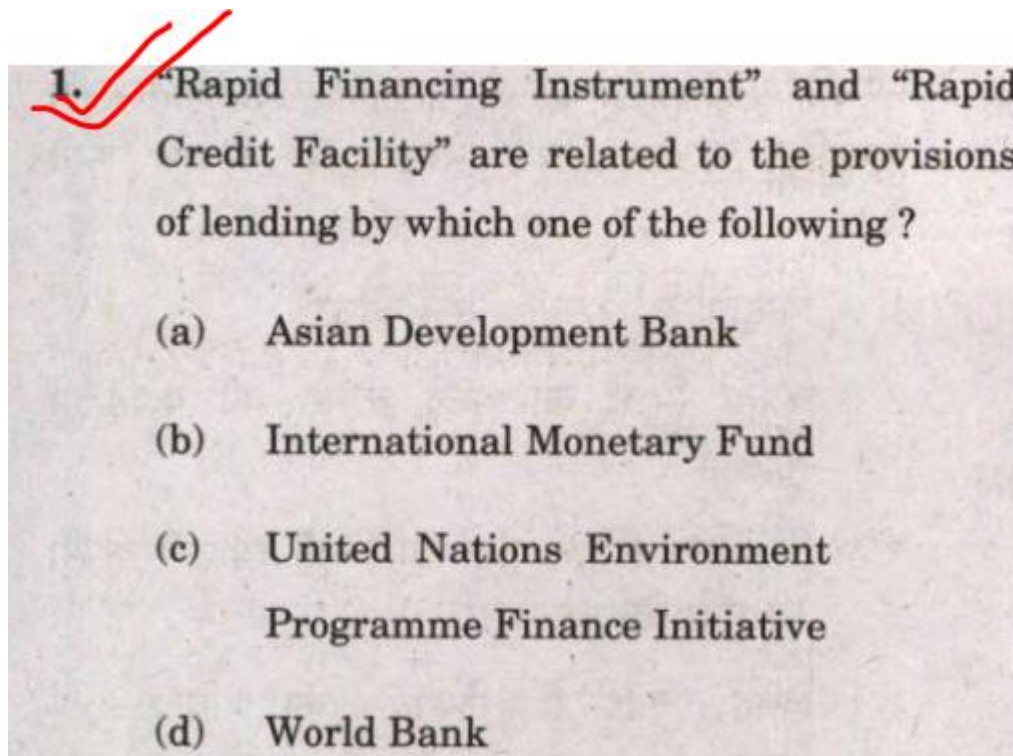
The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors today approved the establishment of a financial intermediary fund (FIF) that will finance critical investments to strengthen pandemic PPR capacities at national, regional, and global levels, with a focus on low- and middle-income countries

World Bank Board Approves New Fund for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPR)

World Bank to work together with WHO to set up Secretariat at the World Bank, with WHO as lead technical partner

30 June 2022 | News release | Geneva | Reading time: 3 min (681 words)

This year they asked similar question:



Link: [https://www.who.int/news/item/30-06-2022-world-bank-board-approves-new-fund-for-pandemic-prevention--preparedness-and-response-\(ppr\)](https://www.who.int/news/item/30-06-2022-world-bank-board-approves-new-fund-for-pandemic-prevention--preparedness-and-response-(ppr))

Q32. With respect to ‘*floor test*’ in India, consider the following statements.

1. As per the Constitution, courts are barred from monitoring the proceeding of the House.
2. Governor can summon house without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers if there are reasons to believe that Government has lost confidence of house

3. The procedure to initiate the no- confidence motion is not mentioned in the Constitution, it is decided by the presiding officer of the House.

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:

Aise hi questions exam main aaynge. If you don't practice such questions, in exam it becomes difficult. **Please solve our complete set of questions (Quiz Test Series).**

First statement is correct: *Constitution has barred but it has interfered in many proceedings. Example also mentioned below. Understand things minutely.*

Article 212 bars the Courts from monitoring the proceedings of the House.

 **212. Courts not to inquire into proceedings of the Legislature.**—(1) The validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

(2)  No officer or member of the Legislature of a State in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in the Legislature shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

But on several occasions, it has done. Examples:

- a. Supreme Court had passed directions to conduct floor test. In Shiv Sena And Ors. v. Union of India And Ors
- b. In Jagdambika Pal v. Union of India, the Supreme Court had directed the Uttar Pradesh Assembly to be summoned for having a composite floor-test.
- c. As a measure to maintain transparency, on occasions, the Supreme Court, while issuing directions to **conduct a floor test had asked the entire proceeding to be video-graphed for its perusal.**

Second statement is correct:

Governor can summon house without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers if there are reasons to believe that Government has lost confidence of house

The Sarkaria Commission, set up in 1983 by the Central Government in its report opined that the Governor should not dismiss a Council without putting it to test on the floor of the Assembly. The Chief Minister is to be advised to summon the House at the earliest.

However, **if the Chief Minister refuses to do so, the Governor can summon the Assembly**

for the purpose of floor test, within a reasonable time. The said view was reaffirmed by the MM Punchhi Commission, set up in 2007 for the same purpose.

Article 174 of the Constitution vests the power to summon, prorogue or dissolve the State Legislature with the Governor. So long as the Chief Minister enjoys the confidence of the House, power under Article 174 can be exercised only on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers as enumerated in **Article 163**.

163. Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor.—(1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

(2) If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.

³**174. Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution.**—(1) The Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

(2) The Governor may from time to time—

- (a) prorogue the House or either House;
- (b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly.]

Third statement is incorrect:

It is not mentioned in the Constitution, but procedure is not decided by the Speaker. It is mentioned in Rules book of House.

(For example, Lok Sabha; Rule 198). You can see below.

CHAPTER XVII

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND STATEMENT BY MINISTER WHO HAS RESIGNED

198. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

**Procedure
regarding
motion of
no-confi-
dence in
Council of
Ministers.**

- (a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for by the member when called by the Speaker;
- (b) the member asking for leave shall, ¹[by 10.00 hours on] that day give to the Secretary-General a written notice of the motion which such member proposes to move.

²[Provided that notices, received after 10.00 hours, shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits.]

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, the Speaker shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked for as the Speaker may appoint. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform that the member has not the leave of the House.

(3) If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion.

(4) The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion.

(5) The Speaker, if thinks fit, may prescribe a time limit for speeches.

Q33. With respect to **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme**, consider the following statements.

1. Currently, DBT mission is administered by Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure.
2. Aadhaar is not mandatory in DBT schemes.
3. Currently, DBT is applicable on more than 300 schemes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect:

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 continue to function till 14.9.2015.

To give more impetus, DBT Mission and matters related thereto has been placed in Cabinet Secretariat under Secretary (Co-ordination & PG) w.e.f. 14.9.2015.

Second and third statements are correct:

Aadhaar is not mandatory in DBT schemes. Since Aadhaar provides unique identity and is useful in targeting the intended beneficiaries, Aadhaar is preferred and beneficiaries are encouraged to have Aadhaar.

DBT Schemes

- 313 Schemes from 53 Ministries

Q34. With respect to **Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP)**, consider the following statements.

1. It is released by Ministry of Commerce.
2. Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) was released first time in 2022.
3. Under BRAP, states are not put in different categories, it just creates an enabling framework wherein learnings can be shared amongst States/UTs.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is correct:

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce since 2014, has been releasing Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)

The BRAP 2020 includes: **Parameters**,

- a. 301 reform points covering 15 business regulatory areas such as Access to Information, Single Window System, Labour, Environment, Land Administration & Transfer of Land and Property, Utility Permits and others. 118 new reforms were included to further augment the reform process.
- b. Sectoral reforms with 72 action points spread across 9 sectors namely Trade License, Healthcare, Legal Metrology, Cinema Halls, Hospitality, Fire NOC, Telecom, Movie Shooting and **Tourism were introduced for the first time** to expand the scope of reform agenda.

What is the aim?

The broader aim is **to boost investor confidence, foster business friendly climate and augment Ease of Doing Business across the country** by introducing an element of healthy competition through a system of assessing states based on their performance in the implementation of Business Reforms Action Plan.

In a departure from the previous years, where States/UTs were ranked, this year they have been placed under the four categories viz. **Top Achievers, Achievers, Aspirers and Emerging Business Ecosystems**.

Third statement is incorrect:

The objective of assessing the States/UTs is **not to create a hierarchy amongst States/UTs but to rather create an enabling framework wherein learnings can be shared amongst States/UTs which in turn will lead to a nationwide spill over of good practices.**

DPIIT since 2014 has been assessing States/UTs based on their performance in implementation of prescribed reforms in Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) exercise. **Till date, assessment of States/UTs have been released for the years 2015, 2016, 2017-18 and 2019. Second statement is incorrect:**

Q35. ***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.

Q36. Which is/are the constitutionally mandated bodies under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?

- 1. State Finance Commission.
- 2. State Election Commission.
- 3. District Planning Committee.
- 4. Metropolitan Planning Committee

Choose the correct code from the below.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

243Y. Finance Commission.—(1) The Finance Commission constituted under article 243-I shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor as to—

(a) the principles which should govern—

(i) the distribution between the State and the Municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Municipalities at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;

(ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the Municipalities;

(iii) the grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(b) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities;

(c) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance of the Municipalities.

243ZA. Elections to the Municipalities.—(1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission referred to in article 243K.

243ZD. Committee for district planning.—(1) There shall be constituted in every State at the district level a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

243ZE. Committee for Metropolitan planning.—(1) There shall be constituted in every Metropolitan area a Metropolitan Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.

Q37. Which among are the reasons for **biodiversity loss**?

1. Environmental pollution
2. introduction of exotic species
3. over-exploitation of resources
4. Fragmentation of habitat

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

Habitat fragmentation will lead to the habitat destruction. For example, construction of roads, railway line will fragment the habitat. This will reduce food availability and reduced reproduction. This will ultimately reduce the biodiversity.

Q38. 'NOTA' option is available to voters in which of the following elections:

1. Lok Sabha elections
2. Rajya Sabha elections
3. State Assembly elections
4. State Council elections

Select the correct Answer using the codes given below:

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

"NOTA" or "none of the above" is a ballot option provided in the elections to Indian voters. Through NOTA, a citizen has the right to not vote for any candidate contesting the elections.

NOTA is an option in direct elections like Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Whereas elections to Rajya Sabha and State Councils are Indirect elections. **Hence Option 'B' and 'D' can't be the Answer.**

Option C has only Lok Sabha, so this is also eliminated.

Q39. Consider the following statements regarding **Treasury Bills**.

1. They are the short- term debt instruments issued by the Government of India.
2. Interest rate is decided by the government only.

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:

Treasury bills or T-bills, which are **money market instruments, are short term debt instruments issued by the Government of India** and are presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91-day, 182 day and 364 days.

Treasury bills are **zero coupon securities and pay no interest**. Instead, they are issued at a discount and redeemed at the face value at maturity. For example, a 91-day Treasury bill of ₹100/- (face value) may be issued at say ₹ 98.20, that is, at a discount of say, ₹1.80 and

would be redeemed at the face value of ₹100/-. **Interest rates are not used here.** Therefore, second statement is wrong.

Q40. Consider the following Seas.

1. Aegean Sea
2. Strait of Gibraltar
3. Adriatic Sea

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

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

From now only, you start creating picture of these maps in your mind. So, many times these images will come in our Practice quiz but with different places. **Gradually you will become expert. See map below.**



Q41. Consider the following statements.

1. Unlike in the President of India's election, the value of the vote of each MP in the Vice-President's election is one.
2. Nominated members cannot vote for election of President, but for Vice President, they can vote.

3. The election happens through a ballot paper, that contains names of the contesting candidate and election symbol.
4. The nomination paper of a candidate has to be signed by at least twenty (20) eligible voters as proposers and at least twenty (20) eligible voters as seconders.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Every day we will test you, we will demotivate you, we will do our best to fail you, so that you learn more and more. If you can't learn here, you can't do from anywhere. This is learning phase. Learn as much as possible.

First and second statements are correct.

What is the value of vote of each MP?

Unlike in the President of India's election, the value of the vote of each MP in the Vice-President's election is ONE. It has to be noted that nominated members of both the Lok Sabha & the Rajya Sabha are also eligible to vote in the Vice-President's election. The total number of voters in the Vice-Presidential election is 790. The number of voters from the Lok Sabha is 545 (543 elected & 2 nominated) while the number of voters from the Rajya Sabha is 245 (233 elected & 12 nominated).

Difference between the election process of the President & Vice-President of India		
Issue	President's Election	Vice-President's Election
Who can vote?	All elected MPs & all elected MLAs from States. Number of voters for the 2017 election is 4896	Only MPs from both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha can vote. Number of voters for the 2017 election is 790
Can Nominated members vote?	No	Yes
Value of each vote	The value of each vote is based on a calculation that includes the population of the state as per the 1971 Census and the number of assembly seats in that state. The value of vote of a MLA of one state is different from the other. The value of vote of a MP is also different	The value of vote of each voter is ONE ✓
Eligibility	Should be qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha	Should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha
Nomination Paper to be signed by	At least 50 voters as proposers and at least 50 voters as seconders	At least 20 voters as proposers and at least 20 voters as seconders

Third statement is incorrect:


The election happens through a ballot paper, that contains names of the contesting candidate. **The ballot paper does not contain any election symbol.** There will be two

columns in the ballot paper, Column 1 of the ballot paper contains the heading “Name of Candidate”, and Column 2 contains the heading “Mark order of preference”.

Each voter can mark as many preferences, as the number of candidates contesting the election. These preferences for the candidates are to be marked by the voter, by marking the figures 1,2,3, 4, 5 and so on, against the names of the candidates, in the order of preference.

Fourth statement is correct:

The nomination paper of a candidate has to be signed by at **least twenty (20) eligible voters as proposers and at least twenty (20) eligible voters as seconders**. Here the voters are the MPs of the both the houses and not citizens. A voter cannot propose or second more than one candidate.

 (b) in the case of Vice-Presidential election, also by at least ¹[twenty electors] as proposers and at least ¹[twenty electors] as seconders:

Q42. Which of the following are listed as disabilities under Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?

1. Intellectual disability
2. Sickel Cell Disease
3. Acid Attack victims
4. Blindness
5. AIDS

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

According to Census 2011, there are 2.68 crore persons with disabilities (PwD) in India which accounts for 2.2% of India’s population.

This number is **expected to increase significantly as the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has come into force**, under which the government has added more types of disabilities, increasing the number of types from **7 in the 1995 Act to 21**. See below once.

1. **Blindness**
2. **Low-vision**
3. **Leprosy Cured persons**
4. **Hearing Impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)**
5. **Locomotor Disability**
6. **Dwarfism**
7. **Intellectual Disability**
8. **Mental Illness**
9. **Autism Spectrum Disorder**
10. **Cerebral Palsy**
11. **Muscular Dystrophy**
12. **Chronic Neurological conditions**
13. **Specific Learning Disabilities**
14. **Multiple Sclerosis**
15. **Speech and Language disability**
16. **Thalassemia**
17. **Hemophilia**
18. **Sickle Cell disease**
19. **Multiple Disabilities including deafblindness**
20. **Acid Attack victim**
21. **Parkinson's disease**

Q43. Currently, **Upper-limit for abortion** in India is:

- a. 20 weeks
- b. 24 weeks
- c. 26 weeks
- d. 28 weeks

Solution: b

Explanation:

Upper-limit for abortion

When the law was initially made in 1971, the upper-limit for abortion was 20 weeks. **Now, after the 2021 amendment, abortion is permissible up to 24 weeks in cases of women under specified conditions.** Also, after the 2021 amendment, there is **no upper-limit** for abortion if "substantial foetal abnormalities" are diagnosed by a Medical Board.

Q44. With respect to 'Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS)', consider the following statements.

1. It functions under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
2. It is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of a Member State's regulatory infrastructure for nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste and transport safety.

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:

An **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) mission** said *India's regulator showed a strong commitment and professionalism to ensure nuclear and radiation safety in the country.* **It was concluded by Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) team.**

The team also noted areas where improvements can be made to strengthen the radiation safety regulatory oversight programme for all facilities and activities using radiation sources.

Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) establishes, and globally promotes the application of its safety and security standards. It does this through its peer review services that are available to its Member States.

The Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) is one of these. It is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of a Member State's regulatory infrastructure for nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste and transport safety. **It is commonly known as an 'IRRS mission'.**

Q45. 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:



Q46. A regulatory framework for the approval of Genetically Modified (GM) Crops is established under which of the following Acts?

- a. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- b. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- d. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Answer: c

Explanation:

A Genetically Modified (GM) or transgenic crop is a plant that has a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology. For example, a GM crop can contain a gene(s) that has been artificially inserted instead of the plant acquiring it through pollination. There is a well-established regulatory framework for approval of Genetically Modified (GM) Crops as per "Rules for the Manufacture/Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989" under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in India.**

Q47. Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 applies to:

- 1. Ayush hospitals
- 2. veterinary institutions
- 3. blood donation camps
- 4. first aid rooms of schools
- 5. pathological laboratories

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

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.

Q48. Which of the following can be a form of economic “Protectionism” by India?

1. Entry restrictions for foreign nationals
2. Preferential market access policies for domestic industries
3. Increasing custom duties on imported goods and services

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Protectionism can be any attempt to protect domestic industries from global competition. Restricting movements of people (labour), goods, services will all be considered under economic protectionism.

Preference to domestic industries creates barriers for other MNCs that desire investing in India.

Increasing custom duties on imported goods and services renders Indian goods to be more competitive than goods imported from abroad.

Q49. Consider the following statements.

1. State Election Commission supervise all elections to the Panchayats, but preparation of electoral rolls is still with the Election Commission of India.
2. State Election Commission shall be removed from office on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect. Everything is done by State Election Commission.

243K. Elections to the Panchayats.—(1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

Second statement is correct:

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of a State, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be such as the Governor may by rule determine:

Provided that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court and the conditions of service of the State Election

Q50. Consider the following statements.

Tradition of	Belongs to
1. Krishnattam	Kerala
2. Bhand Pather	Odisha
3. Yakshagana	Karnataka

Which of the following pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Tradition of	Belongs to
Krishnattam	Kerala
Bhand Pather	Kashmir
Yakshagana	Karnataka

Bhand Pather, the traditional theatre form of Kashmir, is a unique combination of dance, music and acting. Satire, wit and parody are preferred for inducing laughter. In this theatre form, music is provided with surnai, nagaara and dhol. Since the actors of Bhand Pather are mainly from the farming community, the impact of their way of living, ideals and sensitivity is discernible.

Krishnattam, folk theatre of Kerala, came into existence in the middle of 17th century A.D. under the patronage of King Manavada of Calicut. Krishnattam is a cycle of eight plays performed for eight consecutive days. The plays are Avataram, Kaliyamandana, Rasa krida, kamasavadha, Swayamvaram, Bana Yudham, Vivida Vadham, and Swargarohana. The episodes are based on the theme of Lord Krishna - his birth, childhood pranks and various deeds depicting victory of good over evil.

Yakshagana, traditional theatre form of Karnataka, is based on mythological stories and Puranas. The most popular episodes are from the Mahabharata i.e. Draupadi swayamvar, Subhadra vivah, Abhimanyu vadh, Karna-Arjun yuddh and from Ramayana i.e. Raajyaabhishek, Lav-kush Yuddh, Baali-Sugreeva yuddha and Panchavati.

Q51. Consider the following countries of South America.

1. Bolivia
2. Ecuador
3. Uruguay
4. Paraguay

Which of the above countries **doesn't** share boundaries with Ocean?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Except **Bolivia and Paraguay**, all other countries share boundaries with Oceans.



Q52. Arrange the state in the order of their southernmost point?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Karnataka
3. Maharashtra
4. Chhattishgarh

Select the correct code.

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

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

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q53. Consider the following nations.

1. Tajikistan
2. Turkmenistan

3. Uzbekistan
4. Kyrgyzstan

Which of the following Central Asian countries has/have border with Afghanistan but not with China?

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

Solution: b

Explanations:

Tajikistan shares boundary with Afghanistan as well as China.

Kyrgyzstan shares boundary with China but not with Afghanistan



Q54. If you travel from Himachal Pradesh to Andhra Pradesh, what is the minimum number of states you need to cross between two states?

- e. 1
- f. 2
- g. 3
- h. 4

Solution: b

Explanation:

Please try to recall map before seeing explanations. Learn to draw map in mind. It will take time, but you have to practice. Its compulsory.

One needs to **cross two states** between Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh- **Uttar Pradesh**-**Chhattisgarh**-Andhra Pradesh



Q55. Consider the following nations.

1. Thailand
2. Laos
3. Cambodia
4. Vietnam

Which of the above nations share boundaries with China?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Thailand and Cambodia don't share boundary with China.



Q56. Consider the following South East Asian Countries Capitals.

1. Bangkok (Thailand)
2. Naypyidaw (Myanmar)
3. Hanoi (Vietnam)
4. Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

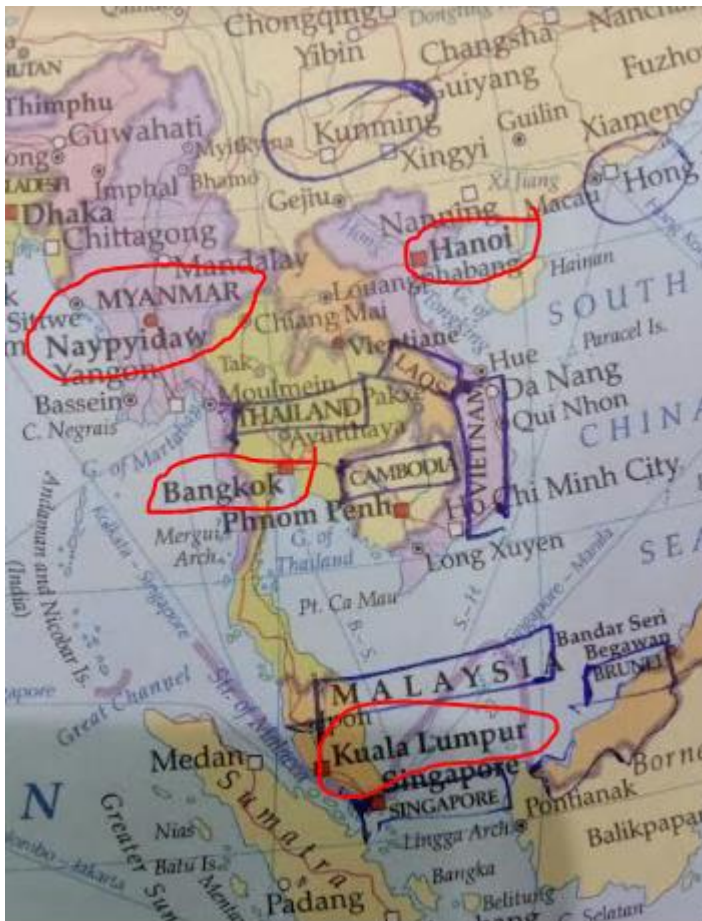
Arrange the above places from North to South.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Now let us see the map. These South East Asian countries are very much important for exam as these countries connects North -Eastern India (India's Act East Policy).



Q57. Consider the following capitals.

1. Gandhinagar
2. Bhopal
3. Agartala
4. Aizawl

Which of the above capitals lies above Tropic of Cancer?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

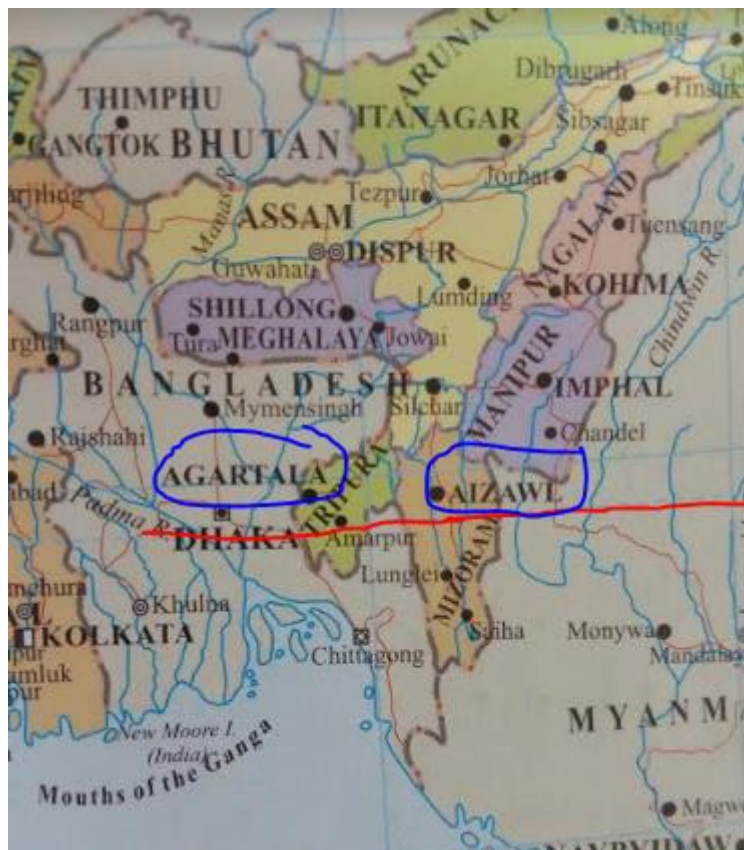
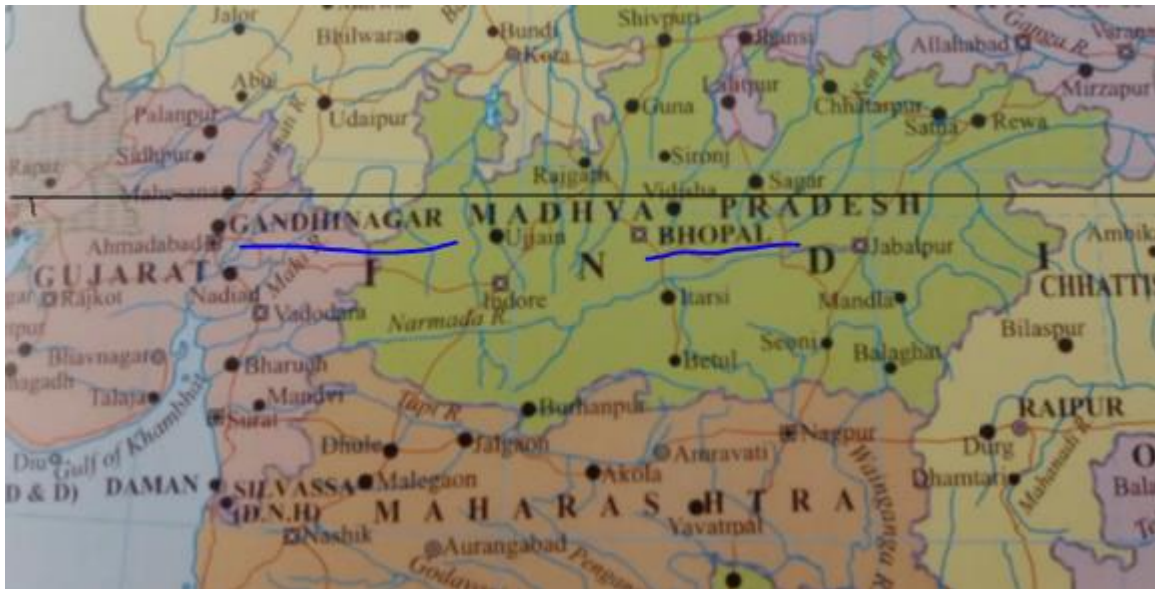
The above capitals belong to states through which Tropic of Cancer. So, first we will know through which states of India, Tropic of Cancer passes.

Tropic of Cancer passes through:

Gujarat, Rajasthan, **Madhya Pradesh**, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, **Tripura** and Mizoram.

Capitals of Rajasthan, Tripura and Mizoram lies above Tropic of cancer.

Let's see map now. Please open you Atlas Map book, if you have it.



Q58. Consider the following seas.

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

Arrange the above seas from East to West.

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

Solution: d

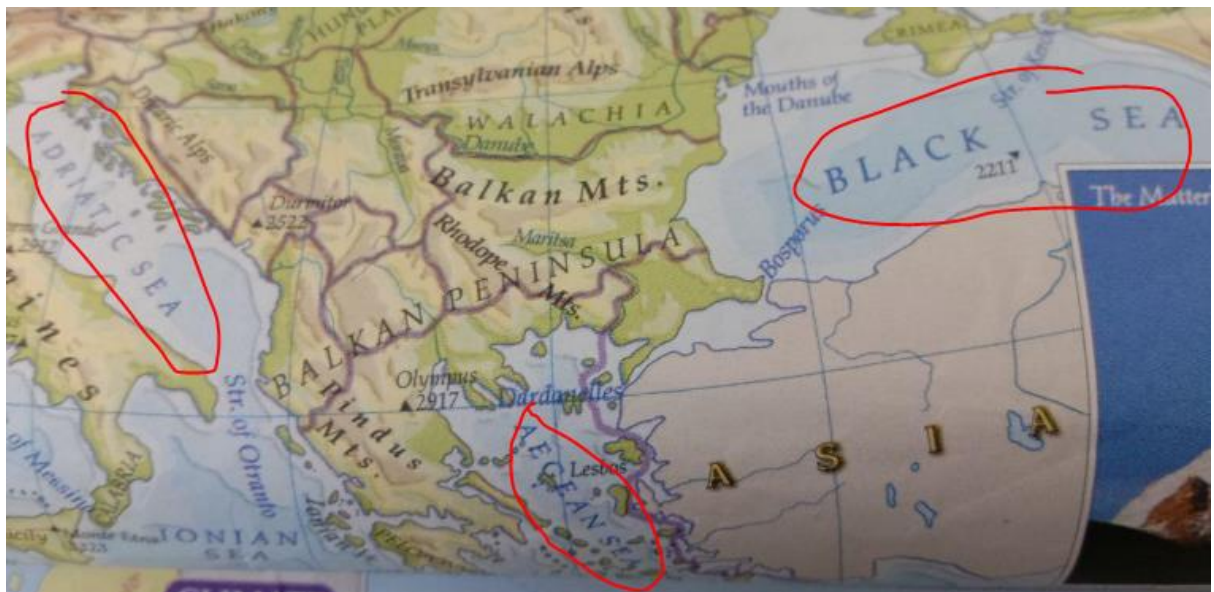
Explanation:

Adriatic Sea was already asked in Prelims 2019.

Correct order from West to East is:

Adriatic- Aegean- Black

See the map now.



Q59. Consider the following Central American Countries.

1. Costa Rica
2. Nicaragua
3. Panama
4. Guatemala

Arrange the above countries from West to East.

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

c. 4-2-1-3

d. 4-1-2-3

Solution: c

Explanation:

The correct order of countries from West to East:

Guatemala- Nicaragua- Costa Rica- Panama



Q60. Kamchatka Peninsula divides:

- a. Sea of Okhotsk and Arctic Sea
- b. Arctic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
- c. Sea of Okhotsk and Bering sea
- d. Artic Sea and Siberian Sea

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q61. Consider the following pairs.

Places in news	for
1. Morocco	One of major fertilizers export countries
2. Ghana	reports first-ever suspected cases of Marburg virus disease
3. China	Largest manufacturer of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Explanation if first pair:

~~Morocco~~ – a top fertiliser producer – could hold a key to the world's food supply

Morocco plans to produce an additional 8.2 million tonnes of phosphorus fertiliser by 2026



NEXT BLOG

By Michaël Tanchum
Published: Monday 11 July 2022

Morocco has a large fertiliser industry with huge production capacity and international reach. It is one of the world's top four fertiliser exporters following Russia, China and Canada.

Fertilisers tend to divide into three main categories; nitrogen fertilisers, phosphorus fertilisers, potassium fertilisers. In 2020 the fertiliser market size was about \$190 billion. **Morocco has distinct advantage in the production of phosphorus fertilisers.**

Russia is currently the world's largest fertiliser exporter – 15.1 per cent of total exported fertilisers.

✓ Top Fertilizers Exports by Country

Below are the 30 countries that exported the highest dollar value worth of fertilizers during 2021.

1. Russia: US\$12.5 billion (15.1% of total exported fertilizers)
2. China: \$10.9 billion (13.3%)
3. Canada: \$6.6 billion (8%)
4. Morocco: \$5.7 billion (6.9%)
5. United States: \$4.1 billion (4.9%)

Explanation to second pair:

✓ Ghana reports first-ever suspected cases of Marburg virus disease

Second time the disease with high fatality rate has been detected in western Africa; WHO confirmation awaited



NEX

By Taran Deol
Published: Monday 11 July 2022

Ghana has reported its first-ever suspected cases of Marburg virus disease. It's a highly infectious viral haemorrhagic fever with a fatality ratio of up to 88 per cent and belongs to the same family as Ebola. We will solve question on this disease in very next question.

Explanation to third pair:

✓ China to dominate 95% of solar panel supply chain

The country's global hegemony is a problem because of shortage of materials like polysilicon and silver



By Seema Prasad
Published: Monday 11 July 2022

China currently manufactures and supplies more than 80 per cent of the globe's solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, a new report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) has said.

In 2022, they asked something similar:

Consider the following pairs :

Country	Important reason for being in the news recently
1. Chad	— Setting up of permanent military base by China
2. Guinea	— Suspension of Constitution and Government by military
3. Lebanon	— Severe and prolonged economic depression
4. Tunisia	— Suspension of Parliament by President

How many pairs given above are correctly matched ?

Consider the following statements :

1. Gujarat has the largest solar park in India.
2. Kerala has a fully solar powered International Airport.
3. Goa has the largest floating solar photovoltaic project in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

Q62. 'Azores High Area (AHA) events' is seen in which of the following region?

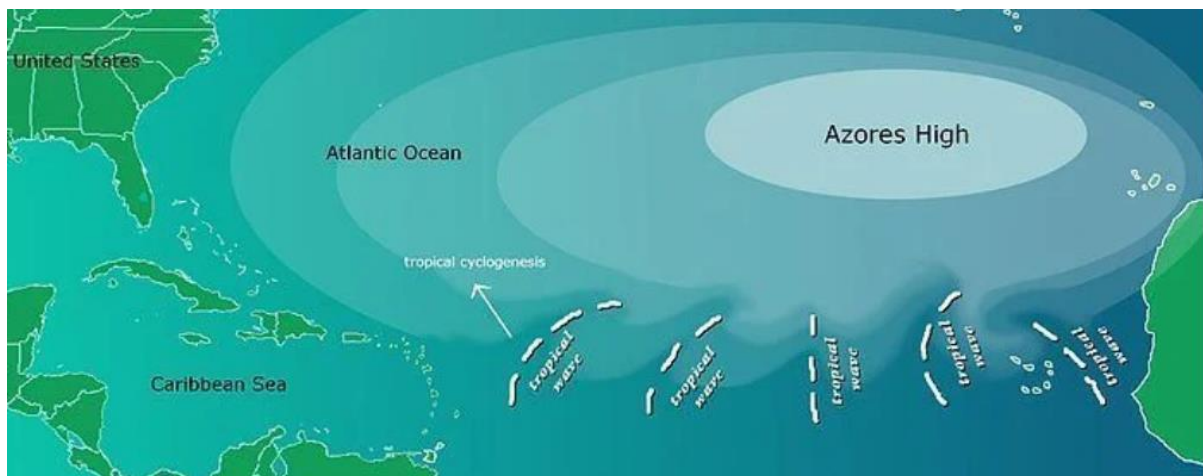
- a. Western Europe
- b. South Indian Ocean
- c. Arctic region

d. Western Pacific Ocean

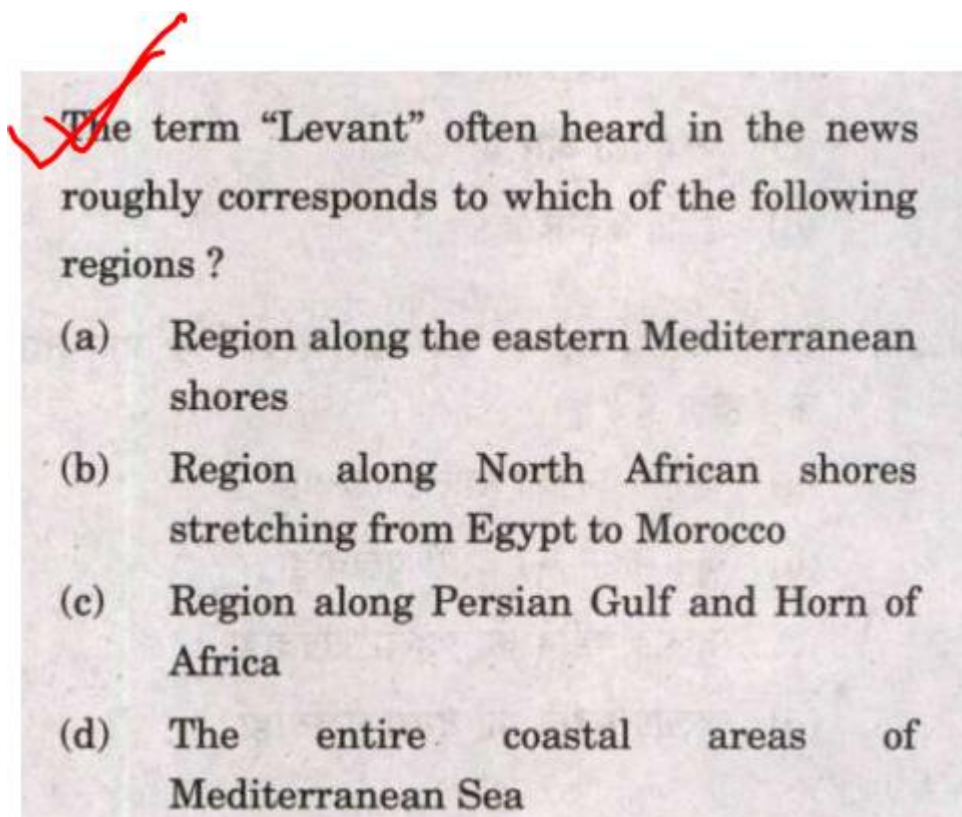
Solution: a

Explanation:

Azores High is a subtropical high-pressure system that extends over the eastern subtropical North Atlantic and western Europe during winter, the researchers explained. It is associated with anticyclonic winds in the subtropical North Atlantic. It is formed by dry air aloft descending the subtropics and coincides with the downward branch of the Hadley Circulation.



You may get such related questions in exam. For example, this year itself, they asked :



Q63. With respect to **Marburg virus disease**, consider the following g statements.

1. It is in the same family as the virus that causes Ebola virus disease.
2. It's a highly infectious with a fatality ratio of more than 80 percent.
3. Human-to-human transmission takes place through direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Ghana has reported its first-ever suspected cases of Marburg virus disease.

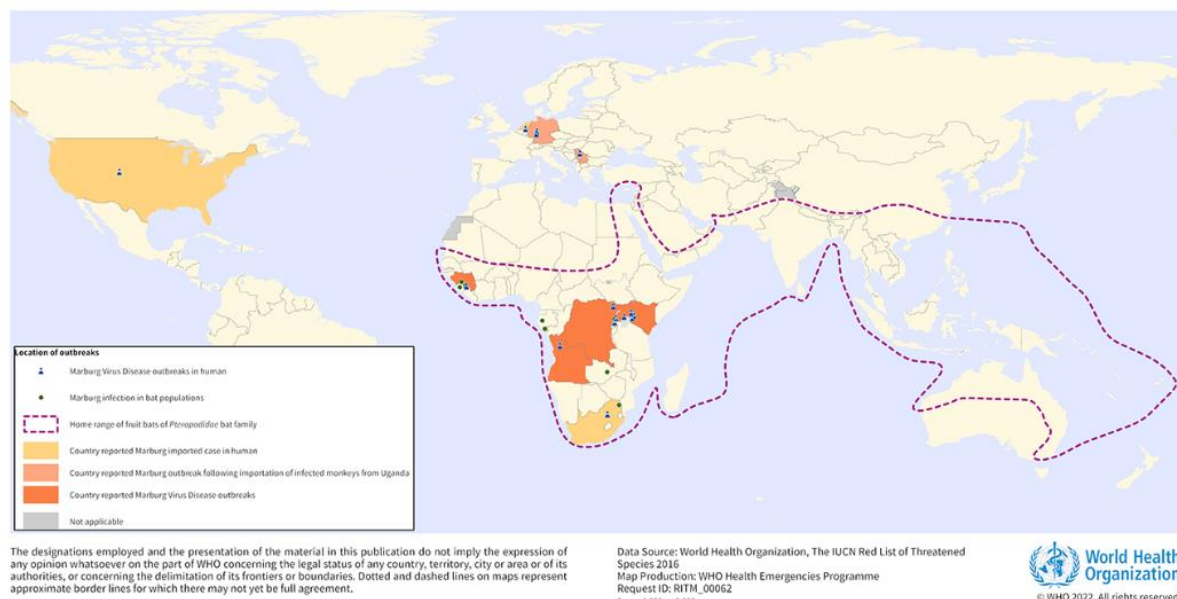
It's a highly infectious viral haemorrhagic fever with a fatality ratio of up to 88 per cent and belongs to the same family as Ebola.

Fruit bats of the Pteropodidae Family are the key carriers of the disease. It typically infects humans following prolonged exposure to mines or caves inhabited by Rousettus bat colonies.

Human-to-human transmission takes place through direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people. Surfaces and materials contaminated with these fluids are other vital sources. Its incubation period ranges from two days to three weeks.

There are no specific vaccines or antiviral treatments to treat the disease. While the *Ebola vaccine* may potentially protect against a Marburg virus infection, clinical studies are yet to confirm this.

Geographic distribution of Marburg haemorrhagic fever outbreaks and fruit bats of Pteropodidae Family



Q64. Which of the following is/are the reasons of the formation of **urban heat islands**?

1. Evapotranspiration

2. dark surfaces and thermal bulk properties of the most abundant materials in cities
3. decrease in green and blue cover
4. due to anthropogenic heat generation and air pollution

Which of the following pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Why are urban heat islands formed?

Urban heat islands are formed due to many characteristics of cities.

- a. First, the **loss of tree cover in cities** allows much less cooling of the area through **evapotranspiration** – a combination of evaporation (movement of water to air from surfaces such as soil, water bodies, etc.) and transpiration (movement of water through plant roots into the air via tiny pores in leaves called stomata).
- b. The **second reason is due to geometric effects** – buildings, especially tall ones, provide multiple surfaces that reflect and absorb heat from sunlight. In addition, multiple tall buildings in close proximity to each other also act as barriers to air flow and wind, which block cooling by convection.
- c. Third, the **dark surfaces and thermal bulk properties of the most abundant materials in cities** – asphalt (roads) and concrete (most buildings) – makes them absorb much more heat than surrounding rural areas. Differences in night-time temperatures between UHIs and surrounding rural areas are usually more than differences in daytime temperatures. This is because concrete, which is used widely in cities has a very high heat capacity and acts as a reservoir of heat.
- d. The fourth reason is **due to anthropogenic heat generation and air pollution**. **Anthropogenic heat** is produced by vehicles and buildings (through electric devices like fans, computers, refrigerators, and air conditioners).
- e. With vegetation and water bodies known to regulate the temperature within cities, a **decrease in green and blue cover** can be contributing factors to the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Q65. With respect to **National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI)**, consider the following statements.

1. It is a not-for-profit Company under the aegis of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
2. Its mission is to make the internet accessible to everyone.
3. To facilitate its customers and partners, NIXI has gone digital by enabling digital payments by integrating payment gateways on all its customer-facing websites for ease of use.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) is a not-for-profit Company under the aegis of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) with the mission to make the internet accessible to everyone.

To facilitate its customers and partners, NIXI has gone digital by enabling digital payments across its three business units by integrating payment gateways on all its customer-facing websites for ease of use. This integration will lead to increased ease of use for NIXI's customers by offering real-time payments, providing uninterrupted services and ensuring seamless experience to all stakeholders.

National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) is a not-for-profit organization working since 2003 for spreading the internet technology to the citizens of India through the following activities:

- Internet Exchanges through which the internet data is exchanged amongst ISPs and between ISPs and CDNs.
- Selling, managing and operation of .IN country code domain and . भारत IDN domain for India.
- Selling, managing and operating Internet protocol (IPv4/IPv6) as authorized by APNIC, Australia.

Q66. Consider the following statements:

1. As per law, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority exists at both National and State levels.
2. As per the law, National Compensatory Afforestation Fund will be created at both National and State levels.
3. Whenever forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes, it is mandatory under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 that an equivalent area of non-forest land has to be taken up for compensatory afforestation.

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: d

Explanation:

First statement is correct:

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL AUTHORITY AND STATE AUTHORITIES

8. Constitution of National Authority.— (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted a National Authority to be called the “National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority”.

10. Constitution of State Authority.— (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted a State Authority to be called the “State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority” in each State.

Second statement is correct:

ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT AND UTILISATION OF NATIONAL COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND AND STATE COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUNDS

3. Establishment of National Fund.— (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, a special Fund to be called the “National Compensatory Afforestation Fund” under the public account of India.

4. Establishment of State Fund.— (1) With effect from such date as each State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, a special Fund to be called the “State Compensatory Afforestation Fund-..... (name of State)” under public accounts of such State:

Third statement is correct:

Whenever forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes, it is mandatory under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 that an equivalent area of non-forest land has to be taken up for compensatory afforestation.

Q67. Consider the following Central American Countries.

5. Costa Rica
6. Nicaragua
7. Panama
8. Guatemala

Arrange the above countries from West to East.

- e. 2-1-3-4
- f. 2-1-4-3
- g. 4-2-1-3
- h. 4-1-2-3

Solution: c

Explanation:

The correct order of countries from West to East:

Guatemala- Nicaragua- Costa Rica- Panama



Q68. With respect to the members of **Legislative Council**, consider the following statements.

1. If a person elected as a member of Legislative Council declared as of unsound mind, the final decision to disqualify him remains with Governor.
2. Every member of the Legislative Council of a State shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor or person appointed by him.

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:

Both statements are correct. Read three articles given below:

Second statement is correct:

Conduct of Business

188. Oath or affirmation by members.—Every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor, 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.

First statement is correct.,

191. Disqualifications for membership.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State—

²[(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder;]

(b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

(e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

192. Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members.—(1) If any question arises as to whether a member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.]

Q69. Which among the following are the work areas of IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)?

1. Biodiversity Conservation
2. Poverty Alleviation
3. Gender Equality

Choose the correct answer using codes given below.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

You have always read IUCN maintains **red list**, so **Biodiversity Conservation is good** but what about other?? All are included. Don't get confused. **If you don't read topics from original websites problem will come. We are trying to reduce your problem in all possible ways. Just be consistent. Always try to read topics from original website.**

Since its establishment in 1948, IUCN has become the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. The knowledge and the tools IUCN provide are critical for ensuring that human progress, economic development and nature

conservation take place together. IUCN is a membership Union composed of both government and civil society organisations.

In the early 2000s, IUCN developed its business engagement strategy. Prioritising sectors with a significant impact on nature and livelihoods, such as mining and oil and gas, its aim is to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Later in the 2000s, IUCN pioneered ‘nature-based solutions’ – actions to conserve nature which also address global challenges, such as **food and water security, climate change and poverty reduction**.

Q70. Consider the following:

1. Photosynthesis
2. Respiration
3. Decay of organic matter
4. Volcanic action

Which of the above add carbon dioxide to the carbon cycle on Earth?

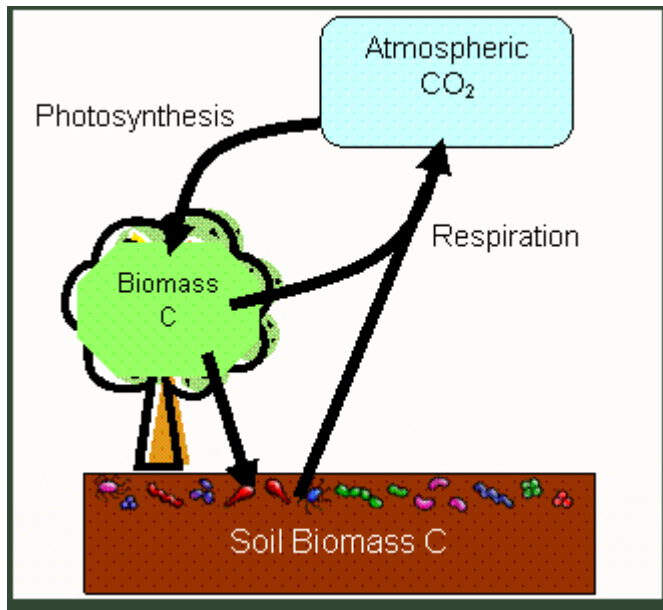
- a. 1 and 4 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2, 3 and 4 only
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: c

Explanation:

Photosynthesis takes out CO₂ from carbon cycle. **Rest all ads CO₂**. It’s like you can understand easily, no need to explain all factors.

Every volcanic eruption that occurs on planet Earth is full of pollutants. Not just ash and dust, mind you, but also carbon dioxide: one of the strongest greenhouse gases on our planet.



Q71. Consider the following statements.

1. Currently, there is no law in India to regulate organ transplantation in India.
2. Grand-Parents and Children are not eligible as a donor for organ Transplantation.

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:

Both statements are incorrect:

Government passed the Transplantation of Human Organ Act in 1994. To this day, it is the sole legislation which governs the norms and procedures for Organ Donations.

THE TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES ACT,
1994
ACT NO. 42 OF 1994

[8th July, 1994.]

An Act to provide for the regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of ¹[human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes and for the prevention of commercial dealings in human organs and tissues] and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Later, the Act received amendments in 2011 and 2014, which increased its purported scope of Transplantation and increased the pool of Donation, by including **Grand-Parents and Children as well**.

Donation after cardiac death | Tissue donation
When someone dies after diagnosis of cardiac death, they can **only donate tissues for transplantation** as most tissues do not require a constant blood supply to be successfully transplanted. More people die as a result of cardiac death than brain death

Tissues that can be donated | Skin, Bone, Corneas, Heart valves, Veins

- One set of corneas are given to two people needing sight
- Heart valves are used in valve replacement surgery, common in children
- Skin grafts are used for burn victims
- Bone, tendons and ligaments can be used in reconstructive surgeries

Process to donate after brain death

- ❶ After doctors declare brain death
- ❷ After grief counsellor explains the possibility of organ donation
- ❸ After family gives consent

TRANSPLANTATION | AVG TIME PROCESS TAKES

Organ	Avg Time Process Takes
Lungs	6 hrs
Heart	6 hrs
Liver	12 hrs
Pancreas	24 hrs
Kidney	48 hrs



Q72. Consider the following statements regarding **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India's (FSSAI)**.

1. The FSSAI functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. It aims to regulate and monitor the manufacture, sale and import of food so as to ensure safety.
3. It can specify guidelines for accreditation of certification bodies engaged in certification of food safety management systems.
4. Union Minister is the chairperson of FSSAI.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an autonomous body established under the **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India**.

The FSSAI has been established under the **Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006**, which is a consolidating statute related to food safety and regulation in India. **FSSAI is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety.**

Second and third statement is also correct.

1. Role of FSSAI

✓ The main role of Authority is to regulate and monitor, manufacture, processing, distribution, sale and import of food while ensuring safe and wholesome food to the consumers. The Act lays down the following main function for discharge by the Authority.

- (a) Prescribing the Standards & Guidelines in relation to food and specified appropriate system for enforcement.
- (b) Specifying limits for Additives, Contaminants, Pesticides & Veterinary Drug Residues, Heavy Metals, Processing Aids, Mycotoxins, Antibiotics and Pharmacological active substances and Irradiated Foods.
- (c) Lay down food labelling standards including claims on health, nutrition, special dietary uses and food category system for foods.
- (d) Lay down methods of sampling, analysis and exchange of information among enforcement agencies prescribing procedures and guidelines for accreditation of certification bodies and laboratories.
- (e) Taking up, summarizing and analyzing relevant scientific and technical data on incidence and prevalence of biological or emerging risk, residues of various contaminants, introduction of rapid alert system among others.
- (f) Prescribing the procedure, and the enforcement of quality control in relation to any imported article of food in to India

Fourth statement is incorrect.

The **FSSAI is headed by a non-executive Chairperson**, appointed by the Central Government, either holding or has held the position of not below the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

Q73. The “minorities”, stated under Article 30 of Indian Constitution include:

- a. Religion minorities only
- b. Linguistic minorities only
- c. Religious and linguistic minorities
- d. Ethnic minorities

Solution: c

Explanation:

Still need explanation for this?? *Agar ye galt kiya h toh bacche thoda dhyan dijiye (if this is wrong, serious problem, try to focus).*

✓ **30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.**—(1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. ✓

Q74. Consider the following.

- 1. Cambodia
- 2. Laos
- 3. Thailand
- 4. Vietnam

Which of the above **forms border with the China?**

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Among South-East Asian nations, **Cambodia and Thailand doesn't share boundary with China.**



Q75. Consider the following statements.

1. Procedure for the election of President is provided in RPA Act, 1951.
2. The notification calling the election to the office of the President can be issued by the Election Commission within the period of sixty days before the expiry of the term of office of the outgoing President.
3. One of the qualifications for the election of President is that he must have completed 30 years of age.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

President s elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and **the Presidential and vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, Not RPA.**

THE PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS ACT, 1952

ACT No. 31 OF 1952

[14th March, 1952.]

An Act to regulate certain matters relating to or connected with elections to the offices of President and Vice-President of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.

Under the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, **the notification calling the election to the office of the President can be issued by the Election Commission on any day within the period of sixty days** before the expiry of the term of office of the outgoing President. **See sub section 3,**

(3) In the case of an election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the President or Vice-President, the notification under sub-section (1) shall be issued on, or as soon as conveniently may be after, the **sixtieth day** before the expiration of the term of office of the outgoing President or Vice-President, as the case may be, and the dates shall be so appointed under the said sub-section that the election will be completed at such time as will enable the President or the Vice-President thereby elected to enter upon his office on the day following the expiration of the term of office of the outgoing President or Vice-President, as the case may be.

58. Qualifications for election as President.—(1) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he—

- (a) is a citizen of India,
- (b) has completed the age of **thirty-five** years, and
- (c) is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.

(2) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

President s elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and **the Presidential and vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, Not RPA.**

~~THE~~ PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS ACT, 1952

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Q76. Consider the following Pairs.

Sculptures	Location
1. Ravana shaking mount Kailash	Elephanta
2. Trimurti, also known as Maheshmurti, three heads emanating from one and the same body represent three different aspects of Lord Shiva.	Ellora
3. carving of Siva as Gajurasamaharamurti, engaged in a vigorous dance of fierce ecstasy after having killed the elephant-demon, who has given so much trouble to the rishis and his devotees	Tamil Nadu

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanations:

One magnificent sculpture **at Ellora** is a panel depicting **Ravana shaking mount Kailash**. In this remarkable scene the quivering of the mountain can be felt, and Parvati is shown greatly agitated, turning to Siva, grasping his hand in fear but the Great God is unmoved and holds on fast, pressing down the mountain with his foot.

The **cave-shrine at Elephanta** is great monument of the Rashtrakutas, which contains the famous **Mahishamurti**. The three heads emanating from one and the same body represent three different aspects of Lord Shiva.

A good example of **Chola** craftsmanship in the 11th century is the relief carving of **Siva as Gajstura samaharamurti**. The irate god is engaged in a vigorous dance of fierce ecstasy after having killed the elephant-demon, who has given so much trouble to the rishis and his devotees. It is in **Valuvur, Tamil Nadu**.

Link: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/mediievalschoolofsculpt.php>

Q77. *Vishnudharmottara Purana, Citralaksana, Silparatna* are the texts belongs to:

- a. Music
- b. Dances
- c. Paintings
- d. Puppetry

Solution: c

Explanation:

4a. Indian Paintings and Mythology

Chitrasutras: The traditional Indian concept of painting (A.D. 450-650)

The 'Citrasutras' refers to all the texts related to "citras". The earliest known 'Citrasutras' are:

- a) Citralaksana, attributed to Nagnajit (The father of Indian painting).
- b) Vishnudharmottara Purana.

It is deduced that both these texts belonged to the early Gupta Period, i.e. about A.D. 450-650.

- c) The third Text which is of major significance is the 'Silparatna'. It is a text written by Sri Kumara in the later part of the 16th century.

All 'citrasutras' explain painting in their own ways. They also present the myths of its origin (Nardi, 2006).

Q78. Consider the following statements.

1. A person elected to fill the vacancy occurred due to death of President is entitled to hold office for full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
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:

We will refer here article number 61 and 62. Read the articles below before proceeding to next question. Both the statements are correct.

First statement is correct.

62. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.—(1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy; and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 56, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he

Second statement is 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.

Q79. Consider the following statements regarding Preamble of India.

1. In the Berubari Union case (1960), it was decided that Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
2. The Preamble of India reveals the date of adoption of the Constitution.
3. So far, it has been amended once by 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

In the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble shows the general purposes behind the several provisions in the Constitution and is thus a key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution.

First statement is incorrect.

Further, where the terms used in any article are ambiguous or capable of more than one meaning, some assistance at interpretation may be taken from the objectives enshrined in the Preamble. Despite this recognition of the significance of the Preamble, **the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.** Supreme Court held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. But, In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme court rejected the earlier opinion and **held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution.**

Third statement is incorrect.

So, when Supreme court of India held that preamble is an integral part of the Constitution of India it automatically classified as amendable. It has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act**, which has added three new words- Socialist, Secular and Integrity to the preamble.

Second statement is correct.

It stipulates 26th November 1949, as the date for the adoption of the Constitution. **See below.**

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:

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];

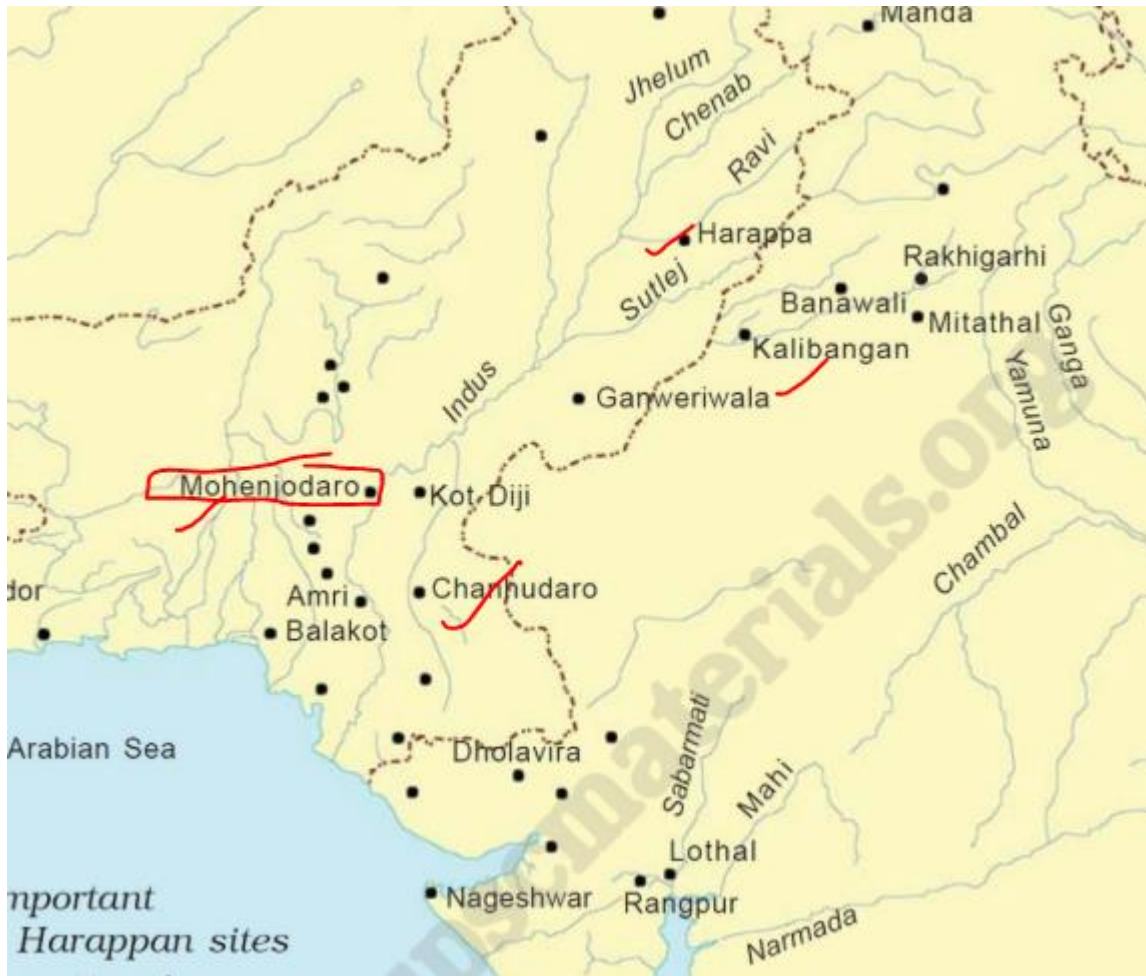
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Q80. The western most Harappan site amongst the following is:

- a. Chanhudaro
- b. Kalibangan
- c. Mohenjo-Daro
- d. Harappa

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q81. 'Green Grids Initiative — One Sun, One World, One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG)' was:

- a. Launched by India at COP 26.
- b. Lunched by World Economic Forum at Davos
- c. Launched by CBD Secretariat
- d. Launched by G-20

Solution: a

Explanation:

Under the International Solar Alliance, India announced the launch of the Green Grids Initiative — One Sun, One World, One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG) in partnership with the United Kingdom.

GGI-OSOWOG was conceived in 2018 to develop global interconnected solar energy systems. In May 2021, India and the United Kingdom committed to launching GGI at CoP26.

The initiative aims to build a framework for global cooperation on the effective utilisation of renewable resources and to help ensure that clean and efficient energy is a reliable option for all nations to meet their energy requirements by 2030.

This project aspires to harness the sun's energy and build a global interconnected electricity grid to accelerate the transition to renewable energy.

The development of the grids will take place in three stages:

- The interconnection of the Indian grids with the Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asian (MESASEA) grids
- MESASEA grids' interconnection with the African power grid
- Finally, global interconnectivity

Q82. With respect to '**Science Council of WHO**', consider the following statements.

1. Members of the Council will be selected by their respective governments and shall serve in individual capacity.
2. It evaluates urgent, high priority scientific issues and provide input and guidance on translating them to public health guidelines.
3. All recommendations from the Council are binding to WHO.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect:

The WHO Science Council (hereinafter referred to as "Council") will consist of not more than 15 members who **shall serve in individual capacity and will not represent institutions or countries.**

Members of the Council, including the Chair, shall be selected and appointed by the WHO Director-General. Members will be selected based on their qualifications and outstanding record in the relevant disciplines. To ensure an appropriate balance of disciplines, geographical representation and gender, **WHO reserves the right to directly appoint suitably qualified candidates**

Second statement is correct:

Role and responsibilities

In the exercise of their advisory function, members of the Council shall serve in their personal capacity as international experts advising WHO exclusively; and in that capacity they shall provide WHO with the best possible advice.

The Council will have the following functions:

- Evaluate urgent, high priority scientific issues and provide input and guidance on translating them to public health guidelines and otherwise in furtherance of WHO's mission;
- Identify current and new science and technology issues that WHO needs to address, including global health threats, and new advances with a potential for direct or indirect impact on global health;
- Provide strategic orientation to WHO's actions in science, research and innovation;
- Participate in the rapid and confidential review of WHO normative products, when requested by the Director-General or the Chief Scientist; and

Third statement is incorrect:

All recommendations from the Council are advisory to WHO, which retains full control over any subsequent decisions or actions regarding any proposals, policy issues or other matters considered by the Council.

WHO also retains full control over the publication of the reports of the Council, including whether or not to publish them and/or otherwise disseminate them, including by submitting them to the World Health Assembly and by posting them on the WHO website.

Q83. With respect to **Kanaganahalli Buddhist Site**, consider the following statements.

1. It is located in Tamil Nadu.
2. It is situated on the bank of Bhima River, which is a tributary of Krishna River.

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:

KARNATAKA

Sannati: Ancient Buddhist site finally in focus after 20 years



Kumar Buradikatti

KALABURAGI | JULY 09, 2022 20:56 IST
UPDATED: JULY 11, 2022 10:11 IST

Left almost unattended to for 20 years after it came to light through the excavation by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) between 1994 and 2001, the **ancient Buddhist site** on the bank of Bhima river near Kanaganahalli (forming part of Sannati site) in Kalaburagi district, has finally got some attention.

The **Bhima River** is a major river in Western India and South India. It flows southeast for 861 kilometres through Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Telangana states, **before entering the Krishna River**.

Q84. Olive oil production in India is mostly in:

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Tamil Nadu
- c. Goa
- d. Assam

Solution: a

Explanation:

If we go by how olive was introduced in India:

Olive is a small tree of the oleaceae family and is native to the coastal areas of eastern Mediterranean (Italy and Spain), northern Iraq and northern Iran south of the Caspian Sea. In May 2006, a delegation led by agriculture minister Sharad Pawar went to Israel to attend the 16th International Agriculture Exhibition. Rajasthan chief minister Vasundhara Raje was part of the delegation that went to visit world famous Kibbutz, a community cluster, in the Negev desert of southern Israel. **She was, clearly, bowled over by the lush olive trees in the arid landscape. It was then introduced in Rajasthan in 2007.**

Most important thing to learn in this topic is:

As olive is a very hardy crop and can sustain the temperature variation from -5 to 48 degree Celsius. Thus, it has the potential to be grown in an arid region like Rajasthan. **Production of olive oil in India as of now is only in Rajasthan as it is the only region which fits the production criteria.**

Q85. Consider the following Harappan sites.

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

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

- a. 4, 5 and 6 only

- b. 1, 2 and 4 only
- c. 1, 3, 4 and 6 only
- d. 3, 4, 5 and 6 only

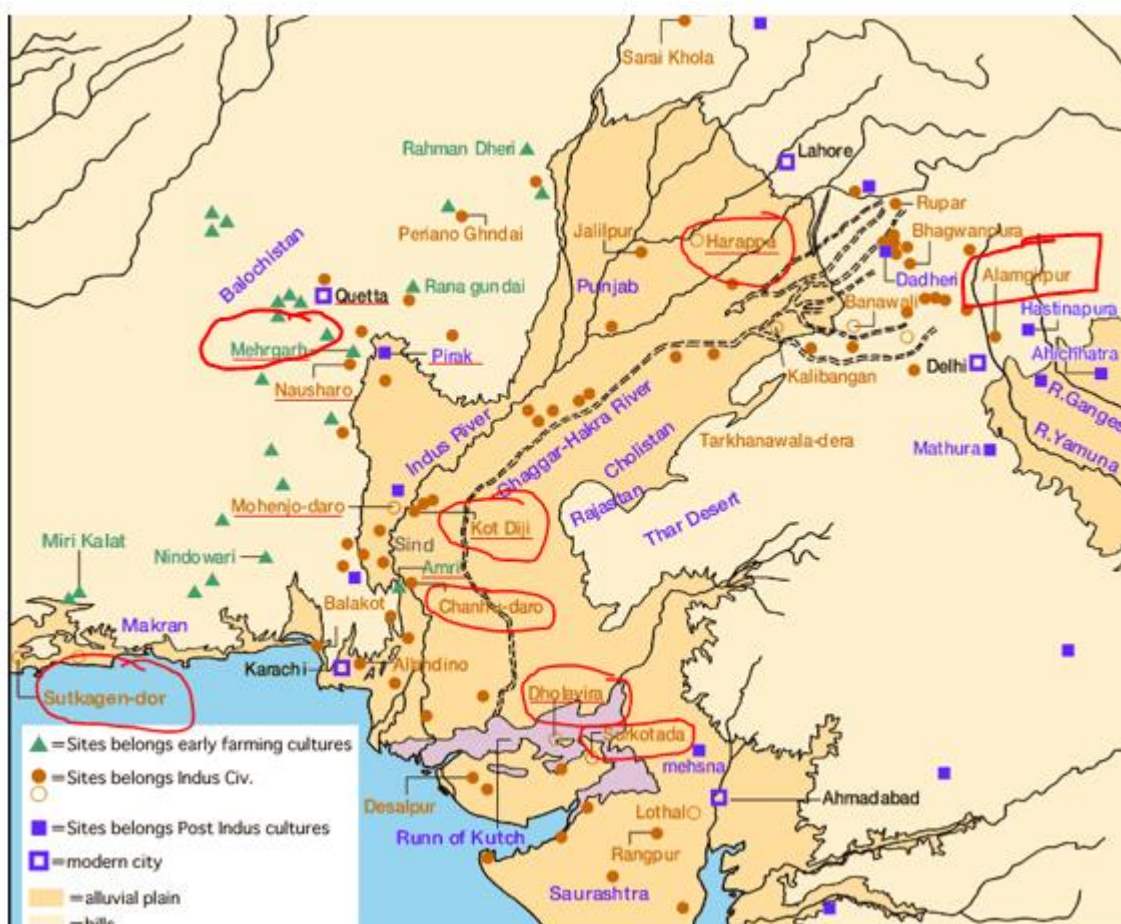
Solution: a

Explanation:

Very important topic for UPSC. At least remember sites. Today, you will learn that.

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, Alamgirpur and Surkotada** are located in **India**.



Q86. Consider the following statements.

1. In case of depreciation of the Rupee, the borrower under the ECB benefits the most.
2. Government borrowings under External Commercial Borrowings has consistently increased for last three years.

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:

Simple question just needs your attention. Don't be in hurry.

An external commercial borrowing (ECB) is an instrument used in India to facilitate Indian companies to raise money outside the country in foreign currency. The government of India permits Indian corporates to raise money via ECB for expansion of existing capacity as well as for fresh investments.

It's a commercial borrowing. *Government has nothing to do with Commercial entity.* Second statement is incorrect.

Under ECB, Indian entities borrow in dollar and pay in dollar. Suppose an entity borrowed 100 dollars at $1\$ = 60$. Now, as per the question, rupee depreciates.

Suppose rupee depreciates to $1\$ = 70$ Rs. Now, borrower has to give 7000 Rs instead of 6000 (when it borrowed at $1\$ = 60$ Rs). So, borrower doesn't benefit when rupee depreciates.

Q87. Consider the following statements:

1. The first election for Rajya Sabha held in 1952.
2. Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of seats in Rajya Sabha followed by Maharashtra.
3. Member less than 35 Years is not qualified to be member of Rajya Sabha.

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 election for Rajya Sabha was held in 1952.

Most of the students know that the maximum number of seats in Rajya Sabha is from Uttar Pradesh (31 seats). Go one step ahead. UPSC may ask to create pressure on you.

UP-31, Maharashtra-19, Tamil Nadu-18, West Bengal-16. All north-Eastern states have one seat.

Second important thing is if you even don't know about second statement, you can correct this question if you are sure about statement 3. **Third statement is wrong. So, you are left with only one option.** So, don't try to skip the question, if you are not sure about any statement.

Eligibility

Qualifications

Article 84 of the Constitution lays down the qualifications for membership of Parliament. A person to be qualified for the membership of the Rajya Sabha should possess the following qualifications:

1. he must be a citizen of India and make and subscribe before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule to the Constitution;
2. he must be not less than 30 years of age;
3. he must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Q88. Consider the following statements.

1. Currently, there is no law in India to prevent damage and protect public property.
2. Indian Constitution also mentions to protect Public Property.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

There is a law. Just no one is following. It punishes anyone “who commits mischief by doing any act in respect of any public property” with a jail term of up to five years and a fine or both.

~~Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984~~

(Act 3 of 1984, 16th March, 1984)

An Act to provide for prevention of damage to public property and for matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :-

1. Short title, extent and commencement. –
 1. This Act may be called the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.
 2. It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir .
 3. It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of January, 1984.

Constitution has provision to protect Public Property. **Read Fundamental Duties.**

1. To abide by the Indian Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals of the freedom struggle.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when required.
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward, as the case may be, between the age of six and fourteen years.

Q89. Pratisarga is one of the five subjects of Mahapuranas. Which of the following is defined by Pratisarga?

- a. the periodical process of destruction and re-creation
- b. the original creation of the universe
- c. the histories of the solar and lunar dynasties of Gods and sages
- d. the genealogies of kings

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Mahapuranas have five subjects. These are:

1. Saga, the original creation of Universe
2. **Pratisarga, the periodical process of destruction and re-creation**
3. Manvantara, the different eras or cosmic cycles
4. Surya Vamsha and Chandra Vamsa, the histories of the solar and lunar dynasties of Gods and sages and Vamshanucharita, the genealogies of king

Q90. Which of the following best described as features of **Agroecology**?

1. improving soil and plant quality through available biomass and biodiversity, rather than battling nature with chemical inputs
2. Farmers' traditional knowledge combined with innovation in agricultural practices
3. It helps to reduce losses to climate shocks and reducing inputs costs.

Select the correct code.

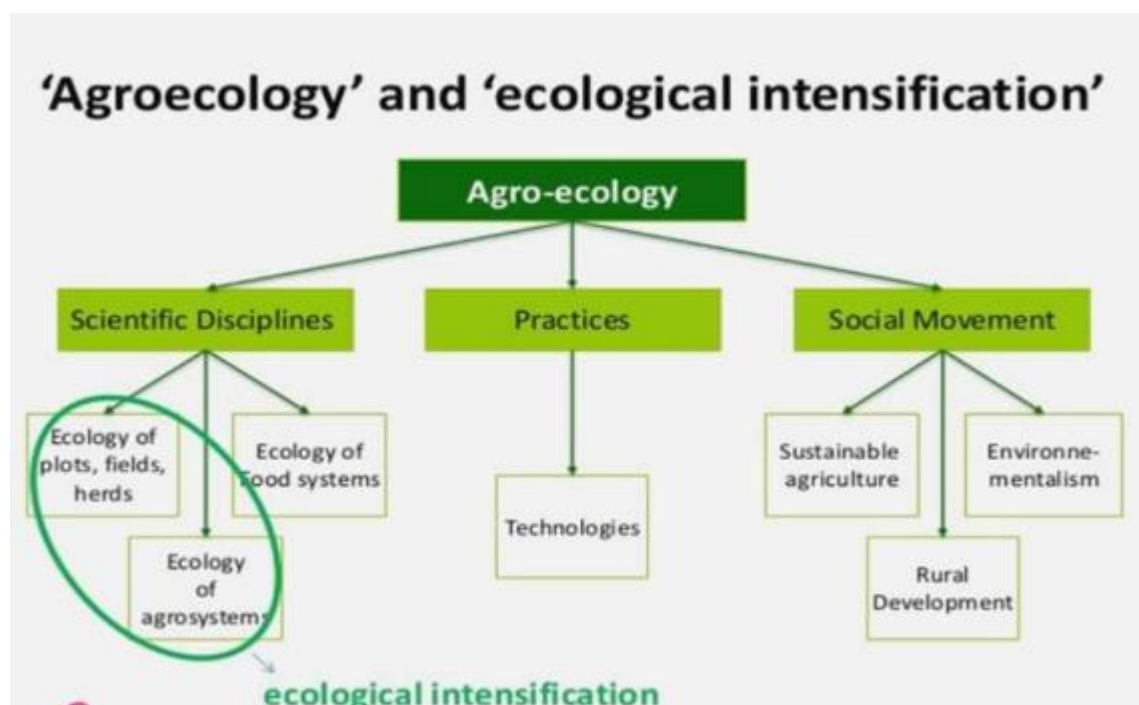
- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

Current food systems are at a crossroads. There is a strong need for transforming food production and consumption patterns in a sustainable way. One where farmers adapt and build resilience to the increasing challenges from climate change and where nutritious food is available for all. **Agroecology provides one solution towards this transformation.**

Agroecology is farming that “**centers on food production that makes the best use of nature’s goods and services while not damaging these resources.**” Farming thrives when it works with local ecosystems, for example, improving soil and plant quality through available biomass and biodiversity, rather than battling nature with chemical inputs. Agroecological farmers seek to improve food yields for balanced nutrition, strengthen fair markets for their produce, enhance healthy ecosystems, and build on ancestral knowledge and customs.



In guiding countries to transform their food and agricultural systems, to mainstream sustainable agriculture on a large scale³, and to achieve Zero Hunger and multiple other SDGs, the following 10 Elements emanated from the FAO regional seminars on agroecology. It will also help you to understand agroecology.

- a. Diversification is key to agroecological transitions to ensure food security and nutrition while conserving, protecting and enhancing natural resources.
- b. Agricultural innovations respond better to local challenges when they are co-created through participatory processes.
- c. Building synergies enhances key functions across food systems,

- supporting production and multiple ecosystem services.
- d. Innovative agroecological practices produce more using less external resources.
 - e. More recycling means agricultural production with lower economic and environmental costs.
 - f. Enhanced resilience of people, communities and ecosystems is key to sustainable food and agricultural systems.
 - g. Protecting and improving rural livelihoods, equity and social well-being is essential for sustainable food and agricultural systems.
 - h. By supporting healthy, diversified and culturally appropriate diets, agroecology contributes to food security and nutrition while maintaining the health of ecosystems.
 - i. Sustainable food and agriculture require responsible and effective governance mechanisms at different scales – from local to national to global.
 - j. Circular and solidarity economies that reconnect producers and consumers provide innovative solutions for living within our planetary boundaries while ensuring the social foundation for inclusive and sustainable development.

Q91. With reference to **Mission Shakti' scheme**, consider the following statements.

- 1. It is an integrated child development scheme from its birth to primary education.
- 2. 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya' are two components of this scheme.
- 3. The overall implementation of the Scheme at State/UT level will be done by a committee headed by the Chief Secretary.

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: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect. Rest two are correct.

What Joint Secretary says, read first that.

Dr. Rakesh Gupta, IAS
Joint Secretary



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DO No. WW-23/1/2021-WW
Dated, 14th July, 2022

Dear Administrative Secretary,

As you may be aware that the Government of India has launched 'Mission Shakti' – an integrated women empowerment programme as umbrella scheme for the safety, security and empowerment of women for implementation during the 15th Finance Commission period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

2. The components of Mission Shakti have been designed in such a way that it takes care of the women's need on life cycle continuum basis. Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes - 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya'. While the "Sambal" sub-scheme is for safety and security of women, the "Samarthya" sub-scheme is for empowerment of women. The components of 'Sambal' sub-scheme consist of erstwhile schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) with a new component of Nari Adalats – women's collectives to promote and facilitate alternative dispute resolution and gender justice in society and within families.

3. The components of 'Samarthya' sub scheme consists of erstwhile schemes of Ujjwala Homes, Swadhar Greh and Working Women Hostel, National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). It also consist Hubs at national, state and district levels for Empowerment of Women.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued detailed guidelines for 'Mission Shakti' scheme.

OBJECTIVE OF MISSION SHAKTI

The objective of the Mission Shakti is **to provide to all women and girls including differently-abled, socially and economically marginalized and vulnerable groups**, in need of care and protection, with short term and long-term services and information for their holistic development and empowerment.

STATE LEVEL

The overall implementation of the Scheme at State/UT level **will be done by a committee headed by the Chief Secretary**. The committee will be serviced by the Department of Women and Child Development/ Social Welfare Department of concerned States/ UTs.

Q92. With reference to **WHO's International Health Regulations**, consider the following statements.

1. The International Health Regulations are an international agreement that is legally binding on all WHO Member States.
2. The Regulations aim to provide a legal frame work for the prevention, detection and containment of public health risks at source, before they spread across borders, through the collaborative actions of States Parties and WHO.
3. States Parties are required to report to the World Health Assembly on IHR implementation.
4. The Regulations also outline the criteria to determine whether or not a particular event constitutes a "public health emergency of international concern".

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

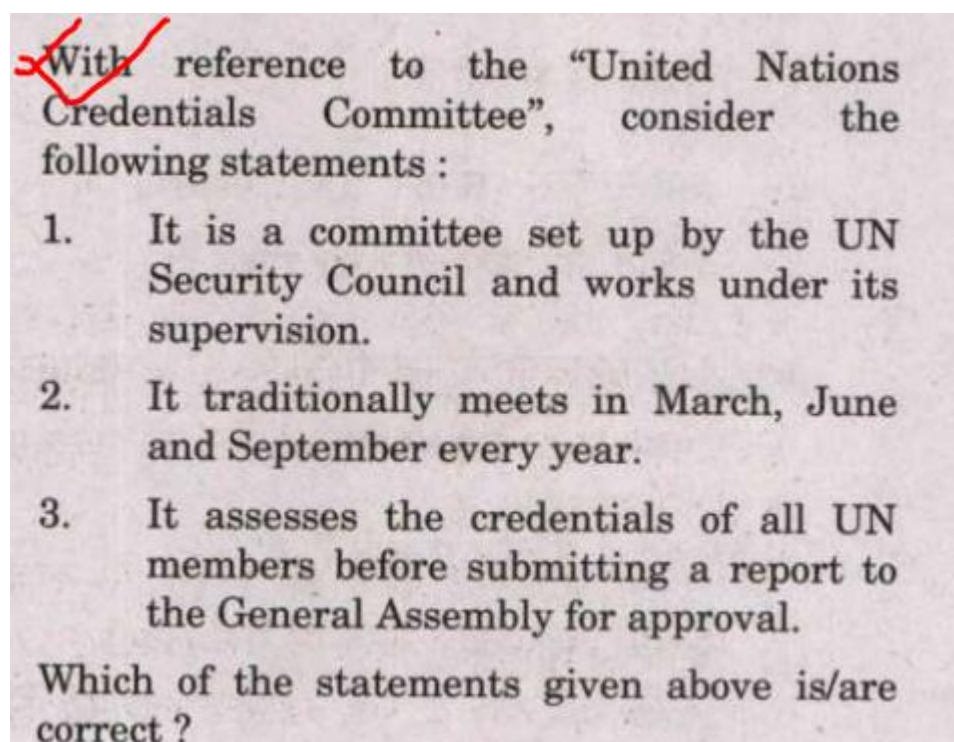
- a. 1, 2 and 3 only
- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 1, 3 and 4 only
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: d

Explanation:

Similar asked in 2022:

In 2022, it asked similar question.



Such questions are not tough. *Par aapko solve krne ka man ni krega.* Itne bade statements will force you to skip question. **BUT YOU ARE GOALTIDE STUDENT. You will practice such question extensively in Daily Quiz and Test Series.**

While disease outbreaks and other acute public health risks are often unpredictable and require a range of responses, the **International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) provide an overarching legal framework that defines countries’ rights and obligations in handling public health events and emergencies that have the potential to cross borders.**

The IHR are an instrument of international law that is **legally-binding on 196 countries**, including the 194 WHO Member States. They create rights and obligations for countries, including the requirement to report public health events. **The Regulations also outline the criteria to determine whether or not a particular event constitutes a “public health emergency of international concern”.**

At the same time, the IHR require countries to designate a National IHR Focal Point for communications with WHO, to establish and maintain core capacities for surveillance and response,

including at designated points of entry. Additional provisions address the areas of international travel and transport such as the health documents required for international traffic.

Finally, the IHR introduce important safeguards to protect the rights of travellers and other persons in relation to the treatment of personal data, informed consent and non-discrimination in the application of health measures under the Regulations.

States Parties and WHO alike are required to report to the World Health Assembly on IHR implementation.

Q93. Consider the following statements regarding Lignite coal deposits in India.

1. The carbon content of lignite is low compared to Anthracite and Bituminous.
2. More than 50 percent of the lignite deposits is in Tamil Nadu.
3. Only Lignite coal is found in India, all other varieties are imported.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

First statement is correct and third is incorrect: **Below information is form Ministry of coal [website](#).**

Types of coal found in India

Anthracite: It is the highest grade of coal containing a **high percentage of fixed carbon**. It is hard, brittle, black and lustrous. It is found in smaller quantity in regions of Jammu and Kashmir.

Bituminous: It is a medium grade of coal having high heating capacity. **It is the most commonly used type of coal for electricity generation in India. Most of bituminous coal is found in Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh.**

Subbituminous: It is black in colour, dull (not shiny) and has a higher heating value than lignite.

Lignite: It is the lowest grade coal with the **least carbon content**. It is found in the regions of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu & Kashmir.

Second statement is correct.

A report from Indian Bureau of Mines 2020: **Authentic information.**

Lignite

Indian lignite deposits occur in the Tertiary sediments in the southern and western parts of peninsular shield particularly in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Gujarat & Rajasthan and also in Jammu & Kashmir. The total known geological resources of lignite as on 01.04.2019 is about 45.759 billion tonnes, of which 79% resources are located in Tamil Nadu with about 36.230 billion tonnes. Other States where lignite deposits have been located are Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Puducherry. State-wise/District-wise

Q94. Global Gender Gap Report 2022 is published by:

- a. World Economic Forum
- b. UNICEF
- c. UNDP Secretariat
- d. UNCTAD

Solution: a

Explanation:

The index is released annually by World Economic Forum.

As per the 2022 report, India has ranked quite low at 135 out of 146 countries.

The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (**Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment**).

~~The~~ Global Gender Gap Index Framework



Source

World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index, 2022.

Q95. Consider the following countries.

1. Malawi
2. Zimbabwe
3. Mozambique
4. South Sudan
5. Niger

Which of the above countries are land-locked?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q96. Consider the following statements:

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of one-third of the States of India.

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: d

Explanation:

An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by introduction of a bill in either house of the Parliament.

368. ⁵ [Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.]— ⁶ [(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.]

⁷[(2)] An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, ⁸[it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon] the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

If the bill seeks to amend the Federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of **half of the states by a simple majority**.

(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or

(d) the representation of States in Parliament, or

(e) the provisions of this article,

the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States ^{1***} by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

Q97. Consider the following statements.

3. A person elected to fill the vacancy occurred due to death of President is entitled to hold office for full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
4. 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?

- e. 1 only
- f. 2 only
- g. Both 1 and 2
- h. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

We will refer here article number 61 and 62. Read the articles below before proceeding to next question. Both the statements are correct.

First statement is correct.

62. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.—(1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy; and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 56, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he

Second statement is 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.

Q98. Consider the following statements.

1. The Supreme Court should mandatorily report to President if President has asked for an opinion related to public importance.
2. The Constitution has given power to Parliament to increase the number of judges of High Court.

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:

It is **not mandatory for Supreme Court** to respond for such opinion. See article 143 below. The Constitution has given power to **President** to increase the number of judges of High Court. Refer article 216 below.

Central Government Act

Article 143 in The Constitution Of India 1949

143. Power of President to consult Supreme Court (1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon

Central Government Act

Article 216 in The Constitution Of India 1949

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

Q99. 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.

Q100. In context of Indian National Movement, Consider the following pairs.

Personality	Leading Salt Satyagraha in
1. C. Rajagopalachari	Tamil Nadu
2. Gopabandhu Choudhury	Odisha
3. Ambika Kant Sinha	West Bengal

Which of the above options is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

Person	Leading Salt Satyagraha in
C. Rajagopalachari	Tamil Nadu
Gopabandhu Choudhury	Odisha
Ambika Kant Sinha	Bihar

From the 16th to the 21st April, 1930, the city of Patna witnessed one of the most heroic scenes in the thrilling drama of Bihar's national struggle, marked by brave resolve and unflinching determination on the part of some of her sons to carry on Salt Satyagraha in the face of the most naked violence on the part of the Police. Regardless of all personal considerations, those heroes jumped boldly into action with the motto of 'do or die'. Patna inaugurated Salt Satyagraha on Wednesday, the 16th April, 1930. Nakhas Pind, a place about two miles to the east of Mangles Tank in the Patna city, had been selected as the spot for violation of salt laws by the manufacture of salt from salt earth. For reaching this place a procession of Satyagrahis under the captainship of Shri ~~Amika~~ ^{Amika} Kant Sinha, Manager of the Searchlight and Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, started from the Congress Office with National Flags in the hands at about 9 A.M. The Police had prohibited all processions of this kind and obstructed the processionists on the main road across the Mahendru mahalla

Q1. 'Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR)' was recently seen in news is related to:

- a. To expedite the process of Brasilia Declaration to decrease road accidents
- b. Disaster Risk Reduction
- c. To reduce man-animal conflict in protected areas
- d. To stop illegal trade in animals

Solution: b

Explanation:

The **Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2022 (GP 2022)** took place in Indonesia from May 23-28, 2022. The theme this year was 'From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World'.



The 7th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) in Bali has released the **Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR)** with the aim of keeping the world from facing 1.5 disasters a day by 2030.

The BAR captures the way forward in seven points: Just read once.

1. **Reconfigure Risk Governance.** To ensure that risk management is a shared responsibility across sectors, systems, scales and borders.
2. **Legislated DRR Public Finance.** To weigh the cost of disasters against investments in resilience, with legislated budgetary targets and tracking.
3. **Meeting the Climate Ambition.** To scale up DRR to raise and achieve the climate ambition, to accelerate comprehensive disaster and climate risk management.
4. **"Nothing about us without us."** A participatory and human rights-based approach, with leadership of women and young professionals.
5. **Universal early warning coverage.** An end-to-end people-centred early warning value chain, with multi-hazard approaches.
6. **Build back better, greener, equitable.** Post-COVID recovery as an opportunity to reset the development pathway towards a greener and more resilient future.
7. **Strengthen Midterm Review.** To understand challenges and obstacles, and possible course corrections to accelerate Sendai implementation.

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding **Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)** in India.

1. Currently, in India, environmental clearance from the Central Government is an administrative decision and lack legislative support.
2. Between 2006 and 2020, over 50 amendments were made to the EIA notification, 2006.
3. Sector-specific panels are appointed by the MoEFCC to screen and appraise the projects seeking such environmental clearance at BOTH, the central and state levels.

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: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

History of EIA in India

The Indian experience with Environmental Impact Assessment began over 20 years back. It started in 1976-77 when the Planning Commission asked the Department of Science and Technology to examine the river-valley projects from an environmental angle. This was subsequently extended to cover those projects, which required the approval of the Public Investment Board. **Till 1994, environmental clearance from the Central Government was an administrative decision and lacked legislative support.**

On 27 January 1994, the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF), Government of India, under the Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, promulgated an EIA notification making Environmental Clearance (EC) mandatory for expansion or modernisation of any activity or for setting up new projects listed in Schedule 1 of the notification. Since then, there have been 12 amendments made in the EIA notification of 1994.

Second and third statements are correct:

Between 2006 and 2020, over 50 amendments were made to the EIA notification, 2006, followed by a “zero draft” of a new iteration of the EIA notification in 2019 and a brand-new draft EIA notification in 2020 (MoEFCC 2019a, 2020a).

The notification contains guidelines on two primary aspects: accounting of environmental and social impacts and public consultation, including public hearings, for affected parties as well as interested stakeholders.

Sector-specific panels are appointed by the MoEFCC to screen, scope, and appraise the projects seeking such environmental clearance—**the expert appraisal committees (EACs) and the state expert appraisal committees (SEACs)—at the central and state/union territory levels, respectively.**

Q3. With respect to Vice President, if the total number of valid votes polled is 790, then the quota required for getting elected is:

- a. 394
- b. 395
- c. 396
- d. 397

Solution: c

Explanation:

The winning candidate has to secure the required quota of votes to be declared elected, i.e., 50% of valid votes polled +1. For e.g., if the total number of valid votes polled is 790, then the quota required for getting elected is

$$\checkmark \frac{790}{2} + 1 = 395 + 1 = 396$$

Q4. With respect to **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)**, consider the following statements.

1. It is a statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development.
2. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.
3. CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993.

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:

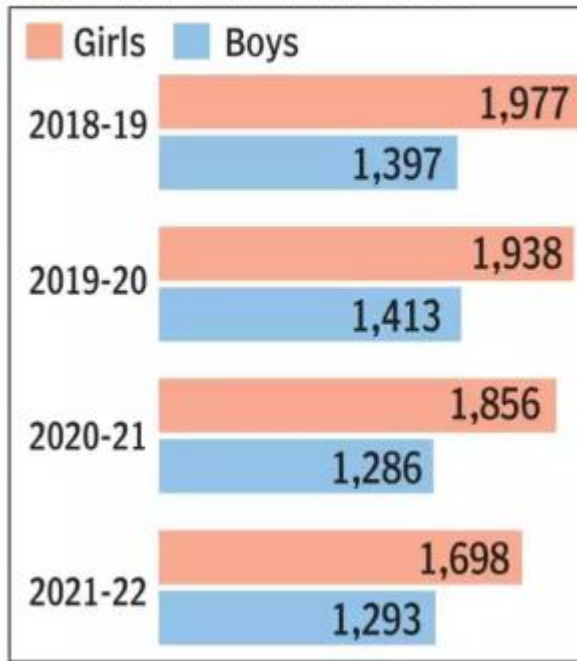
News:

~~✓~~ Number of girls adopted in India outstrips boys

Ambika Pandit / TNN / Updated: Jul 17, 2022, 04:31 IST

 10116 PTS 

STEADY TREND



Central Adoption Resource Authority

Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is a **statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.**

It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is **mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.**

CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003.

CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated /recognised adoption agencies.

Q5. Consider the following.

1. Iran
2. Strait of Hormuz
3. Oman
4. UAE

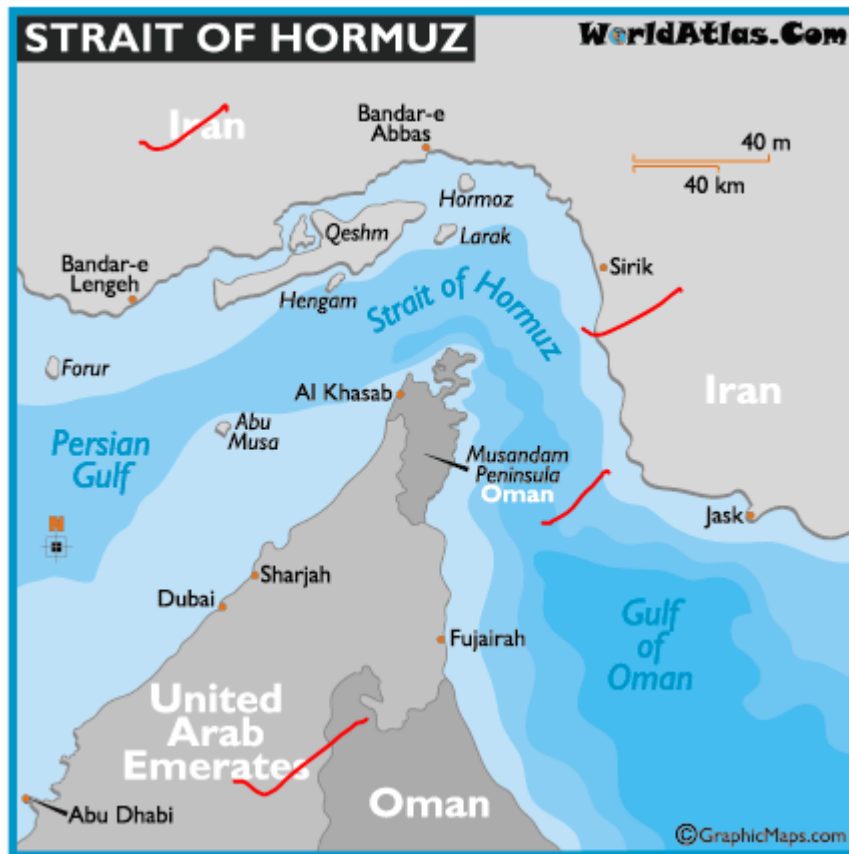
Arrange the above from **North to South.**

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

Solution: C

Explanation:

Here also, you need to look map very carefully. If we recall map, UAE comes north to Oman, but this is not correct.



Q6. In the context of Indian Constitution, consider the following statements.

1. The maximum number of representatives of the States in the Rajya Sabha has been fixed at 250.
2. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha is done in accordance with a Statutory law enacted by the Parliament of India.

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: c

Explanation:

Read with full concentration. *Abhi se adat ni daaloge* (if you don't do this now), you will suffer in end. No worries. Learn today.

The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, **only 238 are to be the representatives of the States and Union Territories (elected indirectly)** and 12 are nominated by the President. Question asked is about representatives of States and UTs. **So, read carefully.**

The fourth schedule of the Constitution deals with allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the States and Union Territories. It is not in the accordance with the law made by the Parliament.

So, both are incorrect. Option c is right answer.

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.

Q7. Consider the following statements regarding the comptroller and auditor general (CAG)

1. The salary of CAG is equal to the salary of the Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. CAG audit all transactions of the Union and of the States relating to Contingency Funds and Public Accounts.

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:

Now, you will think all these statements are mentioned in Lakshmikant, so these are part of Indian Constitution. **NO, THEY ARE NOT.**

Now, see what is written in the Constitution? If you see below two articles, it is written as per the law made by Parliament.

✓**149. Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.**—The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament

(3) The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until they are so determined, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule:

So, Parliament enacted: **Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers, and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971**. In this Act, all the above three statements are mentioned. **NOT CONSTITUTION**

Now, coming back to statements.

First Statement is correct.

Chapter-II Salary and Other Conditions of Service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General

3. There shall be paid to the Comptroller and Auditor-General a salary which is equal to the salary of the Judge of the Supreme Court:

Second statement is correct.

General Provisions Relating to Audit

13. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller and Auditor-General-

- ✓ a. to audit all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India and of each State and of each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and to ascertain whether the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it;
- ✓ ~~b. to audit all transactions of the Union and of the States relating to Contingency Funds and Public Accounts;~~
- c. to audit all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept in any department of the Union or of a State; and in each case to report on the expenditure, transactions or accounts so audited by him.

Why we have asked questions from Act?? Reason is UPSC Prelims Paper 2019. Last year it was asked from Judges Inquiry Act, 1968. See below.

Consider the following statements:

1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what constitutes incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

Q8. **What happens to human life after death**” is a theme used in:

- a. Warli Paintings
- b. Madhubani Paintings.
- c. Paitkar Paintings
- d. Manjusha Paintings

Solution: c

Explanations:

Practiced by the tribal **people of Jharkhand**, Paitkar paintings are considered one of the ancient paintings in the country.

The common theme of this painting is **“What happens to human life after death”**.

Q9. 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>

Q10. Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros can be seen in:

- a. Kaziranga National Park
- b. Mudumalai National Park
- c. Nilgiri National Park
- d. Pench National Park

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Great one horned rhino is commonly found in Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and in Assam, India. It is confined to the tall grasslands and forests in the foothills of the Himalayas.

The Indian state of Assam is home to the largest population of greater-one horned rhinos, with more than 90% in Kaziranga National Park.

Q11. With respect to India's foreign exchange reserves, consider the following statements.

- 1. If other currencies in our Forex appreciates, our Forex will increase
- 2. If Dollar appreciates with respect to other currencies, then our Forex will increase.

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:

Our FOREX reserve has several foreign currencies including US dollar. But our forex is expressed in terms of US dollars. So, now suppose we have in our forex one billion Pound also. and the Dollar Pound rate is: \$ 1 = pound 0.8. So, one billion pound will be \$ 1.25 billion in our forex. Now suppose pound appreciates to \$1 = pound 0.75. So, now the same one billion pound will be \$ 1.33 billion in our forex. and RBI will say that our forex increased. But if dollar appreciates say, \$ 1 = pound 1 So, now one billion pound will be just \$ 1 billion in our Forex and RBI will say our Forex decreased.

So, if other currencies in our Forex appreciates, our Forex will increase.

and if Dollar appreciates with respect to other currencies, then our Forex will decrease.

Q12. Consider the following statements.

1. Critical Tiger Habitats and Critical Wildlife Habitats both are identified under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
2. Both Habitats are notified by state government in consultation with National Board of Wildlife.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Very important concept.

Critical 'tiger' habitats (CTHs), also known as core areas of tiger reserves—are identified under the Wildlife Protection Act (WLPA), 1972.

(4) Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, the State Government shall, while preparing a Tiger Conservation Plan, ensure the agricultural, livelihood, developmental and other interests of the people living in tiger bearing forests or a tiger reserve,

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “tiger reserve” includes—

(i) core or critical tiger habitat areas of National Parks and sanctuaries, where it has been established, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of tiger conservation, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers, and, notified as such by the State Government in consultation with an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose;

Critical 'wildlife' habitats (CWLHs), on the other hand, are defined only in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

- (b) "critical wildlife habitat" means such areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries where it has been specifically and clearly established, case by case, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of wildlife conservation as may be determined and notified by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests after open process of consultation by an Expert Committee, which includes experts from the locality appointed by that Government wherein a representative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall also be included, in determining such areas according to the procedural requirements arising from sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4;

See below the difference.

Critical 'tiger' habitats	Critical 'wildlife' habitats
Identified under the Wild Life Protection Act (WLPA), 1972	Defined only in the Forest Rights Act, 2006
Notified by state government in consultation with expert committee	Notified with the consent of the Gram Sabhas and affected stakeholders

Q13. Consider the following statements regarding **GST Council**.

1. The weightage of votes of State Government is more than Central government in GST Council.
2. One-half of the total number of Members of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall constitute the quorum at its meetings.
3. Secretary (Expenditure) as the Ex-Officio Secretary to the GST Council.

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: a

Explanation:

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Act, 2016 came into force on 8th September 2016. As per Article 279A (1) of the amended Constitution, the GST Council has to be constituted by the President within 60 days of the commencement of Article 279A.

As per Article 279A of the amended Constitution, **the GST Council which will be a joint forum of the Centre and the States, shall consist of the following members:**

(2) ~~The~~ Goods and Services Tax Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) the Union Finance Minister..... Chairperson;
- (b) the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance..... Member;
- (c) the Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government.....Members.

On 12th September 2016 cabinet approved setting-up of **GST Council and setting up its Secretariat:**

- Creation of the GST Council as per Article 279A of the amended Constitution
- Creation of the GST Council Secretariat, with its office at New Delhi
- Appointment of the Secretary (Revenue) as the Ex-Officio Secretary to the GST Council.
Third statement is incorrect.
- Inclusion of the Chairperson, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), as a permanent invitee (non-voting) to all proceedings of the GST Council

Every decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be taken at a meeting, by a **majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting**, in accordance with the following principles, namely: —

- the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of **one third** of the total votes cast, and
- the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of **two-thirds** of the total votes cast, in that meeting. **FIRST STATEMENT IS CORRECT.**

One-half of the total number of Members of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall constitute the **quorum** at its meetings. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Q14. Consider the following statements.

1. At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together.
2. If at the time of commencement of the first session of the year, the Lok Sabha has been dissolved and the Rajya Sabha has to meet, then the Rajya Sabha can have its session without the President's Address.

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:

~~87. Special address by the President.~~—(1) At the commencement of ³[the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year] the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Article 87 deals with Special Address by the President and provides that the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session of each year and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Article 87(1) originally required the President to address both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of every session. *The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, amended this provision.*

7. Amendment of article 87.—In article 87 of the Constitution,—
(1) in clause (1), for the words "every session", the words "the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year" shall be substituted;

No other business is transacted till the President has addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together.

~~No other business is transacted till the President has addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together.~~ In *Syed Abdul Mansur Habibullah v. The Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly*, AIR 1966 Cal. 363, the Calcutta High Court in connection with article 176 regarding the Governor's Address observed:

~~If a Legislature meets and transacts legislative business without the preliminary address by the Governor, when required under article 176 its proceedings are illegal and invalid and may be questioned in a Court of Law.~~

But.

If at the time of commencement of the first session of the year, the Lok Sabha has been dissolved and the Rajya Sabha has to meet, **then the Rajya Sabha can have its session without the President's Address.** During the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1977 and 1991, the Rajya Sabha had its sessions on 1 February 1977 and 3 June 1991, respectively without the President's Address.

Link: https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/rsat_work/CHAPTER%E2%80%94947.pdf

Q15. Consider the following statements with reference to Office of Profit:

1. It is neither defined in the Constitution of India nor in Representation of the People Act, 1951.

2. The power of disqualification for holding it is conferred upon the Election Commission of India.

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

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The word 'office of profit' has not been defined in the Constitution or the Representation of the People Act of 1951.

The President, in consultation with the Election Commission, disqualifies a member who is holding an office of profit. **Second statement is incorrect.**

⁴[103. **Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members.**—(1) If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final.]

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.]

Q16. The concept of Judicial Review is to:

- a. maintain Parliamentary Judiciary
- b. maintain executive supremacy
- c. maintain judiciary supremacy
- d. maintain supremacy of Constitution

Solution: d

Explanation:

Judicial Review is a process under which the Executive actions or the Legislative statutes are subject to review by the higher Judiciary.

A court with authority for Judicial Review may invalidate Laws, Acts and governmental actions that are incompatible with a higher authority: **an Executive decision may be invalidated** for being unlawful or a statute may be invalidated for violating the terms of a constitution.

It has been playing an important and desired role in the protection and development of the Constitution. It has helped the Supreme Court of India in exercising its constitutional duties as the final interpreter of the Constitution. **Judicial Review is essential for maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution (and not Judicial Supremacy).**

Judicial Review is a device for protecting the rights of the people and hence strengthens democracy.

Q17. 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

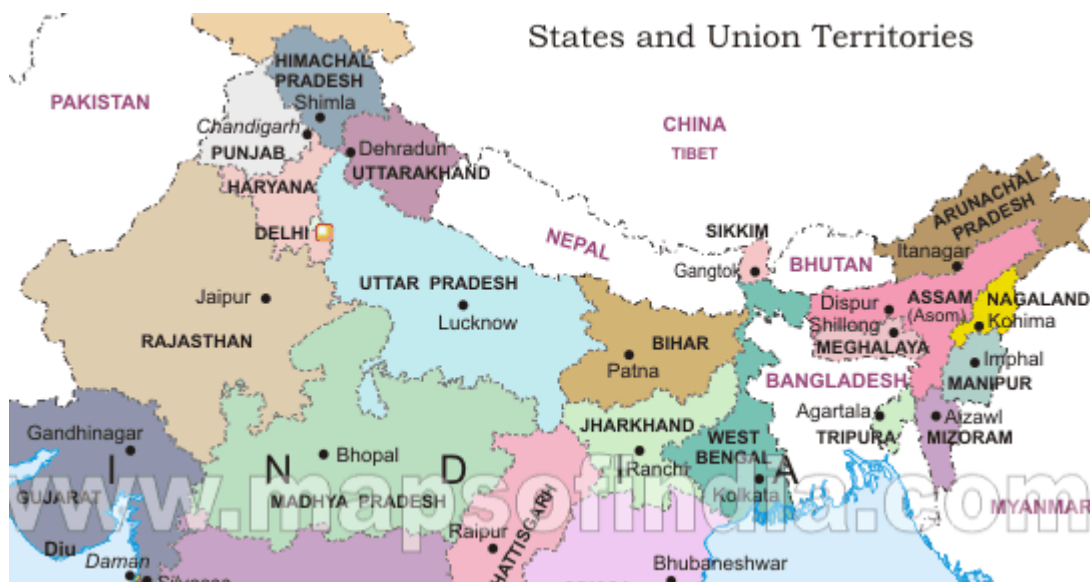
Solution: b

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**.



Q18. Consider the following statements regarding **Sustainable Development Goals**.

1. The Sustainable Development Goals were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.
2. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs.
3. SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will come into force post 2020 Kyoto Protocol.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Such questions have become very important. We have covered such questions before also. Never forget. Definitely in some or other way it will appear in your exam.

First statement is correct:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world.

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, **Member States adopted:**

- a. **the outcome document "*The Future We Want*"** in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and
- b. **to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.**
- c. The Rio +20 outcome also contained other measures for implementing sustainable development, including mandates for future programmes of work in development financing, small island developing states and more.

Second statement is also correct.

Today, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, *including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology*, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships and Small Island Developing States. **DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of UN systemwide implementation of the 2030 Agenda** and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs

Third statement is incorrect:

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — **officially came into force.**

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding Dadabhai Naoroji.

- 1. He is the founder of National Indian Association.
- 2. He presided over the Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1906.
- 3. He was a member of Liberal Party in the United Kingdom House of Commons.

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: b

Explanation:

Ok, first we will discuss three very confusing Associations.

- a. The **National Indian Association** was founded in Bengal in 1876 by **Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose**.
- b. The **East India Association** was founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji** in 1866 in London.
- c. The **British Indian Association** was established on 28 October 1851. The first committee of the association was composed of: **Raja Radhakanta Deb – President and Debendranath Tagore- Secretary**.

He was also a **Liberal Party member of Parliament (MP)** in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the **first Indian** to be a British MP.

President of Indian national Congress: 1825-1917 (**1886** – Calcutta, 2nd Session, **1893** - Lahore; 9th Session, **1906** - Calcutta; 22nd Session).

Q20. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Water Treaty.

1. The pact was signed between India and Pakistan by the then Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. All rivers under Pakistan control under this treaty originates from Tibet, China.
3. Indus Water Treaty was brokered by World Bank.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Indus Waters Treaty is one of the most liberal water distribution agreements between the two countries. The pact was signed between India and Pakistan in September 1960 in Karachi by the then Indian **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan President Ayub Khan**.

In the year 1960, India and Pakistan signed a water distribution agreement -- came to be known as Indus Waters Treaty, **which was orchestrated by the World Bank**.

This agreement took nine years of negotiations and divides the control of six rivers between the two nations once signed.

Under this treaty, India got control over:

- a. Beas
- b. Ravi
- c. Sutlej

While Pakistan got control over:

- a. Indus

- b. Chenab
- c. Jhelum

While Chenab and Jhelum originate from India, Indus originates from China, making its way to Pakistan via India. Second statement is wrong.



Indus Waters Treaty: Indus, Ravi, Beas, Chenab, Jhelum and Sutlej.

Q21. Consider the following.

1. Jerusalem
2. Tel Aviv
3. Beirut
4. Gaza

Arrange the above from North to South.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Beirut is capital of Lebanon.



Q22. Which of the following countries?

1. Form border with China
2. Equator passes through

The countries given are:

1. Myanmar
2. Thailand
3. Laos
4. Vietnam

Select the correct code.

- a. 2 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 1 only
- d. None

Solution: d

Explanation:

Thailand doesn't share boundary with China.

Tropic of Cancer passes through Myanmar. Equator is very down. It doesn't pass any of the country.



Q23. Consider the following pairs.

Mountains/Seas	location
1. Iberian Peninsula	southwestern Europe
2. Kamchatka peninsula	Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea
3. Dead Sea	Israel and Syria

Which of the above locations is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Mountains/Seas	location
Iberian Peninsula	southwestern Europe
Kamchatka peninsula	Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea
Dead Sea	Israel and Jordan



Q24. Which of the following g is very near to Tropic of Cancer?

- a. Andaman Sea
- b. Gulf of Khambhat
- c. Gulf of Kachchh
- d. Gulf of Aden

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q25. Sea of Japan (East Sea) is located in:

- a. South of Korea Peninsula
- b. East of Korean Peninsula
- c. South of Japan
- d. East of Japan

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q26. Consider the following

1. Dandakaranya region includes southern Uttar Pradesh and some northern part of Madhya Pradesh.
2. The Narmada River runs between Aravalli and Vindhyan Ranges.
3. The Coromandel Coast region is present in the southwestern coast of the Indian subcontinent.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. None

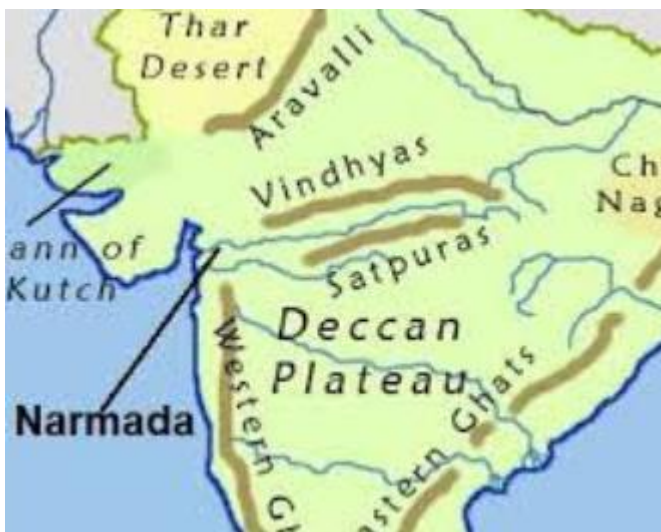
Solution: d

Explanation:

Dandakaranya, physiographic region in **east-central India**. The Dandakaranya includes parts of **Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh states**.

The Narmada River runs between **Satpura and Vindhyan Ranges**.

The **Coromandel Coast** region is present in the **southeastern coast** of the Indian subcontinent



Q27. 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.



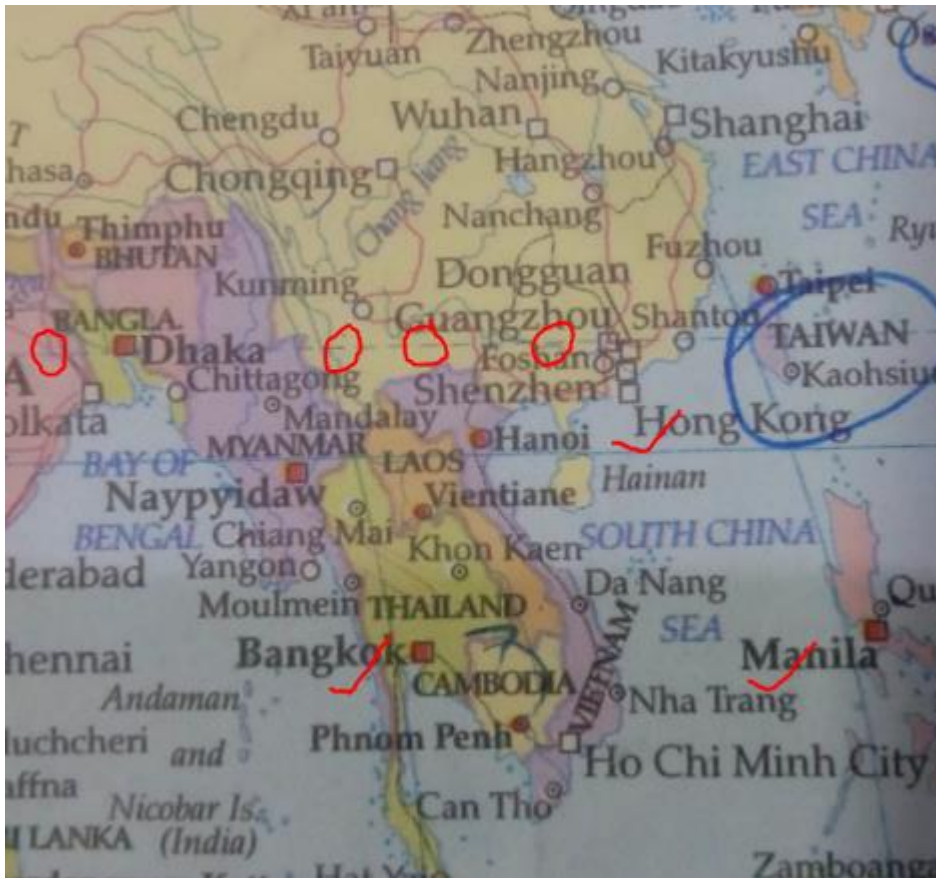
Q28. Which of the following is very **closest to Tropic of Cancer**?

- a. Hanoi
- b. Dhaka
- c. Manila
- d. Bangkok

Solution: b

Explanation:

See the map below. Didn't find any good map on website, so used my Atlas Book.



Q29. Consider the following.

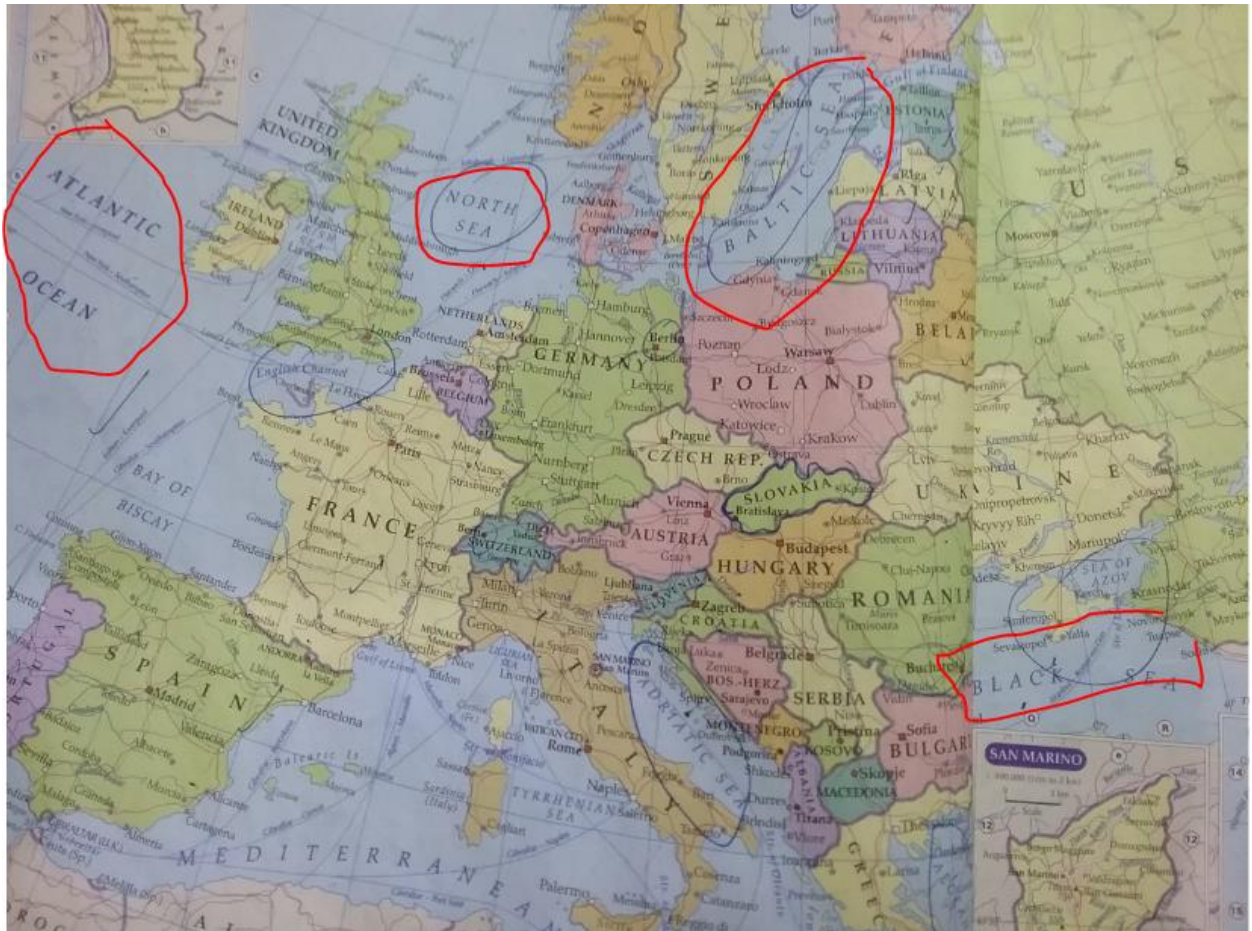
1. North Sea
2. Baltic Sea
3. Atlantic Ocean
4. Black Sea

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:



Q30. If you travel by road from Kargil (Ladakh) to Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), what is the minimum number of States/UTs within India through which you can travel, including the origin and the destination?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

Solution: d

Explanation:

Ladakh-Himachal Pradesh-Uttar Pradesh-Chhattisgarh-Andhra Pradesh



Q31. With respect to **India-EU Human Rights Dialogue**, consider the following statements.

1. India-EU Human Rights Dialogue is the first such Human Rights Dialogue between both nations held in 2022.
2. India has endorsed the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights and accordingly, it has to evolve a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP)
3. India was a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

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: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect:

Joint Press Release - 10th India-EU Human Rights Dialogue

July 15, 2022

The 10th India-EU Human Rights Dialogue was held on 15 July 2022 in New Delhi. India and the EU reiterated their commitment to protecting and promoting all human rights. In this context, as open and democratic societies, they emphasised the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights.

Second statement is correct: See they are not difficult statements. Such questions will appear in numbers in exam.

In 10th dialogue between India-EU, India updated the EU on the status of its first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

Third statement is correct:

It's a factual. Correct.

Q32. Consider the following parameters.

1. Outreach and inclusivity
2. Teaching, Learning and Resources
3. Research and Professional Practice.

The above-mentioned parameters are used in:

- a. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) adopted by NITI Aayog
- b. National Achievement Survey by Ministry of Education
- c. All India School Survey conducted by NCERT
- d. None of the above

Solution: d

Explanation:

This question is asked just to make you more focused. To teach you, that every thing you read should be read with full concentration. Every time you solve question, you should concentrate fully on question.

Many students will mark NIRF, but they won't see NITI Aayog. And when you have pressure in exam, then 100 percent you will do wrong.

The MHRD adopted the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), which was introduced in 2015. This framework provides a mechanism for classifying educational institutions across the nation. To determine the broad criteria for rating different colleges and institutions, the process is based on the overall recommendations and broad understanding reached by a Core Committee established by MHRD. The below table shows the criteria.

Table Description automatically generated:

Sr. No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Q33. 'Take Home Ration- Good Practices- Across the States/ UTs' is a publication of:

- NITI Aayog and World Food Programme
- Ministry of Women and Child Development and UNDP
- NITI Aayog and FAO
- Ministry of Consumer Affairs along with UNDP

Solution: a

Explanation:



Q34. With respect to **Digital Public Goods Alliance**, consider the following statements.

- It has been endorsed by the UN Secretary-General as a means for improving international digital cooperation.
- The DPGA aligns and coordinates a diverse set of stakeholders includes governments, UN-institutions and international development banks.
- Digital public goods are open-source software, open data, open AI models that adhere to privacy and other applicable laws and best practices and help attain the Sustainable Development Goals.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only

- d. 1, 2 and 3

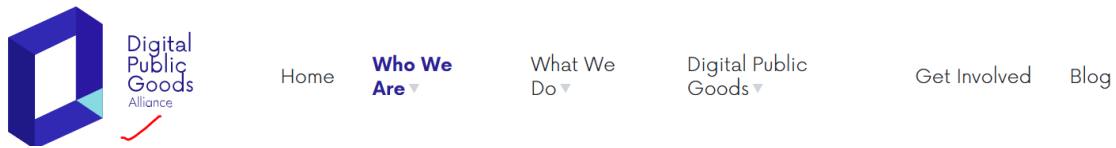
Solution: d

Explanation:

News:

Government of Telangana recently announced “Data in Climate Resilient Agriculture (DiCRA)” as a part of Digital Public Goods Alliance, in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

About: Just learn important statements from original website.



Origins - The DPGA is a direct response to *The Age of Digital Interdependence* which calls for, “the creation of a broad, multi-stakeholder alliance, involving the UN, that can support digital public goods”, and **has subsequently been endorsed by the UN Secretary-General as a means for improving international digital cooperation.**

Community - The DPGA aligns and coordinates a diverse set of stakeholders around a common vision, strategic objectives, and the definition, standard and registry for DPGs. **The community includes governments, UN-institutions and international development banks, international development donors, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, civil society organisations, technology companies, and other private and public sector stakeholders.**

Digital public goods are open-source software, open data, open AI models, open standards and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable laws and best practices, do no harm, and help attain the Sustainable Development Goals.

Q35. Consider the following countries of South America.

5. Bolivia
6. Ecuador
7. Paraguay
8. Uruguay

Which of the above countries **doesn't share boundaries with Ocean?**

- e. 1, 3 and 4 only
- f. 2 and 3 only
- g. 1 and 3 only
- h. 1, 2 and 4 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

Except **Bolivia and Paraguay**, all other countries share boundaries with Oceans.



Q36. Consider the following statements regarding Panchayats.

1. The Constitution has authorized a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees.
2. The High Court has been authorized to look into the matter if disqualification of any member of Panchayat.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

First Statement is incorrect.

It's Not Constitution, State Legislature authorize it.

243H. Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats. ~~The Legislature of a State may, by law,~~

(a) authorise a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;

(b) assign to a Panchayat such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;

(c) provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State; and

Second Statement is incorrect.

No role of any High Court. The authority will be as provided by State Legislature by Law.

243F. Disqualifications for membership.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a Panchayat—

(a) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislature of the State concerned:

Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years;

(b) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the Legislature of the State.

(2) If any question arises as to whether a member of a Panchayat has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1), the question shall be referred for the decision of such authority and in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding impeachment of President.

1. Both houses have to pass the resolution by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
2. A charge can be preferred by any House of Parliament against President.
3. The Constitution has provided what constitutes "Violation of the Constitution" for impeachment of President.

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

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

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.

Third statement is incorrect:

The Constitution doesn't provide details about violation of the Constitution.

Q38. Arrange the following events of National Freedom Movement in their order of sequence.

1. Formation of Independence of India League
2. Dandi March
3. Nehru Report
4. Lahore Congress session

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Nehru Report came in 1928.

It was rejected by Jawahar Lal Nehru and other leaders which led to **formation of Independence of India League**.

Then in 1929 **Lahore session** was held where complete Independence was adopted as a goal.

Dandi March started from March 21, 1930.

Q39. Which of the following can potentially lead to a higher credit growth in the Indian banking sector?

1. Reduction in the Capital Adequacy Ratio by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
2. Cut in the Repo Rate by the RBI.
3. Increase in interest rates offered by small savings schemes.
4. Improvement in macroeconomic indicators of the economy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

The term bank credit refers to the amount of credit available to a business or individual from a banking institution in the form of loans. Higher credit growth in the Indian banking sector means banks have higher deposits which they can lend.

First statement is correct.

Reduction in the Capital Adequacy Ratio by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) - capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is a measurement of a bank's available capital expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk-weighted credit exposures. So, its reduction will increase the capital available with the bank to lend thus it will increase the credit growth of the bank.

Second statement is correct:

Cut in the Repo Rate by the RBI – decreased lending rate by RBI to banks will increase the borrowing of banks and in turn, increase the lending capacity of banks to the businesses (credit growth)

Third statement is incorrect.

Increase in interest rates offered by small savings schemes – It will attract public to withdraw their money from bank deposits to these small saving schemes because of relatively high interest rates.
So, the credit growth of banks will decrease.

Fourth statement is correct.

Improvement in macroeconomic indicators of the economy- It will strengthen the overall economy and ultimately banking sector. For e.g., Increased GDP will increase the purchasing power of the public thus **increase in deposits in bank.**

Q40. In context of Indian history, who among the following represents **Future Buddha**?

- a. Shakyamuni
- b. Rishabhdeva
- c. Maitreya
- d. Dipankara

Solution: c

Explanation:



According to Buddhist tradition, there were 24 past Buddhas before Buddha. Out of these 24 Buddhas first one is called as Dipankara.

Shakyamuni was another name of Gautama Buddha, also considered Buddha of the Present.

Rishabhdeva was first Tirthankara of Jainism.

Maitreya is future Buddha to be born as last Buddha. Hence, option (c) correct.

Q41. With respect to **Country Programme Framework (CPF) of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**, consider the following statements.

1. A CPF will identifies priority areas where the transfer of nuclear technology and technical cooperation resources will be directed to support national development goals.
2. A Country Programme Framework is prepared by a Member State that reflects national development plans and priorities.
3. Till now, India has not signed any CPF.

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:

News came from:

Fiji Signs its Second Country Programme Framework (CPF) for 2022–2027



Related stories



Qatar Signs its Second Country Programme Framework (CPF) for 2022–2027

When we try to find more about this framework, first two information asked in statements were important. And we searched about India, **India has not signed any CPF.**

About:

A Country Programme Framework (CPF), prepared by a Member State in collaboration with the Secretariat, defines mutually agreed priority development needs and interests to be supported through technical cooperation activities.

A CPF reflects national development plans and priorities, country specific analyses and lessons learned from past cooperation, and also takes into consideration the Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate.

This ensures that the application of nuclear technologies is integrated with existing development initiatives and plans, and supports the identification of areas where such technologies might be usefully deployed. **A CPF generally covers a period of four to six years.**

Q42. With respect to **Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)**, consider the following statements.

1. It is led by World Economic Forum along with World Health Organization.
2. GAVI plays a critical role in strengthening primary health care and bringing us closer to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), ensuring that no one is left behind.
3. India is GAVI participating country.

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: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.



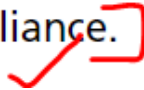
First read history, how it came into existence.

History

By the late 1990s, the progress of international immunisation programmes was stalling. Nearly 30 million children in developing countries were not fully immunised against deadly diseases, and many others went without any immunisation at all.

At the heart of the challenge was an acute market failure; powerful new vaccines were becoming available, but lower-income countries simply could not afford most vaccines.

In response, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and a group of founding partners brought to life an elegant solution to encourage manufacturers to lower vaccine prices for the poorest countries in return for long-term, high-volume and predictable demand from those countries.

 In 2000, that breakthrough idea became the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation – today Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.  

Created in 2000, Gavi is an international Organisation – a global Vaccine Alliance, bringing together **public and private sectors** with the shared goal of saving lives and protecting people's health by increasing equitable and sustainable use of vaccines.

More important points from website:

- a. Gavi's impact draws on the strengths of its core partners, **the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the World Bank and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**, and plays a critical role in strengthening primary health care (PHC), bringing us closer to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), ensuring that no one is left behind.



- b. Gavi also works with donors, **including sovereign governments, private sector foundations and corporate partners; NGOs, advocacy groups, professional and community associations, faith-based organisations and academia; vaccine manufacturers**, including those in emerging markets; research and technical health institutes; and implementing country governments.

India is Gavi-eligible country. It means: Read below paragraph what PM said about GAVI. It donates also and it receives support also from GAVI.

Q43. Consider the following statements.

1. Most (more than 87%) of the steel production in India is met through imports.
2. Import of steel in India is consistently on rise.

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:

Both statements are incorrect:

The following details of consumption and share of domestic production and import in the consumption of finished steel during the last three years and current year indicate that the share of domestic production in the consumption of finished steel has been increasing:

Year	Consumption (in MT)			% Share of Import in Consumption	% Share of Domestic Production in Consumption
	Total	Share of import	Share of domestic production		
2019-20	100.17	6.77	93.40	6.8 %	93.2 %
2020-21	94.89	4.75	90.14	5.0 %	95.0 %
2021-22	105.75	4.67	101.08	4.4 %	95.6 %
2022-23 (April- June*)	27.69	1.17	26.52	4.2 %	95.8 %

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC), MT: Million Ton, *Provisional

Q44. India Innovation Index is released by:

- Ministry of Commerce
- NITI Aayog
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Science and Technology

Solution: b

Explanation:

It is by NITI Aayog. For more details read the CA section of 21 July.

Q45. 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’.



Q46. Consider the following statements.

1. The State Government on the recommendation of the Tiger Conservation Authority, notify an area as a tiger reserve.
2. The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a statutory body chaired by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
3. De-notification of Tiger Reserve is done only by Central government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

First statement is correct:

The **State Government** shall, on the recommendation of the **Tiger Conservation Authority**, notify an area as a tiger reserve.

Second statement is correct.

The **National Tiger Conservation Authority** is a statutory body under the **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change** constituted under enabling provisions of the **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006**, for strengthening tiger conservation, as per powers and functions assigned to it under the said Act.

Organizational Structure



Third statement is incorrect.

38W. Alteration and de-notification of tiger reserves.—(1) No alteration in the boundaries of a tiger reserve shall be made except on a recommendation of the Tiger Conservation Authority and the approval of the National Board for Wild Life.

(2) No State Government shall de-notify a tiger reserve, except in public interest with the approval of the Tiger Conservation Authority and the National Board for Wild Life.

Q47. Consider the following statements:

1. If a sitting member of one House of the Parliament is elected to the other House also, her seat in the first House becomes vacant.
2. If a disqualified person is elected to the Parliament, the Constitution lays down no procedure to declare the election void.

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: c

Explanation:

Double Membership: A person cannot be a member of both Houses of the Parliament at the same time. Thus, the Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the following:

- a. If a person is elected to both the Houses of Parliament, he must intimate within 10 days in which House he desires to serve. In default of such intimation, his seat in the Rajya Sabha becomes vacant.
- b. If a sitting member of one House is elected to the other House also, **his seat in the first House becomes vacant.**

69. Vacation of seats by persons already members of one House on election to other House of Parliament.—
(1) If a person who is already a member of the House of the People and has taken his seat in such House is chosen a member of the Council of States, his seat in the House of the People shall, ⁷[on the date on which he is so chosen], become vacant.

(2) If a person who is already a member of the Council of States and has taken his seat in such Council is chosen a member of the House of the People, his seat in the Council of States shall, ⁷[on the date on which he is so chosen], become vacant.

If a disqualified person is elected to the Parliament, the Constitution lays down no procedure to declare the election void.

This matter is dealt with by the Representation of the People Act (1951), which enables the High Court to declare an election void if a disqualified candidate is elected. The aggrieved party can appeal to the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court in this regard. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, the correct answer is (c).

Q48. The provisions in the Constitution of India concerning the powers of the Supreme Court can be amended by:

- a. a law passed by the Parliament
- b. a Constitutional Amendment Act passed by the Parliament
- c. a Constitutional Amendment Act passed by Parliament & ratified by at least 50% of State legislatures
- d. a Constitutional Amendment Act passed by the Parliament and approved by the Supreme Court

Solution: c

Explanation:

368. ⁵[Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.]—⁶[(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.]

⁷[(2)] An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting,⁸[it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon] the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in—

(a) article 54, article 55, article 73, ⁹[article 162, article 241 or article 279A] or

~~(b) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part XI, or~~

(c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or

(d) the representation of States in Parliament, or

(e) the provisions of this article,

the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States^{1***} by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

constitution of india

Part V The Union --- Chapter IV - The Union Judiciary

Article 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 seven other Judges.

Q49. Consider the following Pairs.

Cave	Image
1. Ajanta	Andhakasurvada
2. Ellora	Ravana shaking Mount Kailash
3. Elephanta	Maheshmurti

Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

We are putting images so that you can remember something in exam.

Andhakasurvada belongs to the Shaivite theme. At Ajanta, only Buddhist themes are depicted. **In Hindu mythology, Andhaka often refers to a malevolent asura who is killed by Shiva for trying to abduct Parvati** despite being their child mentioned in Shivpuran. **(Thus, pair 1 is incorrect).**



We find an image of **Ravana** shaking Mount Kailash at Ellora caves. **(Thus, pair 2 is correct).**



Maheshmurti is located at Elephanta Caves. The Maheshmurti image dates back to sixth century CE. Central head is the main Shiva figure whereas the other two visible heads are of Bhairava and Uma. (Thus, pair 3 is correct).



Q50. Chitamattrra and Madhyamaka schools are related to:

- a. Mahayana Buddhism
- b. Jainism
- c. Himyana Buddhism
- d. Vaishnavism

Solution: a

Explanation:

3. The Phase Of The Rise Of Mahayana Buddhism: The rise of Mahayana Buddhism with its two sub-schools – Chitamattrra (or the Yogacharya) and Madhyamaka was the third historical phase of Buddhism. This occurred approximately from 1st to the 7th century C.E. Mahayana Schools developed especially during the time of Asanga, Vasubhandu, Nagarjuna, and other great masters.

Q51. With respect to UN Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), consider the following statements.

- 1. It is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs).

2. It is mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
3. Nairobi work programme and its partners have provided technical guidance and support to the LDCs on the process of formulating and implementing NAPs.

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:

News:

✓ Almost 60 participants from various least developed countries attended a writing workshop on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) organized by UN Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and hosted by the Government of Cambodia from 12 to 15 July 2022. ✓

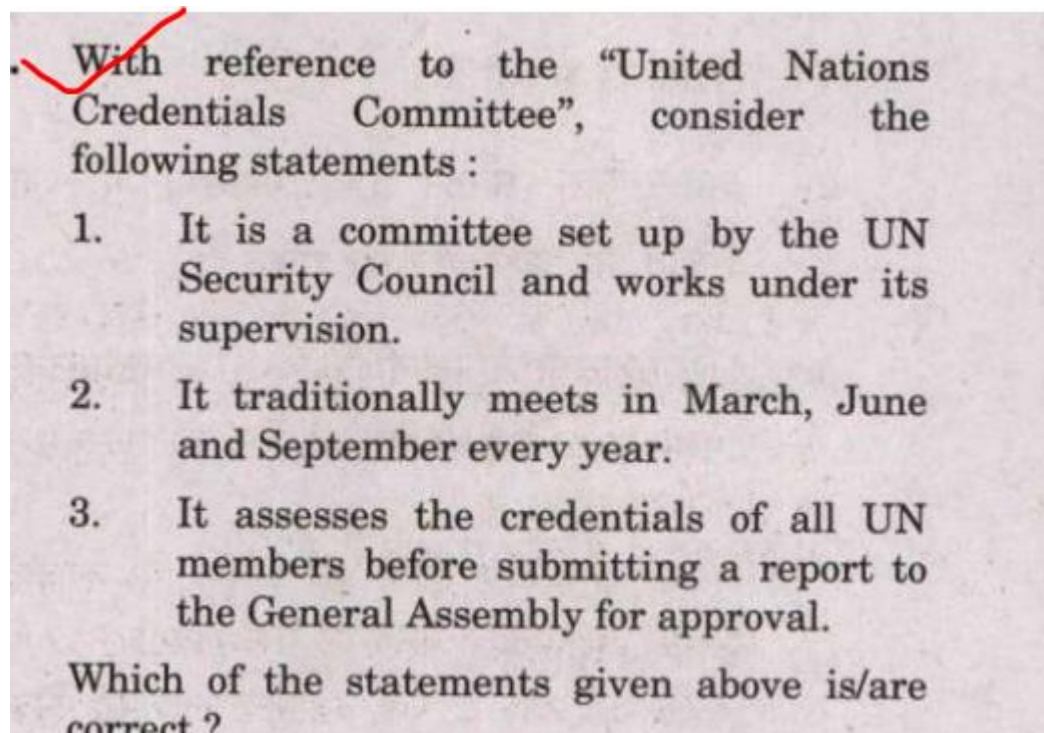
Every body which is related UN is important for your exam. For example, in 2019:

✓ (Pre19-SetA) Q54. Consider the following statements:

1. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) has a "protocol against the smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air".
2. The UNCAC is the **ever-first** legally binding global anti-corruption instrument.
3. A highlight of the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime (UNTOC) is the inclusion of a specific chapter aimed at returning assets to their rightful owners from whom they had been taken illicitly.
4. The United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is mandated by its member states to assist in the implementation of both UNCAC and UNTOC.

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

In 2021:



Back to question,

All statements are correct.

The **Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)** was established in 2001.

The **Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)** is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to least developed countries (LDCs) on the:

- process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)
- the preparation and implementation of the national adaptation programmes of action
- the implementation of the LDC work programme.

The LEG is also mandated to provide technical guidance and **advice on accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs**, in collaboration with the **GCF secretariat**.

The LEG has benefited from the wide range of technical expertise that the **Nairobi work programme (NWP)** and its partners have provided in the following ways:

- providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs on the process of formulating and implementing NAPs, while deepening understanding among Parties and stakeholders of adaptation themes;

- collecting and sharing case studies and best practices, producing NAPs supplements and other knowledge products;

In end, when you will cover all our questions (Daily Quiz+ Test Series), almost entire Prelims preparation will be complete. I am saying for some reason to join Test Series. Hope you understand this (Abhishek sir).

Q52. The government has set up 'National Land Monetization Corporation (NLMC)' for:

- To survey all government lands and draw a map on infrastructural development and projects (including green projects)
- monetizing the underperformed PSUs and government bodies to help them recover and become an asset (free from any liability)
- to undertake monetization of surplus land and building assets of Central Public Sector Enterprises and other Government agencies.
- To survey lands which will be best suitable for renewable energy projects and then monetizing green companies to set up projects in those regions.

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the setting up National Land Monetization Corporation (NLMC) as a **wholly owned Government of India company with an initial authorized share capital of Rs 5000 crore** and paid-up share capital of Rs 150 crore. NLMC will **undertake monetization of surplus land and building assets of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and other Government agencies**. The proposal is in pursuance of the Budget Announcement for 2021-22.

With monetization of non-core assets, Government would be able to generate substantial revenues by monetizing unused and under-used assets.

Q53. Consider the following statements.

- India is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world.
- Country has become self-sufficient in cotton production, depends very less on imports.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

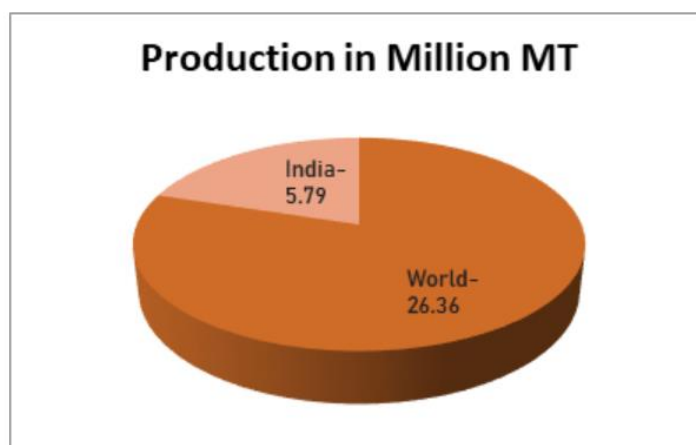
- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

Both statements are correct.

India is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world accounting for about 22% of the world cotton production. The yield per kgs hectare which is presently 469 kgs/ha is still lower against the world average yield of about 787 Kgs kgs /ha.



Crop Year 2020-21 (P)*	World	India
Production in Million MT	26.36	5.79

Source:

ICAC journal " Cotton this Month" dated 19.05.2022

Over the years, country has achieved significant quantitative increase in cotton production. Till 1970s, country used to import massive quantities of cotton in the range of 8.00 to 9.00 lakh bales per annum. However, after Government launched special schemes like intensive cotton production programmes through successive five-year plans, that cotton production received the necessary impetus through increase in area and sowing of Hybrid varieties around mid70s. **Since then country has become self-sufficient in cotton production** barring few years in the late 90s and early 20s when large

quantities of cotton had to be imported due to lower crop production and increasing cotton requirements of the domestic textile industry.

The details regarding area, production and yield in the country for 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 are given here as under:

Year	Area in lakh hectares	Production in lakh bales	Yield kgs per hectare
2019-20	134.77	365.00	460
2020-21*(P)	132.85	352.48	451
2021-22*(P)	123.50	340.62	469
*Source:- Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) in its meeting held on 22.03.2022, P-Provisional			

Q54. Arrange the following in the descending order (on the basis of % of share in total road).

1. National Highways
2. State Highways
3. District Roads
4. Rural Roads

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

This is on the basis of recent report: 'Basic Road Statistics in India-2018-19'.

Table 1.1: Road network as on 31st March – 2019 vis-à-vis 2018

Road Category	2018 (In Km)	2019 (In Km)	% share in total road	%change in 2019 over 2018
National Highways	1,26,350	1,32,499	2.09	4.87
State Highways	1,86,908	1,79,535	2.84	-3.94
District Roads	6,11,268	6,12,778	9.68	0.25
Rural Roads (Include JRY Road)	44,09,582	45,22,228	71.42	2.55
Urban Road	5,34,142	5,41,554	8.55	1.39
Project Road	3,47,547	3,43,163	5.42	-1.26
Total	62,15,797	63,31,757	100	1.87

Source: MoRTH

Q55. Which of the following state has **northernmost tip**?

- Manipur
- Tripura
- Meghalaya
- Nagaland

Solution: D

Explanation:



Q56. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Election Commission has been given power by Constitution to fix the composition of Election Commission.
2. President publishes the notification for the general election to the House of People.

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:

First Statement is wrong. President has been given power for that.

324. Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.—(1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution ^{1***} shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission).

(2) The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

Second Statement is correct.

14. Notification for general election to the House of the People. –(1) A general election shall be held for the purpose of constituting a new House of the People on the expiration of the duration of the existing House or on its dissolution.

(2) For the said purpose the President shall, by one or more notifications published in the Gazette of India on such date or dates as may be recommended by the Election Commission, call upon all parliamentary constituencies to elect members in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of the rules and orders made thereunder:

Q57. Consider the following statements.

1. Tattvabodhini Sabha was established by Keshab Chandra Sen.
2. The main aim of this Sabha was to give impetus to reform given by Rammohan Roy.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

26.2.3 Debendranath and Keshab Chandra

In the meanwhile the impetus to reform given by Rammohan had lost much of its momentum. Debendranath Tagore, father of Rabindranath Tagore, again put life into it. In 1839 he established the **Tattvabodhini Sabha** to carry on Rammohan's ideals independent of the Brahma Samaj. It aimed at counteracting the rapid progress of Christianity in India and advocated the development of Vedantism.

Under the aegis of the Tattvabodhini Sabha emphasis on indigenous language and culture became much more pronounced. Bengali texts in all subjects were published. A Tattvabodhini Press was established and in 1843 the **Tattvabodhini Patrika**, a journal of the organisation was started for the propagation of ideas. Debendranath Tagore became a Brahmo in 1843 and he reorganised the Brahma Samaj in the same year.

Q58. Which of the following is/are functions of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)?

1. It secures equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of accessed biological resources and their by-products.
2. NBA directly monitors and supervises the scientific research on genetic modification of crop plants.
3. Agro-Biodiversity management is one of the functions of NBA.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established by the Central Government in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is a Statutory Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory functions for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

First and second statements are correct.

The NBA would:

- advise the Central Government on matters **relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits** arising out of the utilization of biological resources;
- advise the State Governments in the selection of important areas of biodiversity to be notified as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites;
- perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. The NBA may also take measures necessary to oppose the grant of IPR in any country outside India, on behalf of the Central Government on any biological resource obtained from India or knowledge associated with biological resource which is derived from India.

Agro-biodiversity means the biological diversity of agriculture-related species and their wild relatives. It is the most important components affecting human life.

13. (1) The National Biodiversity Authority may constitute a committee to deal with agro-biodiversity. **Committees of National Biodiversity Authority**

Explanation – For the purposes of this subsection, “agro-biodiversity” means biological diversity of agriculture related species and their wild relatives.

Second statement is incorrect:

The top biotech regulator in India for **Genetically Modified Organisms is Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC).**

Q59. 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?

- Ecotone
- Ecological niche
- Habitat
- 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).

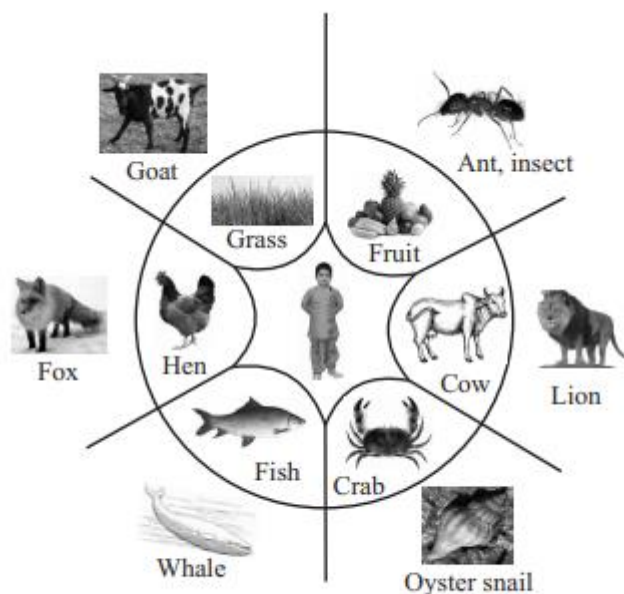


Fig. 25.2: The ecological niche of human being

Q60. *Kharaj, Ushr, Khams, Zakat, Tarkat, Jizya* were the six taxes introduced by:

- a. Ibrahim Lodi
- b. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
- c. Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- d. Alauddin Khalji

Solution: c

Explanation:

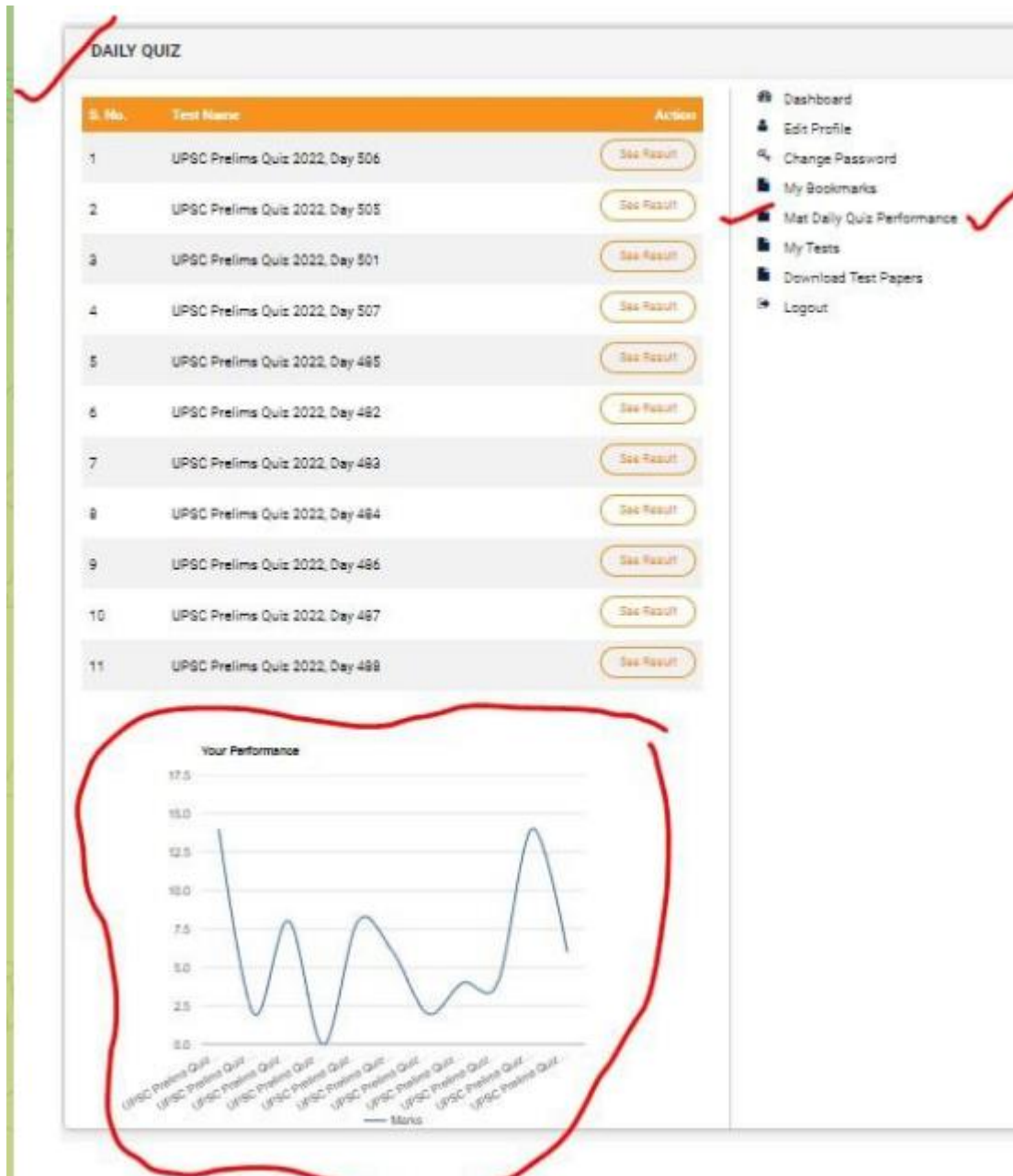
6.3.1 Reform in the Revenue System:

Firuz Shah was a true friend of the peasants. Their debts, resulting from the exactions of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq were cancelled. Land revenue was fixed after a proper assessment. The land revenue was lowered. He abolished more than twenty frivolous, unlawful and unjust taxes, which were collected by his predecessors. He considered them to be not in accordance with the *shariat*. He made changes in the existing practices and customs in

order to bring them into conformity with the sacred law. For this reason he strictly realized *jizya* from the non-Muslims. Being a devout Muslim, Firuz Shah charged six taxes. These were *kharaj* or land-tax from non-Muslims. Its rate varied from one-fifth to one-half of the produce; *ushr*, one-tenth of the produce charged from Muslim cultivators; *khamṣ*, one-fifth of the booty captured in war; *tarkat*, heirless property; *zakat*, a two per cent tax on property realized from the Muslims to be spent for specific religious purpose only and *jizya*, a poll tax payable by the non-Muslims. Later, with the approval of the *ulema* the sultan imposed the irrigation tax on those cultivators who made use of the water supplied by the state canals, the rate being one-tenth of the produce of the irrigated area.

Note:

If you sign in and solve Daily Quiz, your marks will get stored on daily basis and you can check your performance over a period of time. **For example:**



Q61. With respect to funds set up under Disaster Management Act, 2005, consider the following statements.

1. The Union Government contributes entirely to National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and SDRF (State).
2. Ministry of Finance shall oversee the utilization of release from NDRF for the purpose for which the funds have been released.
3. SDRF and NDRF are constituted under Public Account” of Government of India.

Which of the above statements 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.

Funds under the NDRF and SDRF are allocated based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions, set up under Article 280 of the Constitution.

The Union Government contributes entirely to NDRF, while the States and the Union share the funding for SDRF in the ratio of 75:25 for general category States and 90:10 for North-Eastern and the Himalayan States.

Second statement is incorrect:

~~Ministry of Home Affairs to supervise~~

9.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) shall oversee the utilisation of releases from NDRF for the purposes for which funds have been released and monitor compliance with the guidelines of NDRF. States will need to provide the required information to MHA as per annexures in this regard.

Third statement is correct. Remember.

Q62. Which of the following statements is correct?

1. Hepatitis B virus is transmitted much like HIV.
2. Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine.
3. Some of those infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses do not show the symptoms for many years.

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: c

Explanation:

First and third are correct.

Second is incorrect one.

Hepatitis



Overview

Symptoms

Treatment

Safe and effective vaccines are available to prevent hepatitis B virus (HBV). This vaccine also prevents the development of hepatitis D virus (HDV) and given at birth strongly reduces transmission risk from mother to child. Chronic hepatitis B infection can be treated with antiviral agents. Treatment can slow the progression of cirrhosis, reduce incidence of liver cancer and improve long term survival. Only a proportion of people with chronic hepatitis B infection will require treatment. A vaccine also exists to prevent infections of hepatitis E (HEV), although it is not currently widely available. There are no specific treatments for HBV and HEV and hospitalization is not usually required. It is advised to avoid unnecessary medications due to the negative effect on liver function caused by these infections.

Hepatitis C (HCV) can cause both acute and chronic infection. Some people recover on their own, while others develop a life-threatening infection or further complications, including cirrhosis or cancer. There is no vaccine for hepatitis C. Antiviral medicines can cure more than 95% of persons with hepatitis C infection, thereby reducing the risk of death from cirrhosis and liver cancer, but access to diagnosis and treatment remains low.

Q63. Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is:

- a. It has been adopted by UN Science council to assess the correct weather forecasting and predictions
- b. It is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- c. It is framework recently adopted by World Economic Forum to use Artificial Intelligence in tackling climate change
- d. It is adopted by UNFCCC Secretariat to help countries towards achieving NDCs adopted at Paris Conference.

Solution: b

Explanation:

The CTCN is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and is hosted by the UN Environment Programme.



The CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries.

- ✓ The Climate Technology Centre & Network facilitates the transfer of technologies through three core services :
- Providing **technical assistance** at the request of developing countries to accelerate the transfer of climate technologies;
 - Creating access to information and knowledge on climate technologies.
 - Fostering collaboration among climate technology stakeholders via the Centre's network of regional and sectoral experts from academia, the private sector, and public and research institutions.

Q64. With respect to **Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)**, consider the following statements.

1. It is the statutory committee under Biodiversity Management Act, 2002.
2. Clearance of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee is mandatory for the environmental release of Genetically Modified (GM) crops.

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:

First statement is incorrect.

The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is the **statutory committee constituted under the "Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells (Rules, 1989)"** framed under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

**THE MANUFACTURE, USE, IMPORT, EXPORT AND STORAGE OF
HAZARDOUS MICRO ORGANISMS GENETICALLY ENGINEERED
ORGANISMS OR CELLS RULES, 1989**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1989

G.S.R. 1037(E).-In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and with a view to protecting the environment, nature and health, in connection with the application of genetchnology and micro-organisms, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

(1) These rules may be called the Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous micro-organisms Genetically engineered organisms or cells.

(4) Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GE.AC)

This committee shall function as a body under the Department of Environment Forests and Wildlife for approval of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle. The Committee shall also be responsible for approval of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment including experiment Field trials.

The composition of the Committee shall be

(i) Chairman-Additional Secretary Department of Environment Forests and Wild life

Second statement is correct:

Clearance of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is mandatory for the environmental release of Genetically Modified (GM) crops.

Q65. Which of the following capitals form closest border with Mediterranean Sea?

- a. Damascus (Syria)
- b. Ankara (Turkey)
- c. Cairo (Egypt)
- d. Tel Aviv (Israel)

Solution: d

Explanation:

See maps for the answer. Don't stop just At Tel Aviv. See all places surrounding.



Q66. In the context of **provisions mentioned in the Constitution**, Consider the following statements.

1. The chairman or Speaker shall not accept resignation if he/she thinks resignation is not voluntary or genuine.
2. If a member of Parliament is absent from meetings for a period of 120 days without permission of the House, his seat becomes vacant.

Which of the above statement **is/are NOT CORRECT?**

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The element of acceptance of resignation was introduced by the Constitution (33rd Amendment) Act, 1974 to place a check on any forced resignation.

(3) If a member of either House of Parliament—

(a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in ⁵[clause (1) or clause (2) of article 102], or

⁶[(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, and his resignation is accepted by the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,]

his seat shall thereupon become vacant:

⁷[Provided that in the case of any resignation referred to in sub-clause (b), if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,

is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation.]

(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant:

Therefore, statement 1 is correct and statement two is incorrect as it is period of 60 days.

So, we have to find incorrect one, so, option b is correct.

Q67. As per the provisions mentioned in the Constitution, consider the following statements.

1. An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.
2. The person elected to fill the vacancy of Vice President shall be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

68. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.—(1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 67, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

Q68. *Maktubat*, in the context of Medieval History means:

- a. conversations of Sufi saints
- b. biographical accounts of saints
- c. Letters written by Sufi masters, addressed to their disciples and associates
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

Varieties of sources used to reconstruct the history of sufi traditions

A wide range of texts were produced in and around sufi *khanqahs*. These included:

1. Treatises or manuals dealing with sufi thought and practices – The *Kashf-ul-Mahjub* of Ali bin Usman Hujwiri (died c. 1071) is an example of this genre. It enables historians to see how traditions outside the subcontinent influenced sufi thought in India.

2. *Malfuzat* (literally, “uttered”; conversations of sufi saints) – An early text on *malfuzat* is the *Fawa'id-al-Fu'ad*, a collection of conversations of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, compiled by Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi, a noted Persian poet. Source 9 contains an excerpt from this text. *Malfuzats* were compiled by different sufi *silsilas* with the permission of the *shaikhs*; these had obvious didactic purposes. Several examples have been found from different parts of the subcontinent, including the Deccan. They were compiled over several centuries.

3. *Maktubat* (literally, “written” collections of letters); letters written by sufi masters, addressed to their disciples and associates – While these tell us about the *shaikh's* experience of religious truth that he wanted to share with others, they also reflect the life conditions of the recipients and are responses to their aspirations and difficulties, both spiritual and mundane. The letters, known as *Maktubat-i Imam Rabbani*, of the noted seventeenth-century Naqshbandi Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (d.1624), whose ideology is often contrasted with the liberal and non-sectarian views of Akbar, are amongst those most frequently discussed by scholars.

4. *Tazkiras* (literally, “to mention and memorialise”; biographical accounts of saints) – The fourteenth-century *Siyar-ul-Auliya* of Mir Khwurd Kirmani was the first sufi *tazkira* written in India. It dealt principally with the Chishti saints. The most famous *tazkira* is the *Akhbar-ul-Akhyar* of Abdul Haqq Muhaddis Dehlavi

Q69. Who established Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sabha to carry the message of Swadeshi among masses?

- a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b. Surendranath Banerjee
- c. Bipin Chandra Pal
- d. Lala Lajpat Rai

Solution: a

Explanation:

The individual initiative for organising the *Swadeshi* movement and pursuing Gokhale to join the agitation was going on simultaneously. Tilak visited Bombay requested Dinshaw Wacha to influence the mill owners to supply goods at reasonable prices. From the business point of view it was a loss-making project and most of them declined to help Tilak.²⁰¹ Tilak returned to Poona without addressing any meeting there. Poona remained the heart of the *Swadeshi* movement as Shivram Mahadev Parnajpe, the editor of *Kal*, an enthusiastic *Swadeshi* supporter organised a bonfire of foreign cloths and articles. Tilak attended the meeting and urged the people about 5000 persons mostly Brahmins who had assembled to resolve to buy only *Swadeshi* goods.²⁰² *Swadeshi* exhibitions were held at Bombay, Pandharapur, Swantwadi, Dharwar, and Ahmadabad. *Mahratta* Published supplements containing information about the manufacture of household articles. School children at Amraoti, Gokak and Kolhapur refused to use foreign article.²⁰³ Tilak established *Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sabha*, society to promote the use of *Swadeshi* goods and *Swadeshi* co-operative

Q70. With respect to **composting**, consider the following statements.

1. Composting completely eliminates the release of any Green House Gases.
2. Composting is less expensive to construct and operate composting plants than incineration plants.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

It doesn't eliminate completely.

<p>GHG emissions</p>	<p>CH₄ gas emissions from landfill sites can be reduced. The fermentation process is conducted in an aerobic state and emits significantly less CH₄ gas than landfilling. Composting can reduce the need for chemical fertiliser, which is associated with large GHG emissions.</p>	<p>A certain amount of CH₄ and nitrous oxide (N₂O) gases are generated during the aerobic fermentation process. According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the emission factors of CH₄ and N₂O are 10 kg-CH₄/t-waste and 0.6 kg-N₂O/t-waste respectively, by dry basis.</p>
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Composting requires simpler equipment than other treatment technologies such as incineration plants. It is less expensive to construct and operate composting plants than incineration plants.

Q71. With respect to **International Criminal Court**, consider the following statements.

1. It is an agency of United Nations.
2. Once a country becomes member of ICC, it replaces national criminal justice systems and retain primary responsibility for trying the perpetrators of the most serious of crimes.
3. All members of United nations are States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. None

Solution: d

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

Is the ICC an office or agency of the United Nations?

No. The ICC is an independent body whose mission is to try individuals for crimes within its jurisdiction without the need for a special mandate from the United Nations.

Second statement is incorrect:

Is the ICC meant to replace national courts?

No. The ICC does not replace national criminal justice systems; rather, it complements them. It can investigate and, where warranted, prosecute and try individuals only if the State concerned does not, cannot or is unwilling genuinely to do so. This might occur where proceedings are unduly

delayed or are intended to shield individuals from their criminal responsibility. **This is known as the principle of complementarity, under which priority is given to national systems.**

Third statement is incorrect:

123 countries are States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Out of them 33 are African States, 19 are Asia-Pacific States, 18 are from Eastern Europe, 28 are from Latin American and Caribbean States, and 25 are from Western European and other States.

Currently, there are 193 members in United nations.

Q72. Consider the following statements.

1. Prevention of cruelty to animals has been listed in the Concurrent List.
2. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 prohibits the hunting of endangered animals but there is no provision of punishment in the Act who violates it.
3. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is a legislation that exclusively deals with captive & domestic animals.

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:

First statement is correct:

Prevention of cruelty to animals **has been listed in the Concurrent List** which means both the Union and State Governments have the power to enact legislations in this matter.

Second statement is incorrect:

The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 aims to safeguard all plants and animal species in the country to ensure environmental and ecological security. The **Act prohibits the hunting of endangered animals** while providing for the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and zoos.

According to **Section 51 of the Act, any person who contravenes** any provision of the act shall be guilty of offences listed in the act and shall on conviction, **be punishable with imprisonment** for three years or fined which may extend to Rs. 25,000 or with both.

51. Penalties.—(1) Any person who ¹[contravenes any provision of this Act ²[(except Chapter VA and section 38J)]] or any rule or order made thereunder or who commits a breach of any of the conditions of any licence or permit granted under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ³[three years], or with fine which may extend to ⁴[twenty-five thousand rupees], or with both:

⁵[Provided that where the offence committed is in relation to any animal specified in Schedule I or Part II of Schedule II or meat of any such animal or animal article, trophy or uncured trophy derived from such animal or where the offence relates to hunting in a sanctuary or a National Park or altering the boundaries of a sanctuary or a National Park, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but may extend to seven years and also with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees:

Third statement is correct:

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (PCA) is a legislation that **exclusively deals with captive & domestic animals**.

The objective of the Act is to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals, such as the incidents mentioned at the beginning of the story. The Act defines animals as any living creature other than a human being. It also defines what **captive and domestic animals are, as the legislation is applicable to both these types of animals**.

(c) “captive animal” means any animal (not being a domestic animal) which is in captivity or confinement, whether permanent or temporary, or which is subjected to any appliance or contrivance for the purpose of hindering or preventing its escape from captivity or confinement or which is pinioned or which is or appears to be maimed;

(d) “domestic animal” means any animal which is tamed or which has been or is being sufficiently tamed to serve some purpose for the use of man or which, although it neither has been nor is being nor is intended to be so tamed, is or has become in fact wholly or partly tamed;

Q73. With respect to E-Waste (Management) Rules in India, consider the following statements.

1. The E-Waste Rules, 2016 state that the import of electrical and electronic equipment is allowed only to producers having Extended Producer Responsibility Authorization (EPRA).
2. State Governments have the mandate to grant or refuse Extended Producer Responsibility Authorization (EPRA) to producers.

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:

Second statement is incorrect:

(t) **'Extended Producer Responsibility'** means responsibility of any producer of electrical or electronic equipment, for channelization of e-waste to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste. Extended Producer Responsibility may comprise of implementing take back system or setting up of collection centers or both and having agreed arrangements with authorized dismantler or recycler either individually or collectively through a Producer Responsibility Organization recognized by producer or producers in their Extended Producer Responsibility – Authorization;

(u) **'Extended Producer Responsibility – Authorization'** means a permission given by **Central Pollution Control Board** to a producer, for managing Extended Producer Responsibility with **implementation plans and targets** outlined in such authorization including detail of Producer Responsibility Organization and e-waste exchange, if applicable;

First statement is correct:

Rule 5. Responsibilities of the producer. – The producer of electrical and electronic equipment listed in **Schedule I** shall be responsible for –

(1) implementing the Extended Producers Responsibility with the following frameworks, namely:- (a) collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products or 'end-of-life' products with same electrical and electronic equipment code and historical waste available on the date from which these rules come into force as per Schedule I in line with the targets prescribed in Schedule III in Extended Producer Responsibility – Authorization;

(3) the import of electrical and electronic equipment shall be allowed only to producers having Extended Producer Responsibility authorization;

Q74. With respect to **bauxite in India**, consider the following statements.

1. Bauxite is primarily used to produce Alumina through Bayers process.
2. In steel industry, Bauxite is used a slag corrector in place of fluorite.
3. Odisha is the largest producer of Bauxite.

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:

Third statement is correct.

First see what NCERT say about Bauxite:

Bauxite

Bauxite is the ore, which is used in manufacturing of aluminium. Bauxite is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.

Odisha happens to be the largest producer of Bauxite. Kalahandi and Sambalpur are the leading producers. The other two areas which have been increasing their production are Bolangir and Koraput. The patlands of Lohardaga in Jharkhand have rich deposits. Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are other major producers. Bhavanagar, and Jamnagar in Gujarat have the major deposits. Chhattisgarh has bauxite deposits in Amarkantak plateau while Katni-Jabalpur area and Balaghat in M.P. have important deposits of bauxite. Kolaba, Thane, Ratnagiri, Satara, Pune and Kolhapur in Maharashtra are important producers. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Goa are minor producers of bauxite.

India Bureau of Mines say the same thing:

4% By States, Odisha alone accounts for 51% of country's resources of bauxite followed by Andhra Pradesh (16%), Gujarat (9%), Jharkhand (6%), Maharashtra (5%) and Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh (4% each). Major bauxite resources are concentrated in the East Coast bauxite deposits in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (Table-1).

First and Second statements are correct.

✓ USES & SPECIFICATIONS

Bauxite is primarily used to produce alumina through the Bayer process. Aluminium Industry normally uses bauxite containing minimum 40% Al_2O_3 . However, slightly inferior grades with a suitable blend are also used depending upon other characteristics, such as, solubility in caustic soda and absence of silica. The BIS has specified IS:5953-1985(Reaffirmed 2008 & 2014) specifications for metallurgical grade bauxite. Details of the industries are provided in a separate Review named 'Aluminium and Alumina'.

✓ In Steel Industry, bauxite is used as a slag corrector in place of fluorite and generally bauxite, containing 45 to 54% Al_2O_3 and 5% SiO_2 (max.) is consumed. Size preference is 25 to 125 mm with a tolerance of 5% (max.) for -25 mm & +100 mm fractions.

Q75. Consider the following countries.

1. Tajikistan
2. Laos
3. Nepal
4. South Sudan
5. Bolivia
6. Mali
7. Ethiopia

Which of the above is/are landlocked countries?

- a. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- b. 3, 5, 6 and 7 only

- c. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 only
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Solution: d

Explanation:

Today, learn and fix image of all Land-locked in your brain (cerebellum and prefrontal cortex part of your brain helps you to remember). See the image given below.



Q76. Consider the Following.

1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion
2. Freedom of practice and propagate any religion.
3. Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Which of the following is/are classified **under Right to Freedom of Religion?**

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Right to freedom of Religion comes under article **25 to 28**.

Article 15 says no discrimination in the state based on religion. So, **option 1 comes under Right to Equality. It is incorrect option.**

Article 25 gives us freedom to practice and propagate any religion.

Article 26 gives us freedom to manage our religious affairs.

Q77. *Rekhapida, Pidhadeul and Khakra* are the architectural features of temples of which state?

- a. West Bengal
- b. Odisha
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. Assam

Solution: b

Explanation:

Assam is Ahom Style

WEST Bengal is Pala style.

Odisha: The main architectural features of Odisha temples are classified in three orders, i.e., *rekhapida*, *pidhadeul* and *khakra*. Most of the main temple sites are located in ancient Kalinga—modern Puri District, including Bhubaneswar or ancient Tribhuvaneshvara, Puri and Konark. The temples of Odisha constitute a distinct sub-style within the *nagara* order. In general, here the *shikhara*, called *deul* in Odisha, is vertical almost until the top when it suddenly curves sharply inwards. *Deuls* are preceded, as usual, by *mandapas* called *jagamohana* in Odisha. The ground plan of the main temple is almost always square, which, in the upper reaches of its superstructure becomes circular in the crowning *mastaka*. This makes the spire nearly cylindrical in appearance in its length. Compartments and niches are generally square, the exterior of the temples are lavishly carved, their interiors generally quite bare. Odisha temples usually have boundary walls.

Q78. With reference to the **No-Confidence Motion**, consider the following statements:

1. If individuals or parties abstain from voting, those numbers will be removed from the overall strength of the House and then the majority will be taken into account.
2. A No-Confidence Motion can be moved by any Member of the Parliament in both houses.

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: a

Explanation:

No-Confidence Motion **needs a simple majority vote to pass the House**. *If individuals or parties abstain from voting, those numbers will be removed from the overall strength of the House and then the majority will be taken into account.*

A No-Confidence Motion can be moved by any member of the opposition in the Lok Sabha. It can be moved only in the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha.

The Indian constitution does not mention no-confidence; however, Article 75 specifies that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People. The implication of this Article is that the majority of Lok Sabha MPs must not be against the prime minister and his cabinet.

Additionally, Article 118 of the constitution permits both houses of Parliament to make its own rules for its functioning. **Lok Sabha's Rule 198 mentions the procedure for a motion of no-confidence.**

CHAPTER XVII

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND STATEMENT BY MINISTER WHO HAS RESIGNED

198. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

Procedure
regarding
motion of
no-confi-
dence in
Council of
Ministers.

- (a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for by the member when called by the Speaker;
- (b) the member asking for leave shall, ¹[by 10.00 hours on] that day give to the Secretary-General a written notice of the motion which such member proposes to move.

²[Provided that notices, received after 10.00 hours, shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on the next day on which the House sits.]

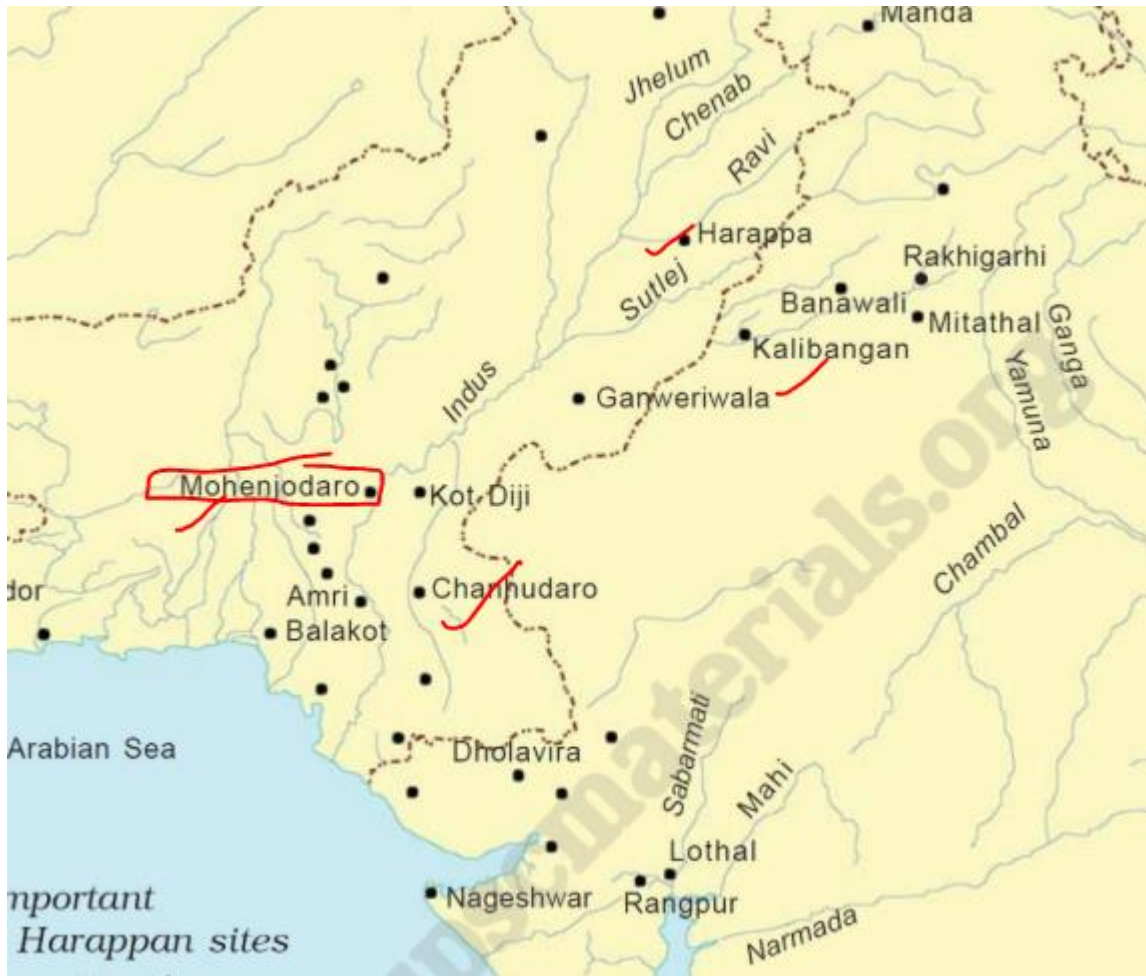
(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, the Speaker shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked for as the Speaker may appoint. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform that the member has not the leave of the House.

Q79. The western most Harappan site amongst the following is:

- e. Chanhudaro
- f. Kalibangan
- g. Mohenjo-Daro
- h. Harappa

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q80. Consider the following statements regarding divergent boundaries:

1. These are formed when the crust is destroyed as one plate dives under another.
2. The best-known example of divergent boundaries is the mid-Atlantic ridge.

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

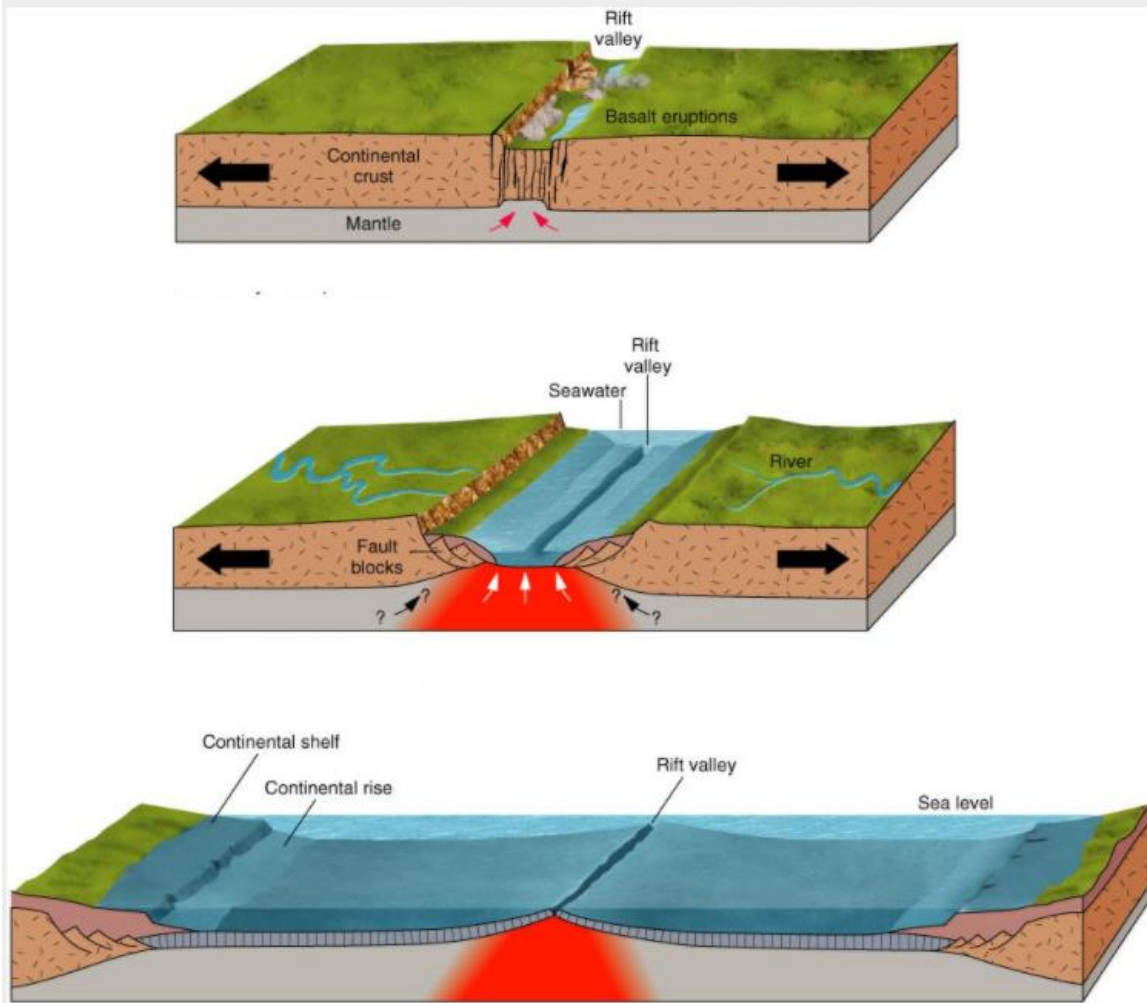
Solution: b

Explanation:

Divergent Boundaries are formed where new crust is generated as the plates pull away from each other. The sites where the plates move away from each other are called spreading sites whereas the Convergent Boundaries are formed where the crust is destroyed as one plate dives under another and the location where the sinking of a plate occurs is called a subduction zone. **So, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The best-known example of divergent boundaries is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Divergent Boundaries



Q81. 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:



Q82. 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:



Q83. 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:



Q84. 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:



Q85.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:



Q86. 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:



Q87. Which of the following state has **northernmost tip**?

- e. Manipur
- f. Tripura
- g. Meghalaya
- h. Nagaland

Solution: D

Explanation:



Q88. Tropic of Capricorn passes through:

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

Solution: a

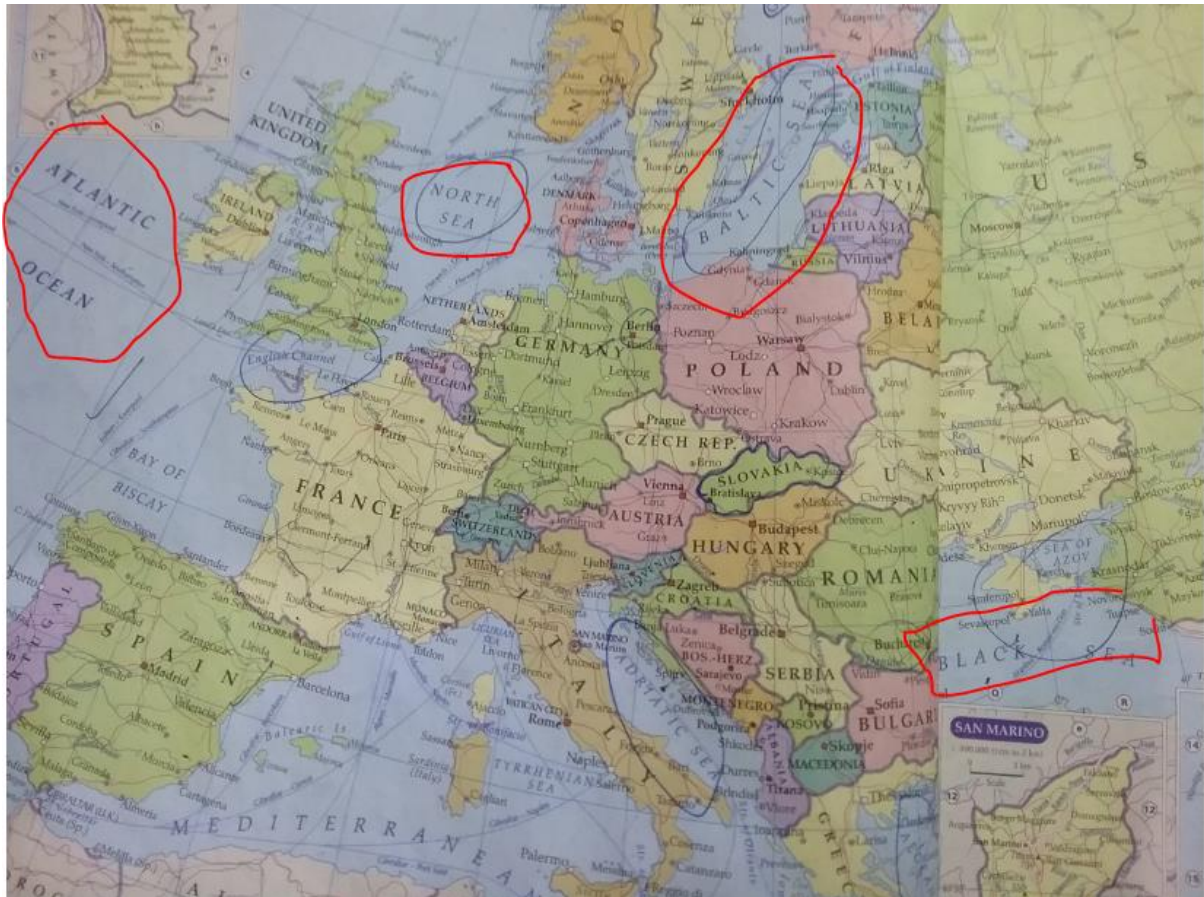
Explanation:

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.





Q90. Which of the places given below is **closest to Sri Lanka**?

- e. Puducherry
- f. Chennai
- g. Vishakhapatnam
- h. 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.

