



Goaltide
A Prelims IAS Academy

JULY 2023

Goaltide

A Prelims IAS Academy



UPSC PRELIMS 2023 EXAM DAILY QUIZ COMPILATION-JULY

www.goaltideias.com

info@goaltideias.com

+91 8512889220

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding **Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS)**.

1. Food Corporation of India sells surplus stocks of wheat and rice under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) at pre-determined prices through e-auction.
2. As per the revised rules, single bidder can purchase 3000 MT (metric tonnes) in a single bid under OMSS.
3. States are not allowed to procure foodgrains under OMSS.
4. The aim of OMSS is to give more grains to states to meet the target of distributing foodgrains under National Food Security Act.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. All four

Solution: a

Explanation:

First statement is correct:

Food Corporation of India sells surplus stocks of wheat and rice under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) at pre-determined prices through e-auction in the open market from time to time to **enhance the supply of food grains, especially wheat during the lean season and thereby moderate the open market prices specially in the deficit regions. Fourth is incorrect.**

Yes, states do take part in auction if they need more grains for NFSA. Usually, states are also allowed to procure food grains through the OMSS without participating in the auctions, for their needs beyond what they get from the central pool to distribute to NFSA beneficiaries. **Third statement is incorrect.**

Recently, the Centre decided to restrict the quantity that a single bidder can purchase in a single bid under the OMSS. **While the maximum quantity allowed earlier was 3,000 metric tonnes (MT) per bid for a buyer, it will now range from 10-100 metric tonnes (MT). Second statement is incorrect.**

Q2. As per the recent study, which of the following species sleep found to have active and quiet phases, similar to human sleep?

- a. Jellyfish
- b. Honey bee
- c. Octopus
- d. Ants

Solution: c

Explanation:

News:

Octopuses' sleep found to have active and quiet phases, similar to human sleep

Scientists further determined the waves to occur in octopuses' brain regions associated with learning and memory

July 03, 2023 02:27 pm | Updated 02:27 pm IST

Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. Almost 60% of all orchids found in India are epiphytic, which means they grow on other plants for mechanical support.
2. The highest number of orchid species is recorded from Arunachal Pradesh.
3. Orchids are listed under CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

Orchids can be broadly categorised into three life forms: epiphytic (plants growing on another plants including those growing on rock boulders and often termed lithophyte), terrestrial (plants growing on land and climbers) and mycoheterotrophic (plants which derive nutrients from mycorrhizal fungi that are attached to the roots of a vascular plant).

About 60% of all orchids found in the country, which is 757 species, are epiphytic, 447 are terrestrial and 43 are mycoheterotrophic.

The highest number of orchid species is recorded from Arunachal Pradesh with 612 species, followed by Sikkim 560 species and West Bengal; Darjeeling Himalayas have also high species concentration, with 479 species.

Changes in orchid flowering patterns are being observed in Arunachal Pradesh too, said Junter Nyorak, researcher at the Tippi Orchid Research Centre in the state. This is considered the orchid state of India with 40% of the total orchid species found in India. According to the World Wildlife Fund, India has 1,256 recorded orchid species of which 307 are endemic to our country.

The entire orchid family is **listed under appendix II of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)** and hence any trade of wild orchid is banned globally.

Q4. **Research Innovation Initiative Gathering (RIIG)** is an initiative of which of the following platform?

- a. G-20
- b. ASEAN

- c. SCO
- d. UNFCCC

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Research Innovation Initiative Gathering (RIIG) is a new initiative of G20 Forum.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding National Security Act in India?

1. The National Security Act was promulgated during the Indira Gandhi government.
2. Both Central and State Government has power under this Act to detain a person.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The National Security Act was promulgated on September 23, 1980, during the Indira Gandhi government and its purpose is "to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith". It applies to the entirety of India, except Jammu and Kashmir. As per the National Security Act, the grounds for preventive detention of a person include:

A. acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, or the security of India.

B. regulating the continued presence of any foreigner in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India.

C. preventing them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of the State or from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order or from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community it is necessary so to do.

3. Power to make orders detaining certain persons.—(1) The Central Government or the State Government may,—

(a) if satisfied with respect to any person that with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, or the security of India, or

(b) if satisfied with respect to any foreigner that with a view to regulating his continued presence in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India,

it is necessary so to do, make an order directing that such person be detained.

Q6. Ladakh shares boundary with:

1. Pakistan and China only
2. Pakistan, Afghanistan and China
3. Pakistan only
4. Pakistan, Jammu and Kashmir, Afghanistan and China

Solution: d

Explanation:



Q7. Separation of the Judiciary from the executive and Legislative is enjoined by:

- a. Preamble
- b. Directive Principle
- c. Seventh Schedule
- d. None of the above.

Solution: d

Explanation:

Read carefully. Only Executive.

Article 50 (DPSP) of the Indian constitution talks that the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. It is one of the liberal intellectual principles.

50. Separation of judiciary from executive.—The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

Q8. While a proclamation of emergency (article 352) is in operation in the country, the state government:

- a. Cannot Legislate
- b. Can legislate only on subjects in the Concurrent List
- c. Can legislate on the subject in the state list
- d. is suspended.

Solution: c

Explanation:

After proclamation of the emergency under article 352 federal structure of the polity changes into unitary and **centre can legislate on any matter of the state lists**. These laws made on state subjects become inoperative after 6 months of the cease of emergency.

It is to be noted that state legislatures are not suspended but rather normal distribution of legislative powers get suspended in emergency and become subject to overriding powers of the parliament. **So, states can also make laws during the emergency**. But it can be over-ride by Parliament.

Q9. 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.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. All four

Solution: c

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).

Q10. Nasik inscriptions describes the achievements of:

- a. Chandragupta-1
- b. Kanishka
- c. Gautamiputra Satakarni
- d. Pushyamitra Sunga

Solution: c

Explanation:

Nasik inscriptions describes the achievements of GautamiputraSatakarni.

Q11. With respect to Puga Valley, consider the following statements.

- 1. Puga Valley is situated in the Changthang Valley in Ladakh.
- 2. Puga valley is one of the major geothermal provinces in Himalayan belt region.

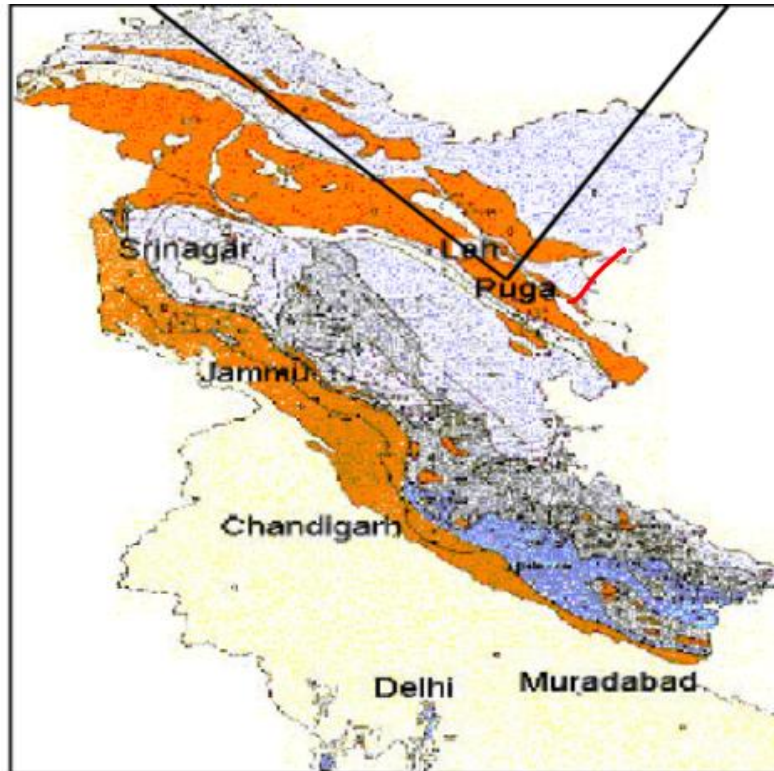
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

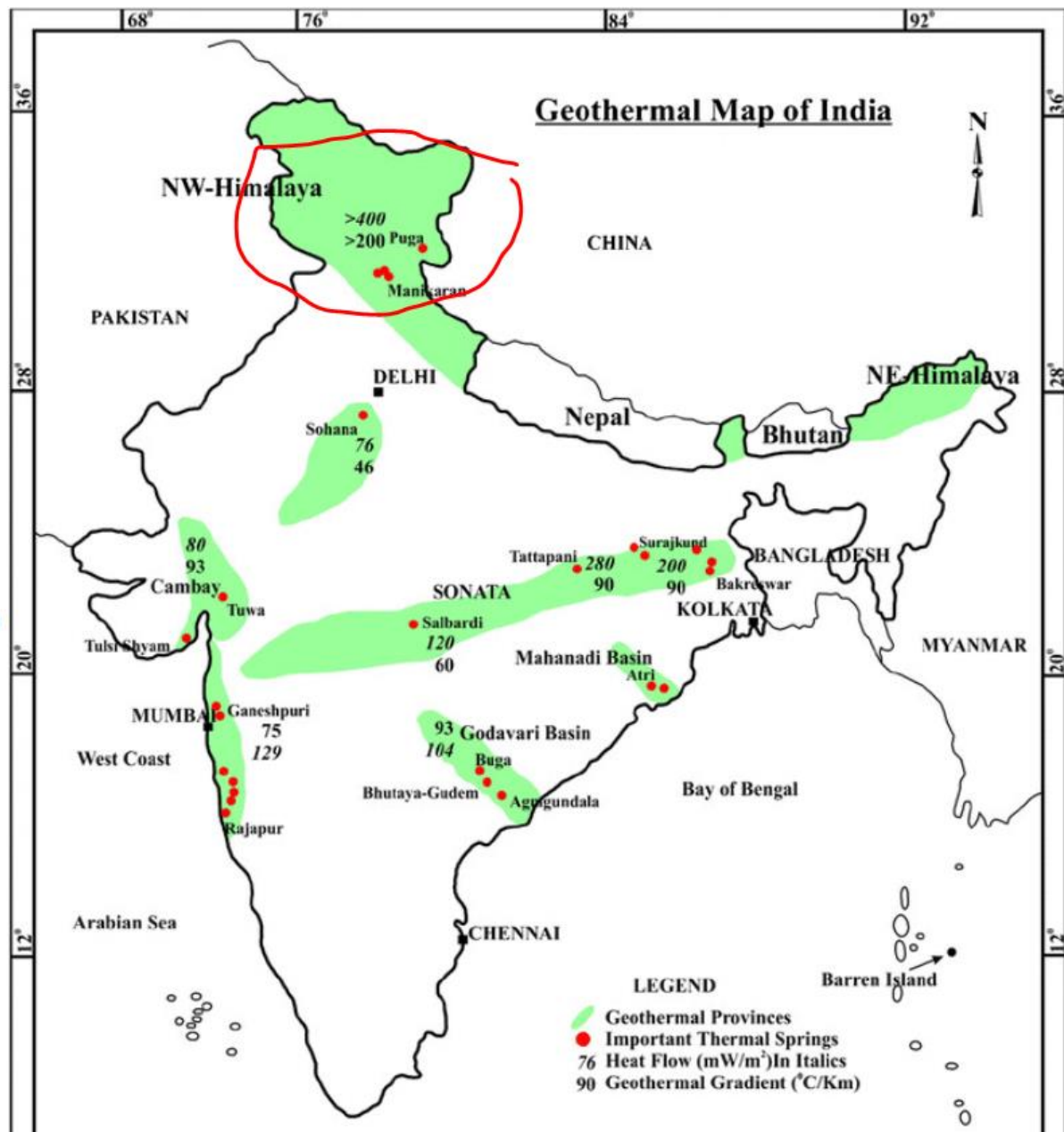
Puga Valley is situated in the Changthang Valley in the south-eastern part of Ladakh.



Puga valley is one of the major geothermal provinces in Himalayan belt region and represents one of the most extensive hot spring activities in India. It is situated at an altitude of about 4400 m above mean sea level with surrounding hills rising up to an altitude of about 6000 m.

Puga valley is well known for its numerous hot springs with temperatures up to 84 °C (the boiling point of water at that altitude) and occurrences of sulfur and borax deposits.

Geothermal map of India.



Q12. In the context of algae-based biofuel processes, consider the following statements.

1. Catalytic hydrothermal liquefaction technology is used to convert algae biomass to oil.
2. Under this process, water is used as solvent under high temperature and pressure to extract oil from the biomass.
3. The benefits of this technology include direct utilisation of wet biomass without any need for drying and conversion of every organic fragment of biomass into oil.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

Algae came to the limelight in the world's fight against climate change about a decade ago for its vast benefits in industrial production. It can synthesise large volumes of oil (20 times more than that of mustard per acre), grow fast (10 times quicker than terrestrial plants) and capture carbon dioxide (CO₂).

But, as of today in 2022, have we really come up with any algae biofuel industry?

India's Reliance Industries Ltd recently has been successfully running large algae raceway ponds the last five years at their facility near Jamnagar, to convert sunshine, CO₂ and seawater into bio-oil.

It also displayed the utilisation of **catalytic hydrothermal liquefaction technology to convert algae biomass to oil.**

Under this process, **water is used as solvent under high temperature and pressure to extract oil from the biomass.**

The benefits of this technology include **direct utilisation of wet biomass without any need for drying and conversion of every organic fragment of biomass into oil** and without any wastage.

Q13. With respect to the regulation of the State Emblem of India, consider the following statements.

1. No person shall use the emblem for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession.
2. As per the Act, Parliament is only empowered to regulate the use of emblem.
3. On 26.01.1950, the State Emblem was adopted as a symbol and seal of the newly formed Republic of India.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

About Emblem.

First and third are correct statements.

On 26.01.1950, the **State Emblem was adopted as a symbol** and seal of the newly formed Republic of India. The statute came into existence in 2005. It describes the State Emblem of India as an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka which is preserved in the Sarnath Museum.

✓ **4. Prohibition of use of emblem for wrongful gain.**—No person shall use the emblem for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, except in such cases and under such conditions as may be prescribed.]

✓ **5. Prohibition of registration of certain companies, etc.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no competent authority shall,—

(a) register a trade mark or design which bears the emblem, or

(b) grant patent in respect of an invention which bears a title containing the emblem.

Second statement is incorrect:

✓ **6. General powers of Central Government to regulate use of emblem.**—(1) The Central Government may make such provision by rules as appears to it to be necessary, to regulate the use of the emblem in official seal that is used in offices of the Central Government and the State Governments and their organisations including diplomatic missions abroad, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall have powers—

✓ (a) to notify the use of emblem on stationery, the method of printing or embossing it on demi-official stationery by the constitutional authorities, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, officers of the Central Government and the State Governments;

✓ (b) to specify the design of the official seal consisting of the emblem;

✓ (c) to restrict the display of emblem on vehicles of constitutional authorities, foreign dignitaries, Ministers of the Central Government and the State Governments;

✓ (d) to provide for guidelines for display of emblem on public buildings in India, the diplomatic missions and on the buildings occupied by India's consulates abroad;

✓ (e) to specify conditions for the use of emblem for various other purposes including the use for educational purposes and the armed forces personnel;

✓ (f) to do all such things (including the specification of design of the emblem and its use in the manner whatsoever) as the Central Government considers necessary or expedient for the exercise of the foregoing powers.

Q14. Which of the following places form border **only with China, but not India**?

1. Bangladesh
2. Myanmar
3. Thailand
4. Cambodia

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. None

Solution: d

Explanation:

Thoda put stress on brain and try to recall map. If you will just see solution, nothing you can do in life. From today make it a habit to recall map, if you get map question.

Bangladesh forms border only with India.

Myanmar forms border with India and China both.

Thailand and Cambodia forms border neither with China, nor with India.



Q15. In most of the accounts, Ashoka has been referred to as 'Devanampiya Piyadassi'. In which place does the name 'Ashok' find its mention?

- a. Maski edicts, Karnataka
- b. Ujjain edicts, Madhya Pradesh
- c. Palkigundu edicts, Andhra Pradesh
- d. Nittur edicts, Karnataka

Solution: a

Explanations:

The name 'Ashok' was discovered for the first time on a minor rock edict. In 1915, **Maski in Karnataka, the name Ashoka was mentioned along with his title – Ashoka Devanampiya Piyadassi.** (Devanampiya – dear to Gods; Piyadassi – Good looking).

Otherwise in all other edicts only the title – 'Devanampiya Piyadassi' is mentioned.

Q16. Consider the following statements.

1. The nomination paper of a candidate for the Presidential election has to be subscribed by at least fifty electors as proposers.
2. No President in India has been elected twice.
3. The President shall vacate his office immediately after expiry of his term.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: a

Explanation:

Under the Constitution of India, there shall always be a President of India (See Article 52 of the Constitution). He holds the highest elective office in the country and is elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the **Presidential and vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952**. **This Act you should know. UPSC has already asked Judges Inquiry Act, 1968. Be careful.**

As per the Presidential and vice-Presidential Election Act, 1952, **the nomination paper of a candidate for the Presidential election has to be subscribed by at least fifty electors as proposers and at least fifty electors as seconders.**

~~5B~~ **Presentation of nomination papers and requirements for a valid nomination.**—(1) On or before the date appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4, each candidate shall, either in person or by any of his proposers or seconders, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, deliver to the returning officer at the place specified in this behalf in the public notice issued under section 5 a nomination paper completed in the prescribed form and subscribed by the candidate as assenting to the nomination, and

(a) in the case of Presidential election, also by at least ³[fifty electors] as proposers and at least ³[fifty electors] as seconders;

The President shall hold office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office. **He shall, however, continue to hold office notwithstanding the expiry of his term, until his successor enters upon his office. [Article 56 of the Constitution of India].**

Central Government Act

Article 56 in The Constitution Of India 1949

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;

(b) the President may, for violation of the constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 61:

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

Dr Rajendra Prasad won the first two elections, in 1952 and 1957.

Q17. Which of the following describes “Regenerative Agriculture”?

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

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

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

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

Regenerative Agricultural Practices are:

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

Q18. Consider the following statements with reference to taxation.

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

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

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

Solution b

Explanation:

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

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

Q19. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Narrative panels are key feature of Bharhut sculptures
- 2. Queen Mayadevi's dream is shown in one such narrative of Bharhut.
- 3. Depiction of Ruru Jataka is the part of Sanchi stupa sculptures.

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Bharhut

Bharhut sculptures are tall like the images of *Yaksha* and *Yakhshini* in the Mauryan period, modelling of the sculptural volume is in low relief maintaining linearity. Images stick to the picture plane. In the relief panels depicting narratives, illusion of three-dimensionality is shown with tilted perspective. Clarity in the narrative is enhanced by selecting main events. At Bharhut, narrative panels are shown with fewer characters but as the time progresses, apart from the main character in the story, others also start appearing in the picture space. At times more than one event at one geographical place is clubbed in the picture space or only a single main event is depicted in the pictorial space.

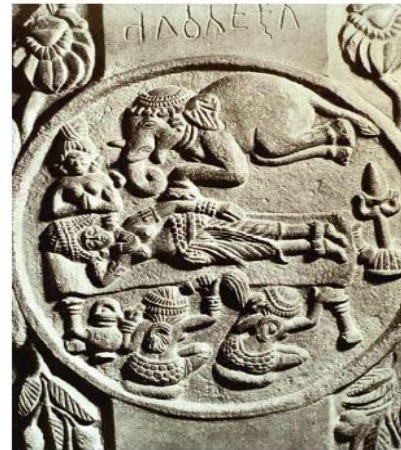
Availability of the space is utilised to the maximum by the sculptors. Folded hands in the narratives as well as single figures of the *Yakhshas* and *Yakhshinis* are shown flat clinging to the chest. But in some cases, especially in later times, the hands are shown with the natural projection against the chest. Such examples show how artisans who were working at a collective level had to



Narrative reliefs at Bharhut show how artisans used the pictorial language very effectively to communicate stories. In one such narrative, showing Queen Mayadevi's (mother of Siddhartha Gautam) dream, a descending elephant is shown. The queen is shown reclining on the bed whereas an elephant is shown on the top heading towards the womb of Queen Mayadevi. On the other hand, the depiction of a Jataka story is very simple—narrated by clubbing the events according to the geographical location of the story like the depiction of Ruru Jataka where the Bodhisattva deer is rescuing a man on his back. The other event in the same picture frame depicts the King standing with his army and about to shoot an arrow at the deer, and the man who was



Jataka panel, Bharhut



Queen Maya's dream, Bharhut

Q20. Consider the following statements:

1. In tropical regions, Zika virus disease is transmitted by the same mosquito that transmits dengue.
2. Sexual transmission of Zika virus disease is possible.

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:

Transmission

Zika virus is primarily transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito from the *Aedes* genus, mainly *Aedes aegypti*, in tropical and subtropical regions. *Aedes* mosquitoes usually bite during the day, peaking during early morning and late afternoon/evening. This is the same mosquito that transmits dengue, chikungunya and yellow fever.

Zika virus is also transmitted from mother to fetus during pregnancy, through sexual contact, transfusion of blood and blood products, and organ transplantation.

Q21. In the context of India, consider the following statements.

1. Governor cannot be part of the cabinet system of governance.

2. If Governor is member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature, he shall vacate his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Governor.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is NOT the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c. Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d. Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Solution: a

Explanation:

Article 158 assumes significance as a Governor is expected to not be a member of either the Parliament or a State Assembly. **He is not a part of the cabinet system of governance.**

158. Conditions of Governor's office.—(1) The Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State specified in the First Schedule, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any such State be appointed Governor, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Governor.

Q22. In respect to **Industrial Park rating system (IPRS)**, consider the following statements.

1. IPRS is an initiative by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.
2. IPRS 2.0 framework is designed based on the international guidelines for the Industrial Park developed by United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
3. It aims to enhance industrial competitiveness.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) is a major initiative by **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**.

Read from original document:

FOREWORD

India is firmly positioned on a rapid and sustainable growth trajectory due to numerous reforms undertaken by the Government of India under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji. The Government has introduced key programmes, such as 'Make in India' and the multi-pronged 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' to give a fillip to every sector and transform India into a self-reliant economy. The programme's objective is to establish India as the preferred investment destination globally and developing a high-quality industrial infrastructure to attract a sustained flow of investment.

A major step in this direction is the introduction of the Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) to enhance industrial competitiveness. The pilot of IPRS was launched in 2018. The current exercise, IPRS 2.0, builds on the findings from the pilot and identifies measures to further enhance industrial competitiveness and attract investment.

park), the DPIIT introduced 'IPRS 2.0' as a key enabler for identifying additional measures to enhance industrial competitiveness. IPRS 2.0 has the following broad objectives:

- **Recognise best practices** to help improve industrial infrastructure and promote competitiveness.
- **Benchmark and identify gaps** to structure interventions. This will allow states to use existing industrial infrastructure assets and services more optimally and plan for new infrastructure.
- **Enable states** to demonstrate their strengths and **promote investment in the state industrial ecosystem.**
- **Enable policymakers** to plan a **strategy for future industrialisation and better capacity utilisation** based on insights from the rating exercise.

1.2.2. IPRS 2.0 framework development

Globally known frameworks were referred for developing the initial concept of IPRS 2.0 viz. the **International Guidelines for Industrial Park (IGIP) developed by UNIDO, and the Eco-Industrial Park (EIP) framework developed by UNIDO, World Bank, and GIZ.**⁴ Both the IGIP and EIP frameworks comprehensively cover various pillars and parameters of industrial infrastructure development that include economic, environmental, and social performance; management quality; and infrastructure and service quality. These frameworks align with the objective of IPRS, given that some key objectives of these frameworks included increasing park management and governance performance; enhancing the environmental performance and industrial park competitiveness; supporting industrial park decision-making; improving industrial park efficiency; and promoting industrial park sustainability.

Q23. Consider the following methods of plantation.

1. determine the plant species native to a given area
2. improve the soil by mixing in organic material
3. Plant seedlings of native trees are planted densely.

Such practice Of plantation can be seen in:

- a. Vertical farming method
- b. Miyawaki forestry method
- c. Dryland farming method
- d. Crop rotation

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Miyawaki forestry method follows the practice of cultivating fast-growing groves of native vegetation in an area lacking trees. While the method has found keen restorers all over the globe, some say it promises more than it can deliver. They say that some practitioners are planting Miyawaki groves where they don't belong.

Developed in the early 1970s by the late Japanese forest ecologist Akira Miyawaki, the method involves the following steps: determine the plant species native to a given area; improve the soil by mixing in organic material; plant seedlings of native trees and understory plants in a dense, mixed manner (about three seedlings per square metre) meant to simulate a natural forest; remove weeds from the site for up to three years after planting, if necessary.

After that, the grove is left to its own devices. Due to the dense planting, the seedlings grow quickly as they compete for sunlight.

Q24. Consider the following statements regarding District Mineral Foundations in India.

1. It shall be set up by Central Government in any district affected by mining related operation.
2. Its major function is to authorize State Governments to issue licenses for mineral exploration.
3. Gram Sabhas has been specified for identification of DMF beneficiaries.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: a

Explanation:

DMF is a trust set up as a non-profit body under the Ministry of Mines through the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, (MMDRA) 2015.

Now, coming back to our question:

First and second statement is incorrect:

Insertion of new sections 9B and 9C. **9.** After section 9A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

District Mineral Foundation.

“9B. (1) In any district affected by mining related operations, the State Government shall, by notification, establish a trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the District Mineral Foundation.

(2) The object of the District Mineral Foundation shall be to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(3) The composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

Third statement is correct:

Gram Sabhas has been specified for deciding on projects, monitoring of work and identification of DMF beneficiaries.

Q25. "LIFE SWiPE" Programme in Europe aims to:

- a. to reduce the number of wildlife crimes
- b. to stop drug trafficking
- c. to stop green house gas emissions from industries
- d. to regulate cryptocurrency

Solution: a

Explanation:

The project "Successful wildlife crime prosecution in Europe" (LIFE SWiPE) aims to discourage, and ultimately reduce the number of wildlife crimes, through better enforcement of EU environmental regulations and more successfully prosecuted crimes, helping thus restoring the endangered European biological diversity and ecosystem health.

Most wildlife crimes remain invisible or go unpunished in Europe, flagged a new report. On an average, about 60 per cent of complaints of wildlife crimes reported to the prosecution did not lead to indictments, noted the document published by LIFE SWiPE project on July 5, 2023.

The most common punishment issued was suspended imprisonment, added the report, *Uncovering the Invisible: Successes and Challenges for Wildlife Crime Prosecution in Europe*.

LIFE SWiPE analysis covered wildlife crimes in 11 European countries. LIFE SWiPE is a project that aims for successful wildlife crime prosecution in Europe.

Q26. With respect to United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD), consider the following statements.

1. It is a unique collaborative effort that brings together UN entities, governments, Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) and the broader civil society to advance disability rights around the world.
2. UNPRPD supports coalition-building and capacity-development at country level to facilitate the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
3. International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) are the UN entities participating in UNPRPD.

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:

So, all statements here are correct.

✓ The UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) is a unique collaborative effort that brings together UN entities, governments, Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) and the broader civil society to advance disability rights around the world. In particular, the UNPRPD supports coalition-building and capacity-development at country level to facilitate the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In doing so, it contributes to the realization of a "society for all" in the 21st century.

✓ The UN entities participating in the UNPRPD are the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The UNDP Poverty Group serves as the Technical Secretariat for the Partnership.

Q27. Which of the following rivers originate in China and flows through at least one other country?

1. Brahmaputra
2. Yellow River
3. Mekong River

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

First is incorrect.

The Yellow River is the sixth-longest river in the world and is also the most sediment-laden.

Also known as Huang He, it originates in the province of Qinghai, flows through the Loess Plateau, where it takes sediment that gives its waters their characteristic yellow colour. It then flows across the flat North China Plain before draining into the Bohai Sea, a part of the Yellow Sea.



The Mekong River is the longest river in Southeast Asia. **The river, flowing from its source on the Tibetan Plateau in China through Myanmar, Lao PDR, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam.**



Q28. Consider the following statements regarding National Green Tribunal.

1. NGT was established during priministership of Rajiv Gandhi.
2. The Chairperson has to a Judge of the Supreme Court of India or Chief Justice of a High Court.
3. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice.

4. Any person aggrieved by order of the Tribunal can file an appeal to the Supreme Court.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. All four

Solution: c

Explanation:

Read this before proceeding to explanation: Purpose of setting up of NGT.

THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL ACT, 2010
ACT NO. 19 OF 2010

[2nd June, 2010.]

An Act to provide for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

AND WHEREAS India is a party to the decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in June, 1972, in which India participated, calling upon the States to take appropriate steps for the protection and improvement of the human environment;

AND WHEREAS decisions were taken at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992, in which India participated, calling upon the States to provide effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy and to develop national laws regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage;

AND WHEREAS in the judicial pronouncement in India, the right to healthy environment has been construed as a part of the right to life under article 21 of the Constitution;

AND WHEREAS it is considered expedient to implement the decisions taken at the aforesaid conferences and to have a National Green Tribunal in view of the involvement of multi-disciplinary issues relating to the environment.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

First statement is wrong, as you can see it was established in 2010.

Second statement is correct:

5. Qualifications for appointment of Chairperson, Judicial Member and Expert Member.—(1)
A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Chairperson or Judicial Member of the Tribunal unless he is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India or Chief Justice of a High Court:

Provided that a person who is or has been a Judge of the High Court shall also be qualified to be appointed as a Judicial Member.

Third statement is correct.

19. Procedure and powers of Tribunal.—(1) The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

(3) The Tribunal shall also not be bound by the rules of evidence contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872).

Fourth statement is correct:

22. Appeal to Supreme Court.—Any person aggrieved by any award, decision or order of the Tribunal, may, file an appeal to the Supreme Court, within ninety days from the date of communication of the award, decision or order of the Tribunal, to him, on any one or more of the grounds specified in section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908):

Q29. 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 President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.
2. The person elected to fill the vacancy of the 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:

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

Q30. In the context of the cultural history of India, a mudra called “Katakamukha Hasta” has been a favourite of most of the classical dances. Which one of the following statements best describes it?

- a. The fingers are held in such a manner as if to ask ‘why’
- b. Three fingers are joined to symbolize ‘Om’
- c. The fingers are held straight and close together like the ‘stop sign’
- d. All the fingers are held straight and together except the thumb finger

Solution: b

Explanation:



Katakaamukha means “Opening in a Bracelet”. Its done by bringing together the index finger, middle finger and thumb. The ring finger and the little finger are raised at angles. Katakaamukha is generally used to express the following

- a. Plucking or picking flowers
- b. Holding a necklace or a garland
- c. Pulling the bow string
- d. Talking and Seeing
- e. To show preparing a paste of sandal or musk
- f. Offering Beetle leaves

Here, it best describes Three fingers are joined to symbolize ‘Om’. So, option (b) is correct.

Q31. Consider the following statements.

1. United Nations peacekeeping operations are deployed based on a mandate from the United Nations Security Council.
2. The first Peace Keeping Mission was in the year 1948 to monitor the agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors.
3. As per the report, India lost the greatest number of its nationals in Peace Keeping Missions.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct:

1.4. ~~Security Council Mandates~~

~~United Nations~~ peacekeeping operations are deployed on the basis of a mandate from the United Nations Security Council. The tasks that a United Nations peacekeeping operation will be required to perform are set out in the Security Council mandate. Security Council mandates differ from situation to situation, depending on the nature of the conflict and the specific challenges it presents. Since United Nations peacekeeping operations are normally deployed to support the implementation of a cease-fire or a more comprehensive peace agreement, Security Council mandates are influenced by the nature and content of the agreement reached by the parties to the conflict.

Second statement is correct:

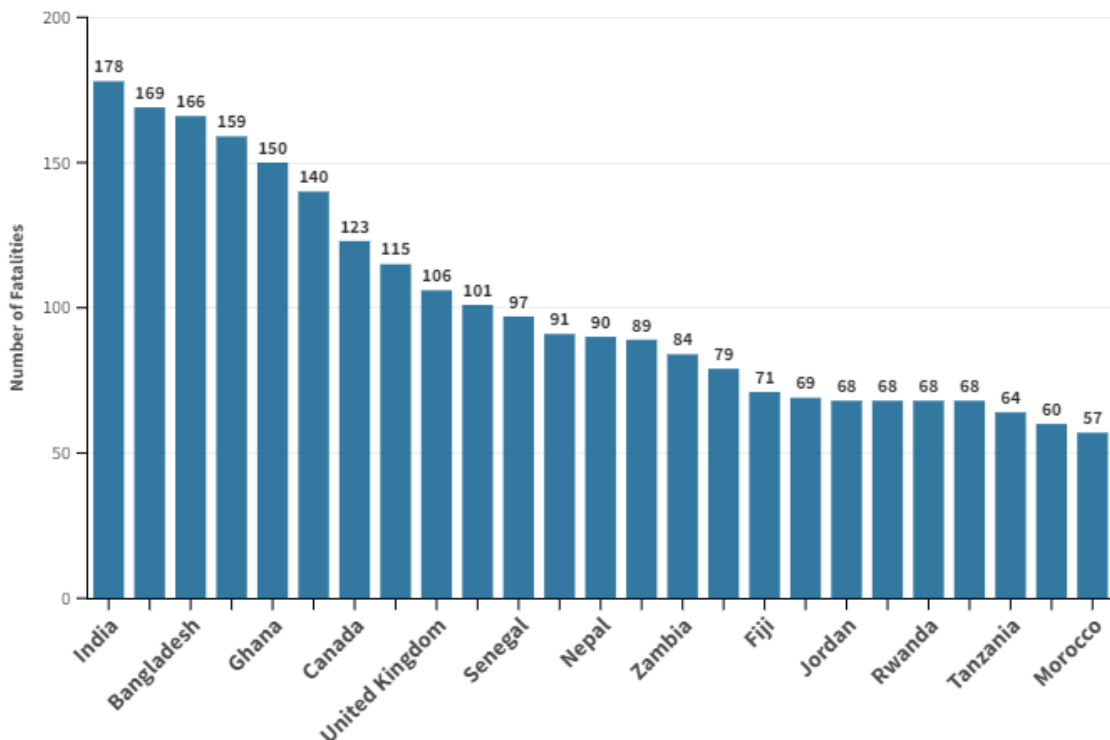
~~United Nations~~ Peacekeeping began in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East.

The mission's role was to monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours – an operation which became known as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Third statement is correct:

Fatalities in UN Peacekeeping Mission - by Nationality

(as on 31 May 2023)



Source: [Dataful's Collection on UN Peacekeeping](#)

FACTLY

Q32. Consider the following statements regarding **Indus Waters Treaty**.

1. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed during priministership of Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Permanent Indus Commission is chaired by World Bank.
3. Court of Arbitration is appointed by the World Bank to resolve disputes arising between India and Pakistan under Treaty.
4. The Treaty allocates the Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Sutlej) to Pakistan and the Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas, Chenab) to India.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. All four

Solution: b

Explanation:

Second and fourth are incorrect:

The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in 1960 after nine years of negotiations between India and Pakistan with the help of the World Bank, which is also a signatory.

The Treaty allocates the **Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to Pakistan and the Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) to India**. At the same time, the Treaty allows each country certain uses on the rivers allocated to the other.

Permanent Indus Commission is not chaired by World Bank.

How the Treaty works:

The Treaty sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two countries regarding their use of the rivers, known as the Permanent Indus Commission, which has a Commissioner from each country. The Treaty also sets forth distinct procedures to handle issues which may arise: "questions" are handled by the Commission; "differences" are to be resolved by a Neutral Expert; and "disputes" are to be referred to an *ad hoc* arbitral tribunal called the "Court of Arbitration."

As a signatory to the Treaty, the World Bank's role is limited and procedural. In particular, its role in relation to "differences" and "disputes" is limited to the designation of individuals to fulfill certain roles in the context of Neutral Expert or Court of Arbitration proceedings when requested by either or both of the Parties.

Both neutral expert and Court of Arbitration is set up by World Bank.

Q33. Which of the following components are part of village industries under Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY)?

1. Wellness and Cosmetic industries
2. Cement Industries
3. Food processing industries
4. Service Industry

How many of the above pairs is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. All four

Solution: c

Explanation:

News:

Delhi Lieutenant Governor distributes Honey Bee-Boxes and Toolkits to 130 beneficiaries under 'Gramodyog Vikas Yojna'

Cement Industry is not part of this.

1. Introduction of KGVY

Khadi and Village Industries sectors had various independent schemes, developed to meet the needs of KVI sector in the past plan periods. In November, 2019, all the existing KVI schemes/sub-schemes/components were merged, and brought under one umbrella scheme namely **Khadi and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY)**. KGVY is a Central Sector Scheme and there is no State component involved in this scheme.

KGVY has following three components:

“Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVI)” scheme is for promotion and development of Khadi sector i.e. cotton, woolen, silk and the existing schemes like Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA), Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), Khadi Reforms Development Programme (KRDP), Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, Strengthening infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, Khadi (S&T) and Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Khadi.

“Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY)” scheme is for promotion and development of village industries through common facilities, technological modernization, training etc. & other support and services for promotion of village Industries. GVY has the following components/ verticals from the activities under Village Industries:

- a. Wellness & Cosmetics Industry (WCI)
- b. Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry (HPLPI)
- c. Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI)
- d. Mineral Based Industry (MBI)
- e. Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry (RENTI)
- f. Service Industry

“Khadi Grant” covers all the establishment expenses of the Officers/Staff members of the KVIC.

Q34. Consider the following pairs.

Recent events/regions	location
1. phenomenon of the ‘Blood Falls’ on Taylor Glacier	Antarctica
2. Second Thomas Shoal	Caribbean Sea

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

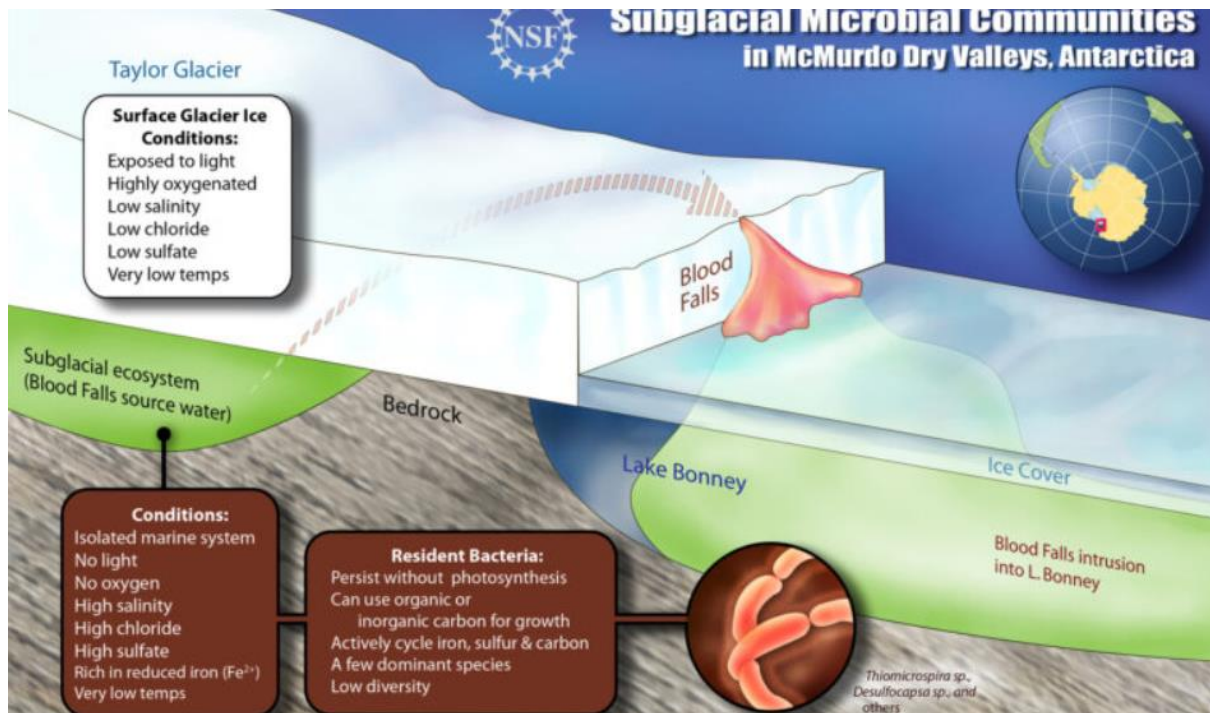
- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: a

Explanation:



After more than a century of intrigue, scientists have discovered why Taylor Glacier in Antarctica bleeds 'crimson red' drool from its tongue. The reason for the iconic red hue was the presence of little 'iron-rich nanospheres'.



Q35. World Investment Report 2023 was recently published by:

- WTO
- UNCTAD
- World Economic Forum
- World Bank

Solution: b

Explanation:

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) recently released its World Investment Report 2023, providing valuable insights into foreign direct investment (FDI) trends in developing countries.

Q36. Consider the following Nations.

- Turkmenistan
- Syria
- Pakistan
- Afghanistan

Which of the above nations **share boundaries with Iran**?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

There are seven countries that Iran shares this long land border with. **These countries are Iraq, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.** Of these countries, Turkmenistan shares the longest border with Iran.



Q37. 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

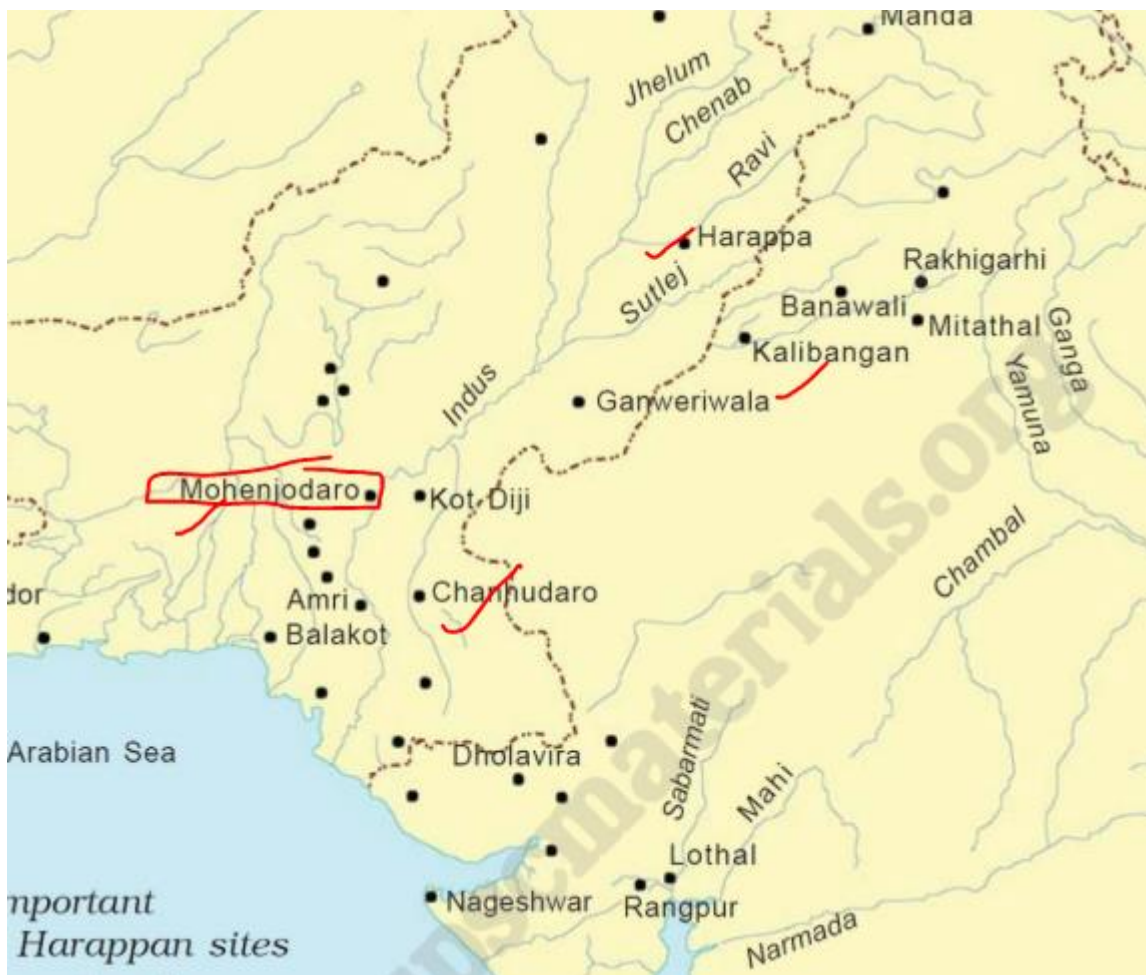
216. Constitution of High Courts Every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint

Q38. The western most Harappan site amongst the following is:

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

Solution: c

Explanation:



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 statements regarding **Monetary Policy Committee**.

- 1. It is a statutory body under RBI Act, 1934.
- 2. It determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years.
- 3. The decision of the Committee would be binding on the RBI.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act) has been amended by the Finance Act, 2016, to provide for a **statutory** and institutionalized framework for a Monetary Policy Committee, for maintaining price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth. The Monetary Policy Committee would be entrusted with the task of fixing the benchmark policy rate (repo rate) required to contain inflation within the specified target level.

Open and Transparent Monetary Policy Making

Under the amended RBI Act, the monetary policy making is as under:

The MPC is required to meet at least four times in a year.

The quorum for the meeting of the MPC is four members.

Each member of the MPC has one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Governor has a second or casting vote.

Under the Monetary Policy Framework Agreement, the RBI will be responsible for containing inflation targets at 4% (with a standard deviation of 2%) in the medium term (For more details see here). **Under Section 45ZA (1) of the RBI Act, 1934,**

Second statement is incorrect.

the **Central Government determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years in consultation with the RBI. See below:**

~~45ZA~~ Inflation target.

- (1) The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Bank, determine the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years.
- (2) The Central Government shall, upon such determination, notify the inflation target in the Official Gazette.

Third statement is correct.

- (2) The Monetary Policy Committee shall consist of the following Members, namely: —
 - (a) the Governor of the Bank—Chairperson, *ex officio*;
 - (b) Deputy Governor of the Bank, in charge of Monetary Policy—Member, *ex officio*;
 - (c) one officer of the Bank to be nominated by the Central Board—Member, *ex officio*; and
 - (d) three persons to be appointed by the Central Government—Members.
- (3) The Monetary Policy Committee shall determine the Policy Rate required to achieve the inflation target.
- (4) The decision of the Monetary Policy Committee shall be binding on the Bank.

Q41. Consider the following statements.

1. As per the Act, Director of Enforcement (ED) is appointed for three years from the date on which he assumes office.
2. Central Government appoints ED on the recommendations of committee headed by Prime Minister.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

News:

BREAKING | Supreme Court Invalidates Extensions Of ED Director SK Mishra's Term; Permits Him To Continue Till July 31

Awstika Das

11 July 2023 2:15 PM

See below:

(a) the Central Government shall appoint a Director of Enforcement in the Directorate of Enforcement in the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the Committee consisting of—

- (i) the Central Vigilance Commissioner — Chairperson
- (ii) Vigilance Commissioners — Members;
- (iii) Secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Central Government — Member;
- (iv) Secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Ministry of Personnel in the Central Government — Member;
- (v) Secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance in the Central Government — Member;

(b) while making a recommendation, the Committee shall take into consideration the integrity and experience of the officers eligible for appointment;

(c) no person below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India shall be eligible for appointment as a Director of Enforcement;

(d) a Director of Enforcement shall continue to hold office for a period of not less than two years from the date on which he assumes office;

Q42. With respect to the **global stocktake of the Paris Agreement (GST)**, consider the following statements.

1. It is an annual process for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
2. The Conference of the Parties shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023.
3. The GST is designed to complete its work before beginning of each new cycle of Nationally Determined Contribution so that they assess well before they submit next NDCs.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two

- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

When I clicked UNFCCC website, the entire page was filled with Global Stocktake: So I framed this question.



The global stocktake of the Paris Agreement (GST) is a process for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement with the aim to assess the world's collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the agreement and its long-term goals (Article 14).

Article 14

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.]
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.
3. The outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

Background

The first GST will run from 2021 to 2023 and will be repeated every 5 years thereafter.

The GST facilitates the assessment of global collective progress on three thematic areas:

Mitigation

Adaptation

Means of implementation and support

The GST also considers the social and economic consequences of response measures and efforts to address loss and damage. The collective assessment takes inputs on equity into consideration and makes use of the best available science in a cross-cutting manner.

The outcomes of the GST will inform countries on updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their climate actions and support, as well as on enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

The GST is intended to increase the ambition of actions and support for collectively addressing climate change without focusing on individual countries or groups of countries. GST outputs will consist of key political messages and recommendations, best practices, new opportunities and lessons learned for all thematic areas without being policy-prescriptive.

The GST is designed to complete its work before the beginning of each new cycle of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This allows Parties to take into consideration the outputs of the collective assessment when formulating and submitting subsequent NDCs.

Q43. Consider the following pairs.

Climate initiatives	Launched by/aims to
1. Sustainable Fashion Communication Playbook	UNEP and UNFCCC
2. new collective quantified goal (NCQG)	Sims to strengthen climate response by providing resources to developing countries.

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Reason of first initiative is very obvious, so I asked only bodies.

Second you should also know the aim.

UN Climate Change News, 29 June 2023 – The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Climate–Change–convened Fashion Charter launched the **Sustainable Fashion Communication Playbook**, a guide for consumer-facing communicators in the global fashion industry to align efforts to sustainability targets, incorporating both environmental and social factors.

Background

By decision 1/CP.21, para. 53, Parties decided that, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) shall set a **new collective quantified goal (NCQG)** from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, prior to 2025.

The CMA, by decision 14/CMA.1, decided to initiate deliberations on setting the NCQG and agreed to consider in those deliberations the aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Q44. Consider the following statements.

1. Sustainable Development Goals are not legally binding on parties.
2. To monitor progress on SDGs, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF).
3. At present, there are more than 250 indicators in NIF.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

The SDGs came into force with **effect from 1st January, 2016**.

The SDGs are **not legally binding**, but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030.

National Indicator Framework for SDGs

Monitoring plays a crucial role in the implementation and progress tracking of the SDGs. It involves the systematic compilation, analysis, and reporting of data and information to assess the advancements, challenges, and gaps in achieving the SDGs.

Towards this endeavor, the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) in 2018** consisting of 306 national indicators **along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process** with concerned Ministries/ Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

✓ NIF, similar to GIF, is evolving in nature, hence, Government of India has constituted a High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India (CSI) & Secretary, MoSPI with members from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Finance and MoSPI to periodically review and ✓ refine the NIF.

At present, there are 284 indicators in the NIF, 2023. At national level, MoSPI coordinates with the data source Ministries/ Departments for getting data on SDG indicators in NIF.

Year	Theme for Statistics Day
2019	Sustainable Development Goals
2020	SDG 3 (Good Health and Well Being) & SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
2021	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
2022	Data for Sustainable Development
2023	Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals

Q45. With respect to **Deputy Speaker**, consider the following statements.

1. As per the rules, the election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the President may fix.
2. Unlike Speaker, resolution is not passed in the House to remove Deputy Speaker from the office.

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:

CHAPTER III

ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER AND NOMINATION OF PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

7. (1) The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the President may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date. **Election of Speaker.**

Election of Deputy Speaker.

8. (1) The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.

This is important, and does not matter if you read Lakshmikant 50 times, this difference you can never find there and notice even after reading. If you are part of Test Series, you must solve this question.

Second statement is also incorrect.

93. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.—The House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the House shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

94. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.—A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House of the People;

(b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House;

Q46. Who appoints the Acting Chief Justice for the High Courts?

- a. CJI in consultation with President
- b. CJI in consultation with Governor
- c. CJI in consultation with High Court Judge
- d. President

Solution: d

Explanation:

News:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 223 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to appoint Shri Justice Vineet Kothari, senior-most Judge of Gujarat High Court, to perform the duties of the office of the Chief Justice of that High Court with effect from the date Shri Justice Vikram Nath relinquishes the charge as Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court consequent upon his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of India and Shri Justice Rashmin Manharbhai Chhaya, senior-most Judge of Gujarat High Court, to perform the duties of the office of the Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court with effect from 02nd September, 2021 consequent upon the retirement of Shri Justice Vineet Kothari.

Also see article:

~~223. Appointment of acting Chief Justice.~~—When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant or when any such Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

Q47. Which of the following states in India have both the Indian Standard Meridian as well as Tropic of Cancer passing through them?

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Chhattisgarh

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Indian Standard Meridian passes through 5 states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

Thus, from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh the Indian Standard Meridian, as well as Tropic of Cancer, passes.



Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

Q48. Which of the following correctly defines Bioprospecting?

- Use of modern technologies for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of wildlife
- process used to treat contaminated media, including water, soil and subsurface material, by altering environmental conditions to stimulate growth of microorganisms and degrade the target pollutants
- systematic and organized search for useful products derived from bioresources including plants, microorganisms, animals, etc., that can be developed further for commercialization and overall benefits of the society.
- Majorly used in Oceans, to develop an interlink between biotic and abiotic resources and develop a chain between them and use it as a criterion for protecting biodiversity

Solution: c

Explanation:

Bioprospecting

Bioprospecting or biodiversity prospecting is the exploration, extraction and screening of biological diversity and indigenous knowledge for commercially valuable genetic and biochemical resources. In the early stages, prospecting largely centred on the plants from the forest ecosystem. However in recent times, various other forms of biodiversity like insects, algae and microorganisms have been explored with considerable success (Kumar and Tarui, 2004). The bioprospecting of plants and living organisms for pharmaceutical purposes is useful not only to the pharmaceutical firms but also to the host country and the local people, who are benefited from the ownership of the biological resources. Although the discovery of medicinal products by bioprospecting is

Q49. Consider the following statements regarding World Trade Organization (WTO).

1. In the WTO, power is not delegated to a board of directors or the organization's head.
2. WHO rules are enforced by the members themselves under agreed procedures that they negotiated including the possibility of trade sanctions.

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:

Very important. Please read *dhyan se*.

The WTO is run by its member governments. All major decisions are made by the membership as a whole, either by ministers (who meet at least once every two years) or by their ambassadors or delegates (who meet regularly in Geneva). Decisions are normally taken by consensus.

In this respect, the WTO is different from some other international organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. In the WTO, power is not delegated to a board of directors or the organization's head.

When WTO rules impose disciplines on countries' policies, that is the outcome of negotiations among WTO members. The rules are enforced by the members themselves under agreed procedures that they negotiated, including the possibility of trade sanctions. But those sanctions are imposed by member countries, and authorized by the membership as a whole. This is quite different from other agencies whose bureaucracies can, for example, influence a country's policy by threatening to withhold credit.

Q50. 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.**

Q51. In reference to **Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF)**, consider the following statements.

1. A fund has been established under the Finance Act, 2015 for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens.
2. As per the Act, all the unclaimed amounts under insurance companies for more than 10 years are transferred to SCWF.

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:

Read both images.

G.S.R. 322(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 128 of the Finance Act, 2015, 20 of 2015 the Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement .—

1. These rules may be called Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016.
2. They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—

1. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - a. "Act" means the Finance Act, 2015.
 - b. "Government" means the Government of India.
2. Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Establishment of Fund.—

1. The Central Government hereby establishes a Fund to be called the Senior Citizens Welfare Fund for promoting the welfare of the Senior Citizens and for such other purposes as specified in Chapter VII of the Act.

Unclaimed amount for a period more than 10 years to be transferred to Senior Citizens Welfare Fund.

Ref.: IRDA/F&A/CIR/Misc/173/07/2017

Date:25.07.2017

All Life/ General/ Health Insurers

Master Circular: Unclaimed Amounts of Policyholders

The Authority has issued various directions regarding the Unclaimed Amounts of Policyholders from time to time. All the earlier directions are now being consolidated and issued in the form of a Master Circular which is attached herewith.

The Government of India has brought in the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Act, 2015 (SCWF) as a part of the Finance Act, 2015, which mandates the transfer of Unclaimed Amounts of Policyholders to the Fund (SCWF) after a period of 10 years. It has also notified a set of Rules under the SCWF, which specify the entities that are required to transfer the amounts to the Fund and the administration of the Fund. The Master Circular also provides for convergence in

Q52. The **Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI)** is a partnership between:

- a. ASEAN nations
- b. United Nation Entities
- c. European Union countries
- d. SCO nations

Solution: b

Explanation:

News:

2023 HESI Global Forum is going to take place in July.

The **Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI)** is a partnership between several **United Nations** entities and the higher education community, currently chaired by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the Sulitest Association - a non-profit organization and online platform aimed at improving sustainability literacy for all. Other UN partners include UNESCO, UN Environment Programme, UN Global Compact's Principles for Responsible Management Education initiative, UN University, UN-HABITAT, UNCTAD, UNITAR, UN Office for Partnerships and UN Academic Impact.

The Vision Statement by the Secretary-General on Transforming Education, "Transforming Education: an urgent political imperative for our collective future" – the formal outcome of the Transforming Education Summit held in 2022 – notes that education is a great enabler, but today, in many cases, it is also the great divider. The Vision Statement further notes

Q53. In reference to **United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)**, consider the following statements.

1. It was established by United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).
2. The HLPF is the central United Nations platform for the review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level.

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:

High-Level Political Forum

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), through its outcome on "**The Future We Want**", established the **United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)** in 2012.

The HLPF is the central United Nations platform for the follow-up and review of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** at the global level. It is the apex of the architecture for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda established by the 2030 Agenda and **General Assembly resolution 70/299**.

The General Assembly in its **resolution 67/290** decided that the Forum meets annually under the **auspices of the Economic and Social Council** for eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment and every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly for two days. For the positioning of the HLPF in the UN system, please click [here](#).

Q54. Consider the following statements regarding **Nirbhaya Fund**.

1. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund that is administered by the Ministry of Finance's Department of Economic affairs.
2. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal ministry to recommend the proposals that can be funded under the Nirbhaya Fund.

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: a

Explanation:

Nirbhaya Fund was constituted by the Government of India, as a corpus fund to support initiatives and measures taken to ensure the safety of women. **This was created in conjunction with the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, commonly known as the Nirbhaya Act.**

First statement is correct.

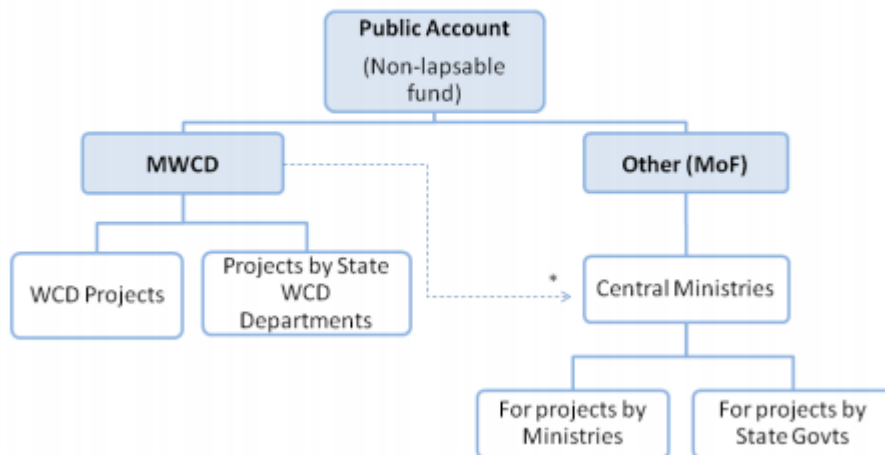
The Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines on 25 March 2015, regarding the framework of the Nirbhaya Fund. **It is a non-lapsable corpus fund that is administered by the Ministry of Finance's Department of Economic affairs.**

Second statement is incorrect.

The **Ministry of Women & Child Development** is the nodal ministry to appraise the proposals of the recommended schemes that can be funded under the Nirbhaya Fund.

In this context, and following the tragedy of December 2012, the Government has set up a dedicated fund – Nirbhaya Fund – which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance dt 25.03.2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. MWCD further has the responsibility to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned schemes in conjunction with the line Ministries/Departments.

FUND FLOW UNDER NIRBHAYA:

Q55. With reference to **Stockholm conference of 1972**, consider the following statements.

1. India set up its ministry of environment and forest after this Conference.
2. The conference gave birth to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).
3. Important Conventions, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on Migratory Species came into force after this Conference.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

After the Stockholm Conference, the National Council for Environmental Policy and Planning was set up in 1972 within the Department of Science and Technology to establish a regulatory body to look after the environment-related issues. **This Council later evolved into a full-fledged Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).**

MoEF was established in 1985, which today is the apex administrative body in the country for regulating and ensuring environmental protection and lays down the legal and regulatory framework for the same.

Second statement is correct.

The three dimensions of this conference were: Countries agreeing not to “harm each other’s environment or the areas beyond national jurisdiction”; an action plan to study the threat to Earth’s environment; **and establishment of an international body called the UN Environment programme (UNEP) to bring in cooperation among countries.**

Third statement is correct:

Since that conference fifty years ago, there have been many environmental victories, a primary one being the development of international environmental laws. These include the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) in 1973 to the Convention on **International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1975, and the Convention on Migratory Species in 1983**, and the Rio Conventions (climate, biodiversity, desertification) in 1992 and the 2013 Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Q56. Consider the following.

1. Djibouti
2. Yemen
3. Qatar
4. Bahrain

Arrange the above nations from North to South

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

Solution: c

Bahrain-Qatar-Yemen-Djibouti



Q57. Consider the following statements.

1. As per the Constitution, advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.
2. As per the Constitution, the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President elected unanimously by Council of Ministers.

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:

First statement is correct.

74. Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.—³[(1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice:]

⁴[Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.]

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

Second statement is incorrect: Elected unanimously part is not mentioned.

75. Other provisions as to Ministers.—(1) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

¹[(1A) The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen per cent. of the total number of members of the House of the People.]

Q58. 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.

Q59. Arrange the following in increasing order of their pH value.

1. Lemon Juice
2. Blood
3. Cow's milk
4. Sea Water

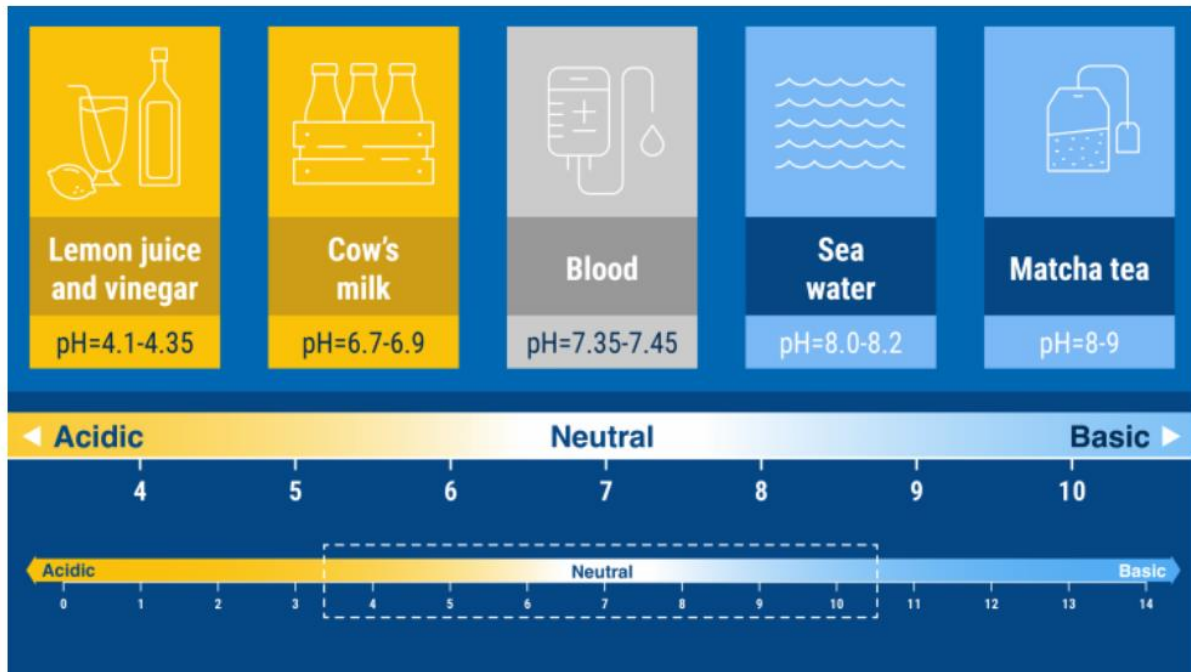
Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Prior to the Industrial Revolution of the 18th to 19th centuries, the ocean's average pH was about 8.2. Today, the ocean's average pH is 8.1. This means that the ocean today is about 30 per cent more acidic than in pre-industrial times. By 2100, the pH of the ocean could decrease to about 7.8, making the ocean 150 percent more acidic and affecting half of all marine life, *according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report*.



Q60. *Samyakdarshana, Samyakjnana, Samyakcharita*" are doctrines related to which religion?

- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Sikhism
- Jainism

Solution: d

Explanation:

~~The~~ Three Jewels of Jainism

The aim of Jain life is to achieve liberation of the soul.

This is done by following the Jain ethical code, or to put it simply, living rightly by following the three jewels of Jain ethics.

There are three parts to this: right faith, right knowledge and right conduct. The first two are very closely connected.

Right faith - ~~Samyak darshana~~

This doesn't mean believing what you're told, but means seeing (hearing, feeling, etc.) things properly, and avoiding preconceptions and superstitions that get in the way of seeing clearly.

Some books call samyak darshana "right perception". You can't achieve this unless you are determined to find the truth, and distinguish it from untruth.

Right knowledge - ~~Samyak jnana~~

This means having an accurate and sufficient knowledge of the real **universe** - this requires a true knowledge of the five (or six) substances and nine truths of the universe - and having that knowledge with the right mental attitude.

One writer puts it like this: "if our character is flawed and our conscience is not clear, knowledge alone will not help us achieve composure and happiness".

Today this means having a proper knowledge of the Jain **scriptures**.

Some writers describe right knowledge as meaning having a pure **soul**; a soul that is free from attachment and desire... others say that a person who has right knowledge will naturally free themselves from attachment and desire, and so achieve peace of mind.

Right conduct - ~~Samyak charitra~~

This means living your life according to **Jain ethical rules**, to **avoid doing harm** to living things and freeing yourself from attachment and other impure attitudes and thoughts.

Q61. Consider the following statements regarding **National Research Foundation (NRF)**, recently proposed under National Research Foundation Bill, 2023.

1. National Education Policy recommend for the establishment of NRF.
2. Prime Minister will be the ex-officio President of the Governing Board of NRF.
3. Once established, it will repeal the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) established by an act of Parliament.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

Mostly this bill will be passed. So, we will wait for the Parliament procedures. Till then remember these explanations. No need to go beyond this.

Cabinet approves Introduction of National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in Parliament to strengthen research eco-system in the country

Posted On: 28 JUN 2023 3:50PM by PIB Delhi

The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the introduction of the National Research Foundation (NRF) Bill, 2023 in the Parliament. **The approved Bill will pave the way to establish NRF that will seed, grow and promote Research and Development (R&D) and foster a culture of research and innovation throughout India's universities, colleges, research institutions, and R&D laboratories.**

The bill, after approval in the Parliament, **will establish NRF**, an apex body to provide high-level strategic direction of scientific research in the country as per **recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP)**, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 crores during five years (2023-28).

17.9. To build on these various elements in a synergistic manner, and to thereby truly grow and catalyze quality research in the nation, this policy envisions the establishment of a **National Research Foundation (NRF)**. The overarching goal of the NRF will be to enable a culture of research to permeate through our universities. In particular, the NRF will provide a reliable base of merit-based

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) will be the **administrative Department of NRF** which will be governed by a **Governing Board** consisting of - **the Prime Minister will be the ex-officio President of the Board and the Union Minister of Science & Technology & Union Minister of Education will be the ex-officio Vice-Presidents.**

The bill will also repeal the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) established by an act of Parliament in 2008 and subsume it into NRF which has an expanded mandate and covers activities over and above the activities of SERB.

Q62. Which of the following agreement/Treaty is/are signed under **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**?

1. 1994 Treaty establishing International Seabed Authority
2. Fish Stock Agreement, 1995
3. Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Treaty

How many of the above agreements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

Just first paragraph of the Hindu, I have framed this question.

The story so far: On June 19, the UN adopted the Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) or the High Seas Treaty. It became the third agreement to be approved under UNCLOS, after the 1994 and 1995 treaties, which established the International Seabed Authority and the Fish Stocks agreement.

Every week I am teaching students, how to read Prelims from newspaper, be part of this course as soon as possible. Every single day counts.

Q63. Consider the following statements.

1. Gravity hole is a region on Earth where the gravitational pull is significantly weaker compared to the surrounding areas.
2. Indian Ocean Geoid Low (IOGL)- in Indian ocean is one such Gravity hole.

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:

News:

Indian scientists unravel origin of giant 'gravity hole' in Indian Ocean

A team of Indian scientists has identified what caused the giant "gravity hole" covering more than three million square kilometres in the Indian Ocean.

Gravity Hole is a region on Earth where the gravitational pull is significantly weaker compared to the surrounding areas -sea level may be lower than average due to the weaker gravitational force acting upon the water.

Indian Ocean Geoid Low (IOGL)- in Indian ocean is one such Gravity hole.

The gravity hole is not actually a perfect sphere, as Earth's gravitational field is not uniform due to variations in density and mass distribution.

The distribution of mass within Earth is not homogeneous, with denser regions in some areas and less dense regions in others. These variations in density and mass create differences in gravitational attraction, leading to the formation of the geoid.

The irregularity in the gravitational field causes anomalies, resulting in differences in the strength of gravity at different locations on the Earth's surface, which influences the Earth's shape. The shape is also affected by the planet's rotation, gravitational forces, and internal structure.

Q64. Consider the following pairs.

Recent events	region
1. recently declared a state of national emergency in response to a significant increase in Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) cases.	Kenya
2. First ever IIT campus to be set up outside India	Zanzibar, Tanzania

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Peru has recently declared a state of national emergency in response to a significant increase in Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) cases.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for setting up of campus of IIT Madras in Zanzibar-Tanzania was signed today between India, IIT Madras **and Zanzibar- Tanzania**. This is the first ever IIT campus to be set up outside India.



Q65. Consider the following statements.

1. Under the Act, Forest Rights Committee will be set by state government to initiate the process of determining the nature and extent of forest rights.
2. While land and access rights of forest-dwelling communities in terrestrial protected areas are legally protected under the Forest Rights Act of 2006, no equivalent statute exists to safeguard the rights of fishing communities.
3. Under the Act, there is no need of providing any evidence for recognition and vesting of forest rights such as public documents, Government records.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

First is incorrect.

Forest Rights Committee” means a committee constituted by the Gram Sabha.

3. Gram Sabha.-

- (1) The Gram Sabhas shall be convened by the Gram Panchayat and in its first meeting it shall elect from amongst its members, a committee of not less than ten but not exceeding fifteen persons as members of the Forest Rights Committee, wherein at least two-third members shall be the Scheduled Tribes.⁷

Provided that not less than one-third of such members shall be women:

Provided further that where there are no Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of such members shall be women.

12. Process of verifying claims by Forest Rights Committee.-

- (1) The Forest Rights Committee shall, after due intimation to the concerned claimant and the Forest Department:-
- (a) visit the site and physically verify the nature and extent of the claim and evidence on the site;
 - (b) receive any further evidence or record from the claimant and witnesses;
 - (c) ensure that the claim from pastoralists and nomadic tribes for determination of their rights, which may either be through individual members, the community or traditional community institution, are verified at a time when such individuals, communities or their representatives are present;

Second is correct.

While land and access rights of forest-dwelling communities in terrestrial protected areas are legally protected under the Forest Rights Act of 2006, no equivalent statute exists to safeguard the rights of fishing communities.

Third is incorrect.

13. Evidence for determination of forest rights.-

- (1) The evidence for recognition and vesting of forest rights shall, inter alia, include -
- (a) public documents, Government records such as Gazetteers, Census, survey and settlement reports, maps, satellite imagery, working plans, management plans, micro-plans, forest enquiry reports, other forest records, record of rights by whatever name called, pattas or leases, reports of committees and commissions constituted by the Government, Government orders, notifications, circulars, resolutions;
 - (b) Government authorised documents such as voter identity card, ration card, passport, house tax receipts, domicile certificates;
 - (c) physical attributes such as house, huts and permanent improvements made to land including levelling, bunds, check dams and the like;
 - (d) quasi-judicial and judicial records including court orders and judgments;

Q66. Which of the following state has **northernmost tip**?

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

Solution: D

Explanation:



Q67. Which of the following measures can help in tackling rupee appreciation?

- 1. Purchase of Government securities from the public by the Central Bank.
- 2. Lowering interest rates in commercial banks.
- 3. Buying of foreign currency by the Central Bank.
- 4. Sale of government securities to the public by the Central Bank.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Currency appreciation is an increase in the value of one currency in relation to another currency. A strong currency makes imports cheaper and can improve living standards. However, it can also make exports less competitive and lead to lower economic growth. So, to stabilise the currency, various measures are adopted to increase the quantum of domestic currency and reduce the volume of foreign currency. **Statements (1), (2) and (3) lead to an infusion of domestic currency among the**

public and reduces the foreign currency in the market; thus, it helps in tackling rupee appreciation (a feature of managed floating currency). However, the sale of Government securities to the public reduces the amount of currency held by the public. So, it cannot tackle rupee appreciation. **So, statement (4) is incorrect.** Hence, option b is the correct answer.

Q68. Consider the following statements:

1. If a sitting member of one House of the Parliament is elected to the other House also, his 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).

Q69. Consider the following statements.

1. Constitution has provided protection from removal to Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioner.
2. Election Commission and State Election Commission is responsible for conducting elections for Parliament and State legislature respectively.

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.

The Constitution provides protection from removal only to Chief Election Commission. Election Commission can be removed on mere recommendation of CEC.

✓ Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment:

Provided further that any other Election Commissioner or a Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Second statement too is incorrect.

Both Parliament and State Election under control of CEC. Stat Election Commission role is in election of Panchayats and Municipalities.

Q70. The image represents the Buddha with two Boddhisattva attendants. The Buddha is seated in *padmasana* (cross-folded legs) and the right hand is in the *abhayamudra*, raised a little above the shoulder level whereas the left hand is placed on the left thigh. The *ushanisha*, i.e., hair knot, is shown with a vertically raised projection. The image is found in:

- a. Sarnath
- b. Mathura
- c. Gaya
- d. Kushinagar

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q71. UN Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms was launched by:

- UNFCCC Secretariat
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- UNEP Secretariat
- Food and Agricultural organization

Solution: b

Explanation:

Read below:



United Nations

International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms, 12 July

In response to several recent General Assembly resolutions on Combating sand and dust storms, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Parties officially launched the UN Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, committing the UN System to a proactive approach to combat Sand and dust storms (SDS), and to enhance cooperation and coordination on SDS at global, regional and sub-regional levels.

The mandate of the UN Coalition on Combating SDS, as defined by the participating entities is as follows:

- Promote and coordinate a collaborative UN System response to SDS;
- Facilitate exchange of knowledge, data and best practices among Coalition members to promote effective and coherent actions on SDS across the UN system and beyond;
- Encourage and promote collaboration on initiatives and actions among members of the Coalition, including advocacy and funding initiatives;

Q72. With respect to **Lambani embroidery**, consider the following statements.

- Lambani craft tradition involves skilfully stitching together small pieces of discarded fabric to create a beautiful fabric.
- Lambani embroidery is majorly practiced in several villages of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

News:

Culture Working Group under India' G20 Presidency sets a Guinness World Record for the 'Largest Display of Lambani Items'

Shri Prahlad Joshi inaugurated the exhibition at Yeduru Basavanna complex, Hampi today

Posted On: 10 JUL 2023 7:22PM by PIB Delhi

Lambani embroidery is a vibrant and intricate form of textile embellishment characterized by **colourful threads, mirror work, and a rich array of stitch patterns.**

It is practised in several villages of Karnataka such as Sandur, Keri Tanda, Kadirampur, Sitaram Tanda, Bijapur, and Kamalapur.

The sustainable practice of patchworking is found in many textile traditions of India and around the world. **Lambani craft tradition involves skilfully stitching together small pieces of discarded fabric to create a beautiful fabric.**

Q73. 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.

Q74. Consider the following statements.

1. The majority of reef building corals are found within tropical and subtropical waters.
2. Algal bloom on coral ridges is a sign of good coral health.
3. Corals can reproduce asexually and sexually.
4. Pacific Ocean has a greater number of coral species than Antarctic Ocean.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

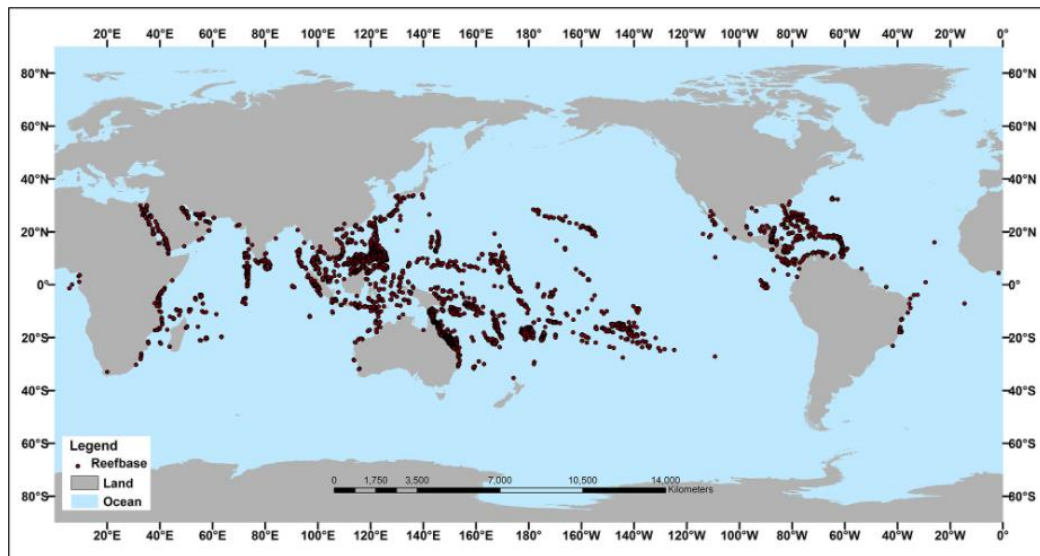
Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

Reef-building corals are restricted in their geographic distribution by factors such as the temperature and the salinity (salt content) of the water. The water must also be clear to permit high light penetration.

Because of these environmental restrictions, reefs generally are confined to tropical and semitropical waters. The diversity of reef corals (the number of species), decreases in higher latitudes up to about 30° north and south, beyond which reef corals are usually not found.



Second statement is incorrect.

The analysis found that since 2010, the number of algae on the world's coral reefs has increased by about 20 per cent. **Algal bloom on coral ridges are a sign of stress on the structures.** This transition from live hard coral to algae-dominated reef communities impacts marine habitats, rendering them less biodiverse and also affects the ecosystem services provided by them.

Third statement is correct.

Corals can reproduce asexually and sexually. In asexual reproduction, new clonal polyps bud off from parent polyps to expand or begin new colonies. This occurs when the parent polyp reaches a certain size and divides. This process continues throughout the animal's life.

Fourth statement is correct:

Generally, there are about twice as many coral species in Pacific Ocean reefs as in Atlantic Ocean reefs.

Q75. Consider the following statements.

1. The Constitution provides provision for the disqualification of the members of Rajya Sabha.
2. If a candidate is elected from both of the Houses of Parliament and state legislature and if he doesn't resign from one of the seats within prescribed time, then seat in Parliament will become vacant.

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:

Those who have started preparing now, please follow us regularly. These questions will give you lot of understanding and confidence in Polity subject. Ok, coming back to question.

First Statement is correct. Article 102.

102. Disqualifications for membership.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

¹[(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament 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.

Second statement is also correct. We will see Article 101 along with section 70 of the RPA, 1951.

Disqualifications of Members

101. Vacation of seats.—(1) No person shall be a member of both Houses of Parliament and provision shall be made by Parliament by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other.

(2) No person shall be a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State ^{2***}, and if a person is chosen a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of ³[a State], then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules⁴ made by the President, that person's seat in Parliament shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislature of the State.

Q76. As per the Constitution, 'Unsound mind' is one the way for the disqualification from membership of which of the following?

1. Member of Legislative Council.
2. Finance Commission
3. Member of Parliament
4. A Judge of the Supreme Court

How many of the above bodies is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. All four

Solution: b

Explanation:

102. Disqualifications for membership.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

¹[(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;]

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

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;]

Finance Commission:

The term 'unsound mind' is mentioned not in Constitution, but Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.

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

(a) if he is of unsound mind;

(b) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

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

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

For SC judge, the criteria is not "unsound mind".

(4) A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported 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 has been presented~~ to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Q77. Nanotechnology provides new agrochemical agents and new delivery mechanisms to improve crop productivity, and it promises to reduce pesticide applications. Nanotechnology can increase agricultural production, and its applications include:

1. nano formulations of agrochemicals for applying pesticides and fertilizers for crop improvement
2. the application of nano sensors in crop protection for the identification of diseases and residues of agrochemicals
3. nanodevices for the genetic engineering of plants
4. plant disease diagnostics
5. animal health, animal breeding, poultry production

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Nanotechnology in agriculture has gained good momentum in the last decade with an abundance of public funding, but the stage of development is good, even though many methods became under the umbrella of agriculture. This might be attributed to a unique nature of farm production, which functions as an open system whereby energy and matter are exchanged freely.

Nanotechnology provides new agrochemical agents and new delivery mechanisms to improve crop productivity, and it promises to reduce pesticide applications. Nanotechnology can increase agricultural production, and its applications include: **(1) nano formulations of agrochemicals for applying pesticides and fertilizers for crop improvement; (2) the application of nano sensors in crop protection for the identification of diseases and residues of agrochemicals; (3) nanodevices for the genetic engineering of plants; (4) plant disease diagnostics; (5) animal health, animal breeding, poultry production; and (6) postharvest management.**

Q78. According to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, currently, which of the following animals **cannot** be hunted by any person except under some provisions provided by law?

1. Ganges river dolphins
2. Tiger
3. Great Indian Bustard

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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


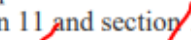
Solution: d

Explanation:

Under WPA, 1972, it is mentioned:

CHAPTER III

HUNTING OF WILD ANIMALS

 **9. Prohibition of hunting.**—No person shall hunt any wild animal specified in Schedules I, II, III and IV except as provided under section 11 and section 12.] 

Now, from above given three examples, it is very much clear, three species do not belong to Schedule 5 (where you can hunt animals, so all are correct).

There are six schedules under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. You should have basic idea of such schedules.

Q79. Consider the following countries.

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

How many of the above countries are land-locked?

- a. Only two
- b. Only three
- c. Only four
- d. All five

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q80. 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.

Q81. Which of the following countries does Tropic of Capricorn doesn't pass?

- a. Australia
- b. New Zealand
- c. Madagascar
- d. Chile

Solution: b

Explanation:

It passes through these countries or overseas territories:

- Chile ✓
- Argentina
- Paraguay
- Brazil
- Namibia
- Botswana
- South Africa
- Mozambique
- Madagascar ✓
- Australia ✓



Q82. Which of the following 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:



Q83. 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:



Q84. A horizontal line to Black Sea (at any point) will never cross:

- a. Adriatic Sea
- b. Aegean Sea
- c. Caspian Sea
- d. Mediterranean Sea

Solution: b

Explanation:





Q85. 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:



Q86. Consider following statements related to geography of India:

1. Except China, all countries with which India shares land border are member of SAARC.
2. India shares land boundary with 6 countries.

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:

SAARC has eight member countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. **Myanmar with which India shares 1643 KM of land boundary is not a member of SAARC.**

India shares the largest land boundary with Bangladesh (4096.7 KM), followed by China (3488 KM) and Pakistan (3323 KM).

India shares its border with seven countries- **Afghanistan and Pakistan** to the North-West, **China, Bhutan and Nepal** to the north, **Myanmar** to the far East and **Bangladesh** to the east.

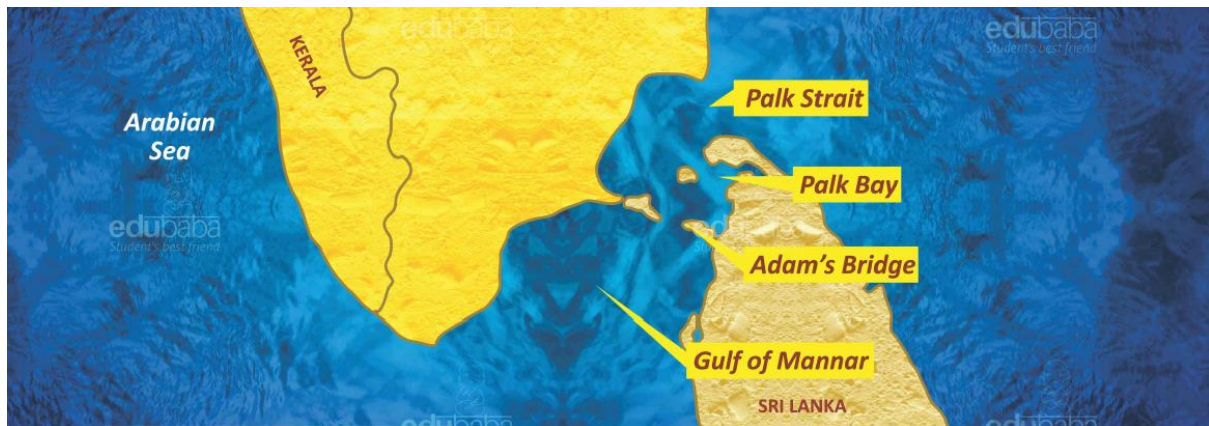


Q87. Identify the correct sequence, when one is travelling from **North to South**?

- Palk Strait-Adam's Bridge-Gulf of Mannar-Palk Bay
- Palk Strait-Palk Bay-Adam's Bridge-Gulf of Mannar
- Gulf of Mannar-Adam's Bridge-Palk bay-Palk Strait
- Adam's Bridge-Palk Strait—Palk Bay-Gulf of Mannar

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q88. A horizontal line drawn across Delhi will cross which of the following states?

1. Punjab
2. Haryana
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Bihar
5. Arunachal Pradesh

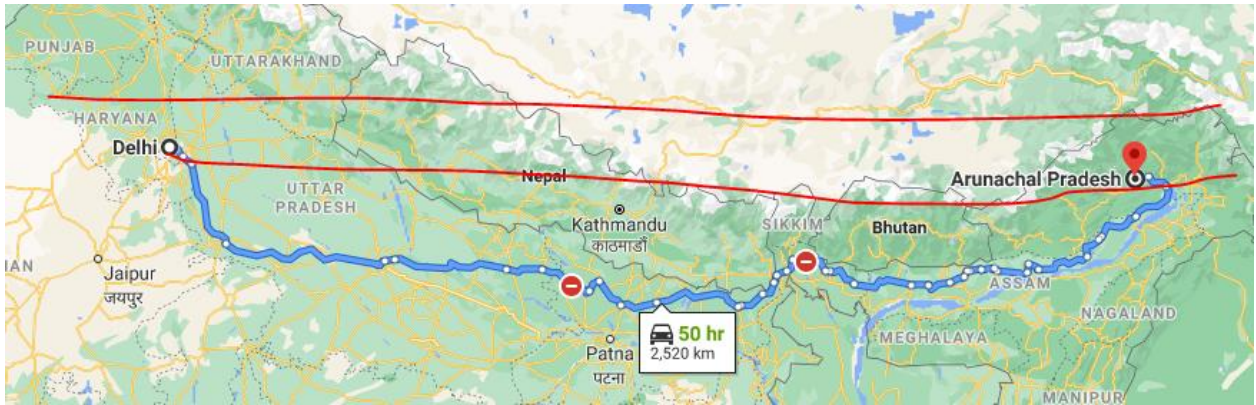
Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:





Q89. Which one of the following pairs of islands is separated from each other by the 'Ten Degree Channel'?

- Andaman and Nicobar
- Nicobar and Sumatra
- Maldives and Lakshadweep
- Sumatra and Java

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal.



Q90. If one need to go **from India to Kazakhstan**, what is the minimum number of country/countries one can cross between two, ***provided no movement restrictions in any country?***

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

India-China-Kazakhstan



Q91. With respect to **notification of Tiger Reserves in India**, consider the following statements.

1. The State Government prepare a Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) including staff development and deployment plan for the proper management of Tiger Reserve.
2. National Tiger Conservation Authority notifies Tiger Reserve after approval from State Government.
3. The State Government on the recommendation of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, notify an area as a tiger reserve.
4. Central Government notifies Tiger Reserve in State after recommendation from National Tiger Conservation Authority.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

News:

Declare MHADEI Wildlife Sanctuary as Tiger Reserve in 3 Months, Bombay HC Orders Goa Govt

Despite Union government's orders, the Goa government has remained opposed to it, citing conflicting interests between forest dwellers and advocates of conservation. Conservation experts allege that the move may restrict the Goa government's aim to open up forest resources for commercial use.

Tiger Reserves are notified by State Governments as per provisions of Section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 on advice of the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

38V. Tiger Conservation Plan.—(1) The State Government shall, on the recommendation of the Tiger Conservation Authority, notify an area as a tiger reserve.

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

(3) The State Government shall prepare a Tiger Conservation Plan including staff development and deployment plan for the proper management of each area referred to in sub-section (1), so as to ensure—

(a) protection of tiger reserve and providing site specific habitat inputs for a viable population of tigers, co-predators and prey animals without distorting the natural prey-predator ecological cycle in the habitat;

Q92. Consider the following statements.

1. Karnataka is the leading producer of silk in India.
2. The Central Silk Board is a Statutory Body functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles.
3. India is the largest producer of silk in the world.
4. Among the four varieties of silk produced in India, Mulberry accounted for more than 70 percent production.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. All four

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

Karnataka is the leading producer of silk in India.

State-Wise Raw Silk Production during the 2018-19 to 2022-23(till September, 2022)

#	State	(in MT)									
		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (till September, 2022)	
		Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt	Target	Achmnt (P)
1	Karnataka	10750	11592	12000	11143	12600	11292	12500	11191	12750	5548
2	Andhra Pradesh	7805	7481	7946	7962	8208	8422	9305	8834	9530	4329
3	Telangana	200	224	295	297	310	309	337	404	362	87
4	Tamil Nadu	2190	2072	2300	2154	2300	1834	2400	2373	2600	1147
5	Kerala	14	16	20	13	17	7	10	9	13	3
6	Maharashtra	415	519	630	428	475	428	560	523	620	248
7	Uttar Pradesh	340	289	365	309	354	316	395	355	430	27
8	Madhya Pradesh	160	100	165	61	80	47	74	33	85	7
9	Chhattisgarh	670	349	562	480	535	300	561	224	562	11
10	West Bengal	2775	2394	2900	2295	2520	872	1630	1632	1776	832
11	Bihar	95	55	86	56	58	64	96	56	105	-
12	Jharkhand	2658	2375	2604	2402	2904	2185	2902	1052	2902	-
13	Odisha	148	131	155	137	160	102	185	108	190	0.1
14	Jammu & Kashmir	190	118	170	117	142	80	150	99	150	-
15	Himachal Pradesh	43	34	50	31	45	20	40	28	40	-
16	Uttarakhand	45	36	42	40	25	25	42	42	46	23
17	Haryana	2	0.7	2	1	1	1	1	0.75	2	-
18	Punjab	5	3	5	3	4.5	1	2	3.5	7	-
19	Assam	4980	5026	5395	5316	5519	5462	5855	5700	6063	3039
20	Ar. Pradesh	65	59	75	64	67	43	59	53	60	30
21	Manipur	435	464	600	504	542	327	530	462	557	156
22	Meghalaya	1110	1187	1220	1192	1245	1213	1367	1234	1372	790
23	Mizoram	105	92	130	104	113	43	59	59	95	39
24	Nagaland	633	620	682	600	649	264	311	315	341	236
25	Sikkim	3	0.4	1	1	2	0.08	5	0.03	2	0.2
26	Tripura	125	230	130	111	125	112	125	113	140	60
Total		35960	35468	38530	35820	39000	33770	39500	34903	40800	16610

Second statement is correct.

A. FUNCTIONING OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Central Silk Board (CSB) is a Statutory Body, established during 1948, by an Act of Parliament (Act No.LXI of 1948). It functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, having head quarter at Bengaluru. The Board comprises 39 members, appointed as per the powers and

Third is incorrect and fourth is correct.

China is the largest producer.

India is the second largest producer of silk in the world. Among the four varieties of silk produced in 2021-22, Mulberry accounted for 73.97% (25,818 MT), Tasar 4.20% (1,466 MT), Eri 21.10% (7,364 MT) and Muga 0.73% (255 MT) of the total raw silk production of 34,903MT.

Q93. Consider the following pairs.

Regions in news	location
1. Torres Strait	Atlantic Ocean
2. Bakhmut	Ukraine

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

In the **small islands of the Torres Strait** in northeastern Australia, sea levels are rising at a rate of up to 8 mm per year.





Q94. With respect to Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT), consider the following statements.

1. Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT) is an initiative ASEAN group.
2. The objective of the Telecommunity is to promote the expansion of telecommunication services and information infrastructure in the region.
3. India is a member of APT.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

APT was founded on the **joint initiatives of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).**

APT is an **intergovernmental organization** established in February 1979 with the **aim of promoting ICT development in the Asia-Pacific region.**

APT has 38 member administrations. India is one of them.

APT Members

No.	Country/Territory ▲	Organization/ Administration	Joining Date
1	Afghanistan (Islamic Emirate of)	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	01 July 1979
2	Australia	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts	01 July 1979
3	Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	01 July 1979
4	Bhutan (Kingdom of)	Government Technology (GovTech) Agency	22 July 1998
5	Brunei Darussalam	Authority for Info-Communications Technology Industry	18 March 1986
6	Cambodia (Kingdom of)	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	05 May 2007
7	China (People's Republic of)	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology	01 July 1979
8	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology Industry	24 March 1994
9	Fiji (Republic of)	Ministry of Communications	29 December 1999
10	India (Republic of) ✓	Ministry of Communications	01 July 1979

As the **only intergovernmental organization** focusing on ICT field in the Asia-Pacific region, *APT provides important platforms for ICT policy and regulatory coordination, and for consolidating regional voices for international fora such as Conferences of International Telecommunication Union (ITU).*

Q95. Consider the following.

1. Cambodia
2. Yellow Sea
3. Thailand

Which of the above forms border with the China?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:



Q96. The Himalayan Range is very rich in species diversity. Which one among the following is the most appropriate reason for this phenomenon?

1. It has a high rainfall that supports luxuriant vegetative growth.
2. It is a confluence of different bio geographical zones.
3. Exotic and invasive species have not been introduced in this region.
4. It has less human interference.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

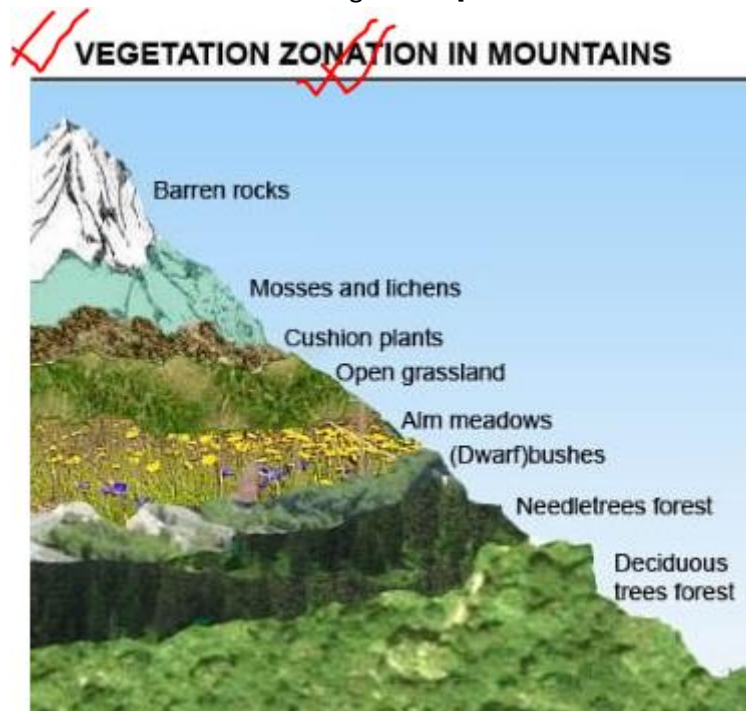
Explanation:

Fourth Statement is incorrect: You have read many news how encroachments are taking place, how diversity is destroyed, **so you can easily eliminate fourth option.**

Third statement is incorrect: If you have bit sense, you can eliminate such statements.

Greater Diversity is due to:

- a. various types of forests found along the Himalayas Ranges [Shivalik, Himachal and Himadri].
- b. Vertical zonation of vegetation [chief characteristic of Himachal and Himadri].



Q97. Consider the following statements.

1. There should not be a gap of more than six months between two sessions of Parliament.
2. A notice of the motion to remove President shall be accepted by Speaker after it is signed by 100 members of Lok Sabha.

Which of the following provisions **are mentioned in the Constitution?**

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Article 85 only requires that **there should not be a gap of more than six months between two sessions of Parliament.** This is part of Constitution.

Central Government Act

Article 85 in The Constitution Of India 1949

85. Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution

- (1) The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament 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 President may from time to time
 - (a) prorogue the Houses or either House;
 - (b) dissolve the House of the People

Parliament enacted **The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968**. There it is mentioned that it should be signed by 100 members of Lok Sabha. Read below. It is not mentioned in the Constitution.

THE JUDGES (INQUIRY) ACT, 1968

ACT No. 51 OF 1968

[5th December, 1968.]

An Act to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith.

What does the Act say:

3. Investigation into misbehaviour or incapacity of Judge by Committee.—(1) If notice is given of a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of a Judge signed,—

(a) in the case of a notice given in the House of the People, by not less than one hundred members of that House;

(b) in the case of a notice given in the Council of States, by not less than fifty members of that Council;

then, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman may, after consulting such persons, if any, as he thinks fit and after considering such materials, if any, as may be available to him, either admit the motion or refuse to admit the same.

Q98. Consider the following statements regarding **Monetary Policy Committee**.

1. It is a statutory body under RBI Act, 1934.
2. It determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years.
3. The decision of the Committee would be binding on the RBI.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act) has been amended by the Finance Act, 2016, to provide for a **statutory** and institutionalized framework for a Monetary Policy Committee, for maintaining price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth. The Monetary Policy Committee would be entrusted with the task of fixing the benchmark policy rate (repo rate) required to contain inflation within the specified target level.

Open and Transparent Monetary Policy Making

Under the amended RBI Act, the monetary policy making is as under:

The MPC is required to meet at least four times in a year.

The quorum for the meeting of the MPC is four members.

Each member of the MPC has one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Governor has a second or casting vote.

Under the Monetary Policy Framework Agreement, the RBI will be responsible for containing inflation targets at 4% (with a standard deviation of 2%) in the medium term (For more details see here). **Under Section 45ZA (1) of the RBI Act, 1934**,

Second statement is incorrect.

the **Central Government determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years in consultation with the RBI. See below:**

45ZA Inflation target.

- (1) The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Bank, determine the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years.
- (2) The Central Government shall, upon such determination, notify the inflation target in the Official Gazette.

Third statement is correct.

- (2) The Monetary Policy Committee shall consist of the following Members, namely: —
 (a) the Governor of the Bank—Chairperson, *ex officio*;
 (b) Deputy Governor of the Bank, in charge of Monetary Policy—Member, *ex officio*;
 (c) one officer of the Bank to be nominated by the Central Board—Member, *ex officio*; and
 (d) three persons to be appointed by the Central Government—Members.
- (3) The Monetary Policy Committee shall determine the Policy Rate required to achieve the inflation target.
- (4) The decision of the Monetary Policy Committee shall be binding on the Bank.

Q99. 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.

Q100. 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

Bharatnatyam Dance

Bharatnatyam 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 Bharatnatyam 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 Bharatnatyam 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.

Q101. With respect to **Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)**, consider the following statements.

1. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted the CORSIA to address CO₂ emissions from international aviation.
2. ICAO adopted a long-term global aspirational goal (LTAG) for international aviation of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.
3. India is a member of ICAO.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None.

Solution: c

Explanation:

Lot of learning.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a **United Nations agency**, established to help countries share their skies to their mutual benefit.

ICAO assists the 193 Contracting States to the Chicago Convention as they cooperate here to adopt standards, practices, and policies for international civilian flight. Industry and civil society groups, in addition to relevant multilateral organizations, contribute importantly to these ICAO outcomes as 'Invited Organizations'.

India is one of the ICAO's founder members. It attended the Chicago Conference in 1944, and has since been a member of the council of the ICAO. Third statement is incorrect.

First statement is correct.

✓ In 2016, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) to address CO₂ emissions from international aviation.

✓ This historic decision marks the first time that a single industry sector has agreed to a global market-based measure in the climate change field. The industry first proposed this approach in 2009 and has supported the ICAO process ever since.

Second is correct:

✓ The 41st ICAO Assembly adopted a long-term global aspirational goal (LTAG) for international aviation of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 in support of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement's temperature goal. This is a historic agreement that reinforces the leadership of ICAO on issues relating to international aviation and climate change. The adopted Resolution A41-21 is available [here](#).



✓ The LTAG does not attribute specific obligations or commitments in the form of emissions reduction goals to individual States. Instead, it recognizes that each State's special circumstances and respective capabilities (e.g., the level of development, maturity of aviation markets, sustainable growth of its international aviation, just transition, and national priorities of air transport development) will inform the ability of each State to contribute to the LTAG within its own national timeframe. Each State will contribute to achieving the goal in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner and in accordance with its national circumstances.

One more thing, here I want to add that, India has not agreed to 2030 deadline of LTAG,

Countries must be allowed to prepare own plans for Sustainable Aviation Fuel: India

India urges support for achieving sustainability in aviation alongside other challenges

May 31, 2023 08:59 pm | Updated June 01, 2023 05:27 pm IST - NEW DELHI

India has pledged net zero by 2070 and reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by less than 45% by 2030 and urged developed countries to provide climate finance of \$1 trillion at the earliest. Airlines such as the Lufthansa Group as well as Air France KLM have set a

Now, if we talk about aviation, and we don't mention Chicago convention, bohot dukh ki baat h (its injustice):

Convention on International Civil Aviation - Doc 7300

Convention on International Civil Aviation (also known as Chicago Convention), was signed on 7 December 1944 by 52 States. Pending ratification of the Convention by 26 States, the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICA) was established. It functioned from 6 June 1945 until 4 April 1947. By 5 March 1947 the 26th ratification was received. ICAO came into being on 4 April 1947. In October of the same year, ICAO became a specialized agency of the United Nations linked to Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Convention on International Civil Aviation set forth the purpose of ICAO: "WHEREAS the future development of international civil aviation can greatly help to create and preserve friendship and understanding among the nations and peoples of the world, yet its abuse can become a threat to the general security; and

I will lay your foundation here and then we will move to advance and miscellaneous Prelims questions in Test Series.

Q102. Consider the following statements regarding Chandrayan Mission.

1. Chandrayaan-3 consists of indigenous Lander and Rover configuration.
2. It was 1st operational flight of LVM3 (launch vehicle) to launch the Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft to Geo Transfer Orbit.
3. Chandrayaan-1, India's first mission to Moon, was launched successfully in 2019.
4. Chandrayaan-2 failed to be successfully inserted into lunar orbit.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. None

Solution: a

Explanation:

Chandrayan 3 has been launched, we all enjoyed the takeoff. *Par agar Chandrayan par question solve no hua toh, aapki mission fail ho jyga.*

Everything is taken from ISRO website, so read well.

First statement is correct:

Chandrayaan-3 consists of an indigenous Lander module (LM), Propulsion module (PM) and a Rover with an objective of developing and demonstrating new technologies required for Inter planetary missions. The Lander will have the capability to soft land at a specified lunar site and deploy the Rover which will carry out in-situ chemical analysis of the lunar surface during the course of its mobility. The Lander and the Rover have scientific payloads to carry out experiments on the lunar surface. The main function of PM is to carry the LM from launch vehicle injection till final lunar 100 km circular polar orbit and separate the LM from PM. Apart from

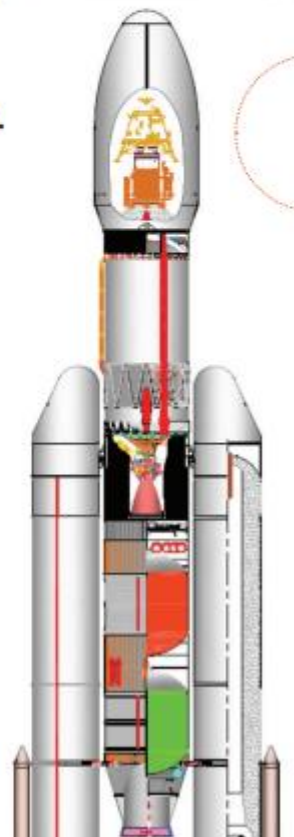
Second is incorrect:

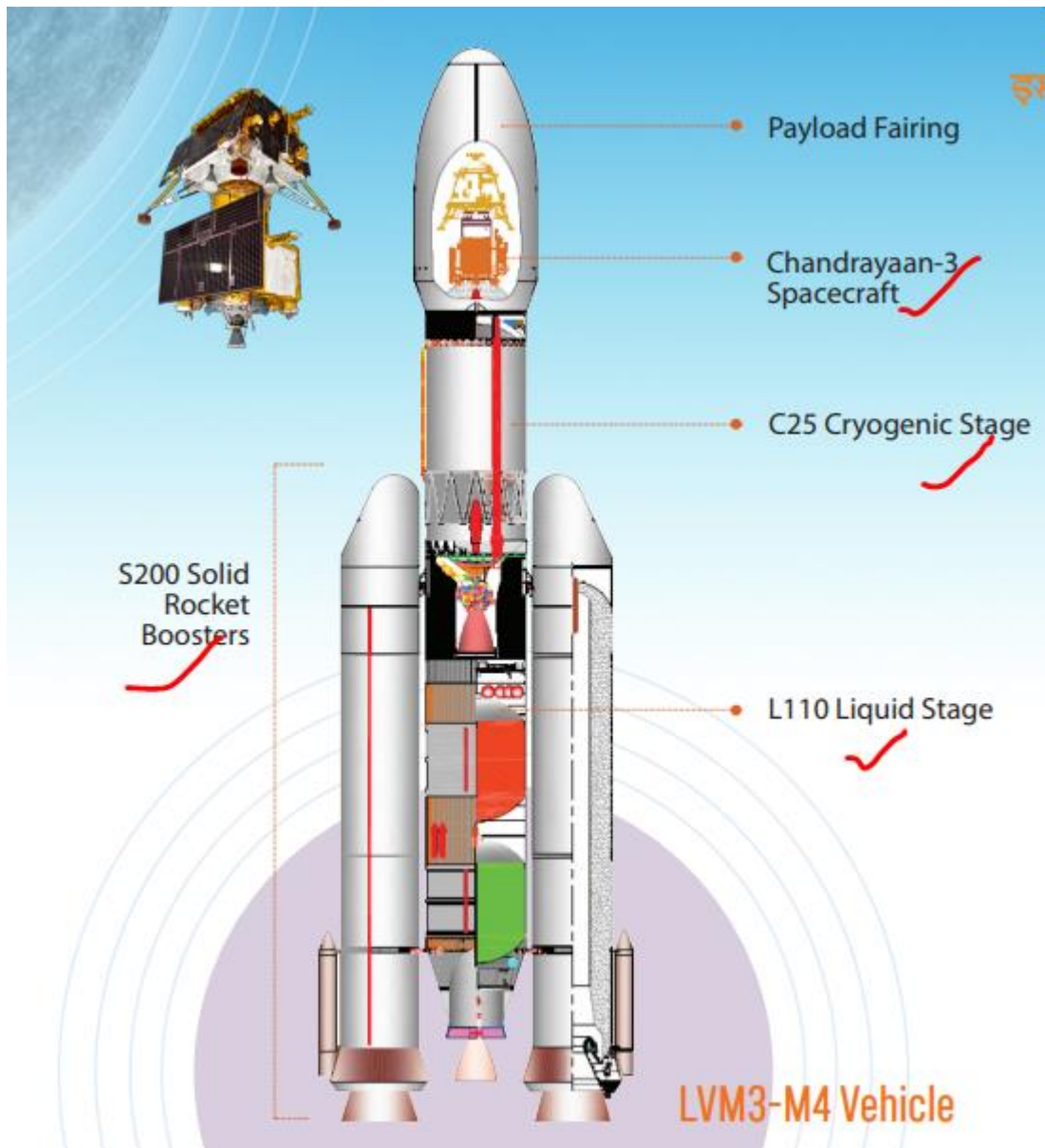
LVM3-M4/ Chandrayaan-3 Mission

LVM3 is the operational heavy lift launch vehicle of ISRO and has a spectacular pedigree of completing 6 consecutive successful missions. This is the 4th operational flight of LVM3, aims to launch the Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft to Geo Transfer Orbit (GTO).

LVM3 has proved its versatility to undertake most complex missions like:

- Injecting multi-satellites
- Mission planning to ensure safe relative distance among separated satellites through re-orientation and velocity addition maneuvers.
- Multi orbit (LEO, MEO, GEO) and execute interplanetary missions.
- India's largest and heaviest launch vehicle ferrying indian and international customer satellites.





Third statement is incorrect.

Chandrayaan-1

Chandrayaan-1, India's first mission to Moon, was launched successfully on October 22, 2008 from SDSC SHAR, Sriharikota. The spacecraft was orbiting around the Moon at a height of 100 km from the lunar surface for chemical, mineralogical and photo-geologic mapping of the Moon. The spacecraft carried 11 scientific instruments built in India, USA, UK, Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria.

After the successful completion of all the major mission objectives, the orbit has been raised to 200 km during May 2009. The satellite made more than 3400 orbits around the moon and the mission was concluded when the communication with the spacecraft was lost on August 29, 2009.

Fourth statement is incorrect:

After the injection of Chandrayaan-2, a series of maneuvers were carried out to raise its orbit and on August 14, 2019, following Trans Lunar Insertion (TLI) maneuver, the spacecraft escaped from orbiting the earth and followed a path that took it to the vicinity of the Moon. On August 20, 2019, Chandrayaan-2 was successfully inserted into lunar orbit. While orbiting the moon in a 100 km lunar polar orbit, on September 02, 2019, Vikram Lander was separated from the Orbiter in preparation for landing. Subsequently, two de-orbit maneuvers were performed on Vikram Lander so as to change its orbit and begin circling the moon in a 100 km x 35 km orbit. Vikram Lander descent was as planned and normal performance was observed upto an altitude of 2.1 km. Subsequently communication from lander to the ground stations was lost.

Q103. 'Daksh, Utkarsh, Uttam, Akanshi' are the grades on the basis of performance, associated with which of the following?

- School Education Quality Index
- Performance Grading Index
- Educational Development Index
- All India survey on higher education

Solution: b

Explanation:

✓ Performance Grading Index (PGI) has made remarkable progress since its inception in 2017. PGI helped States/UTs to identify specific interventions required to make transformational changes in school education. In the last 4 years, States/UTs reached saturation level in many indicators of PGI, and few indicators became redundant due to rapid changes adopted during COVID-19 period. Teachers'

✓ In the existing PGI of 70 indicators many of the indicators were filled by States/UTs often putting up additional burden on States/UTs and one of the factors affecting the timely release of report. Therefore, a need was felt to make PGI more dynamic, up to date, and reflect the true performance of the States/UTs, indicators of PGI have undergone transformational changes in 2021-22 and renamed as PGI-2.0.

2.1. The PGI 2.0 is constructed based on 73 indicators from 2 Categories containing 6 Domains. The PGI 2.0 is completely aligned with Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE +), National Achievement Survey (NAS), PM POSHAN portal, PRABAND portal and Vidyanjali Portal data which now enables automatically to fill values of 69 indicators directly from UDISE+/NAS report. Out of these 69 indicators the States/UTs can now focus on verification of values and fill the data in respect of only 4 indicators as against 70 indicators in the previous PGI. For PGI 2.0 report 2021-22, UDISE+ 2021-22 data and NAS 2021 data have been used.

3.2. The PGI structure comprises of total weightage of 1000 points across 73 indicators, which are grouped under 2 Categories viz., Outcomes and Governance & Management. These categories are further divided into 6 domains, viz., Learning Outcomes (LO), Access (A), Infrastructure & Facilities (IF), Equity (E), Governance Processes (GP) and Teacher Education & Training (TET). Following the same approach of PGI: D, scores obtained by States/UTs in PGI 2.0 have been classified into grades.

3.3. The summary of category, domain and Indicators used in PGI 2.0 is as under:

Categories	Domain	Indicators	Total Weight
1. Outcomes	Learning Outcomes and Quality (LO)	12	240
	Access (A)	7	80
	Infrastructure & Facilities (IF)	15	190
	Equity (E)	16	260
2. Governance Management (GM)	Governance Processes (GP)	15	130
	Teacher Education & Training (TE&T)	8	100
Total		73	1000

In PGI 2.0, the nomenclature for PGI scores is classified into various grades:

Scores (% of total points)	Score range	Grade
91% to 100%	941-1000	Daksh
81% to 90%	881-940	Utkarsh
71% to 80%	821-880	Atti-Uttam
61% to 70%	761-820	Uttam
51% to 60%	701-760	Prachesta -1
41% to 50%	641-700	Prachesta -2
31% to 40%	581-640	Prachesta -3
21% to 30%	521-580	Akanshi-1
11% to 20%	461-520	Akanshi-2
Up to 10%	401-460	Akanshi-3

Q104. With respect to **Child Welfare Committee** in India, consider the following statements.

1. A Child Welfare Committee is an autonomous institution in India formed under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, or POCSO Act.
2. As per the demand by states, Central Government shall constitute SWC in every district.
3. The District Magistrate shall conduct a quarterly review of the Committee.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: a

Explanation:

First and second statements are incorrect. Third is correct:

A Child Welfare Committee is an autonomous institution in India formed under the **Juvenile Justice Act, 2015**:

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

No. 2 OF 2016

[31st December, 2015.]

~~An~~ Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided, and institutions and bodies established, hereinunder and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Child Welfare Committee.

~~27~~ (1) The State Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette constitute for every district, one or more Child Welfare Committees for exercising the powers and to discharge the duties conferred on such Committees in relation to children in need of care and protection under this Act and ensure that induction training and sensitisation of all members of the committee is provided within two months from the date of notification.

(2) The Committee shall consist of a Chairperson, and four other members as the State Government may think fit to appoint, of whom atleast one shall be a woman and another, an expert on the matters concerning children.

(3) The District Child Protection Unit shall provide a Secretary and other staff that may be required for secretarial support to the Committee for its effective functioning.

(4) No person shall be appointed as a member of the Committee unless such person has been actively involved in health, education or welfare activities pertaining to children for atleast seven years or is a practicing professional with a degree in child psychology or psychiatry or law or social work or sociology or human development.

(5) No person shall be appointed as a member unless he possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed.

(6) No person shall be appointed for a period of more than three years as a member of the Committee.

(7) The appointment of any member of the Committee shall be terminated by the State Government after making an inquiry, if—

- (i) he has been found guilty of misuse of power vested on him under this Act;
- (ii) he has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude and such conviction has not been reversed or he has not been granted full pardon in respect of such offence;
- (iii) he fails to attend the proceedings of the Committee consecutively for three months without any valid reason or he fails to attend less than three-fourths of the sittings in a year.

(8) The District Magistrate shall conduct a quarterly review of the functioning of the Committee.

Q105. With respect to the regulation of the State Emblem of India, consider the following statements.

1. No person shall use the emblem for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession.
2. As per the Act, Parliament is only empowered to regulate the use of emblem.
3. On 26.01.1950, the State Emblem was adopted as a symbol and seal of the newly formed Republic 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: c

Explanation:

About Emblem.

First and third are correct statements.

On 26.01.1950, the **State Emblem was adopted as a symbol** and seal of the newly formed Republic of India. The statute came into existence in 2005. It describes the State Emblem of India as an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka which is preserved in the Sarnath Museum.

4. Prohibition of use of emblem for wrongful gain.—No person shall use the emblem for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, except in such cases and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

5. Prohibition of registration of certain companies, etc.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no competent authority shall,—

- (a) register a trade mark or design which bears the emblem, or
- (b) grant patent in respect of an invention which bears a title containing the emblem.

Second statement is incorrect:

✓ **6. General powers of Central Government to regulate use of emblem.**—(1) The Central Government may make such provision by rules as appears to it to be necessary, to regulate the use of the emblem in official seal that is used in offices of the Central Government and the State Governments and their organisations including diplomatic missions abroad, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall have powers—

✓ (a) to notify the use of emblem on stationery, the method of printing or embossing it on demi-official stationery by the constitutional authorities, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, officers of the Central Government and the State Governments;

✓ (b) to specify the design of the official seal consisting of the emblem;

✓ (c) to restrict the display of emblem on vehicles of constitutional authorities, foreign dignitaries, Ministers of the Central Government and the State Governments;

✓ (d) to provide for guidelines for display of emblem on public buildings in India, the diplomatic missions and on the buildings occupied by India's consulates abroad;

✓ (e) to specify conditions for the use of emblem for various other purposes including the use for educational purposes and the armed forces personnel;

✓ (f) to do all such things (including the specification of design of the emblem and its use in the manner whatsoever) as the Central Government considers necessary or expedient for the exercise of the foregoing powers.

Q106. Which of the following places form border **only with China, but not India**?

1. Bangladesh
2. Myanmar
3. Thailand
4. Cambodia

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. None

Solution: d

Explanation:

Thoda put stress on brain and try to recall map. If you will just see solution, nothing you can do in life. From today make it a habit to recall map, if you get map question.

Bangladesh forms border only with India.

Myanmar forms border with India and China both.

Thailand and Cambodia forms border neither with China, nor with India.



Q107. In most of the accounts, Ashoka has been referred to as 'Devanampiya Piyadassi'. In which place does the name 'Ashok' find its mention?

- Maski edicts, Karnataka
- Ujjain edicts, Madhya Pradesh
- Palkigundu edicts, Andhra Pradesh
- Nittur edicts, Karnataka

Solution: a

Explanations:

The name 'Ashok' was discovered for the first time on a minor rock edict. In 1915, **Maski in Karnataka, the name Ashoka was mentioned along with his title – Ashoka Devanampiya Piyadassi.** (Devanampiya – dear to Gods; Piyadassi – Good looking).

Otherwise in all other edicts only the title – 'Devanampiya Piyadassi' is mentioned.

Q108. Which of the following are proposed **Solar geoengineering** methods?

- increase the albedo of relatively dark stratocumulus clouds
- stratospheric aerosol injection
- using sea salt to stimulate cloud formation over the ocean

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Solar geoengineering—also referred to as solar radiation management—describes a set of proposed approaches to reflect sunlight to rapidly cool the Earth.

Within solar geoengineering, researchers are considering two main approaches. The first—stratospheric aerosol injection, or SAI—would involve injecting tiny reflecting particles, known as aerosols, into the upper atmosphere to cool the planet. The second—marine cloud brightening, or MCB—would use sea salt to stimulate cloud formation over the ocean, which would also help reflect sunlight in the region.

Another proposed solar geoengineering method would aim to **increase the albedo of relatively dark stratocumulus clouds**. Because clouds composed of a greater number of smaller water droplets are brighter, they could be brightened by introducing more cloud condensation nuclei into the lower atmosphere.

Q109. Which of the following are most possible actions can be taken by the Government to reduce the deficit budget in India?

1. Remove all welfare schemes
2. Rationalizing subsidies
3. Increase tax rate
4. Reducing import duty

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

If you read question properly, there is a word: “**possible actions**”.

Remove all welfare schemes in India is not possible. India has lot of population under poverty. To remove all schemes is not an inclusive growth. So, we can eliminate it.

Rationalizing subsidies will work. This is correct.

Increasing Tax rate is also a possible action. As we have seen increment in tax slabs in past few years. This is correct.

Fourth is incorrect. It won't increase income of government.

Concept: to reduce deficit, we've to increase income and reduce Expenditure.

Q110. Consider the following statements regarding **Bar Council of India**.

1. It is a statutory Body.
2. Attorney General is the ex-officio member of Council.

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 Bar Council of India was established by Parliament under the Advocates Act, 1961. Therefore, it is a statutory body.

Attorney General is ex-officio member.

4. Bar Council of India.—(1) There shall be a Bar Council for the territories to which this Act extends to be known as the Bar Council of India which shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Attorney-General of India, *ex officio*;

(b) the Solicitor-General of India, *ex officio*;

³*

*

*

*

*

(c) one member elected by each State Bar Council from amongst its members.

⁴[(1A) No person shall be eligible for being elected as a member of the Bar Council of India unless he possesses the qualifications specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 3.]

⁵[(2) There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council of India elected by the Council in such manner as may be prescribed.]

Q111. 'Palmyra leaf bags' were recently seen as a substitute to plastic bags for establishment of mangrove nurseries.

What are the advantages of **Palmyra leaf bags over plastic bags**?

1. They drained water quickly when tidal waters receded, whereas water remained in plastic bags even after the tides had receded.
2. Palmyra bags have great durability as they could hold the mud and roots of mangrove seedlings.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Recently a paper was published in June 2023, about the advantages of Palmyra leaf bags.

Experiment on use of eco-friendly Palmyra nursery bag for mangrove restoration in Palk Bay, India

Akhil Thampi, Balaji Vedharajan, Sumantha Narayana ✉, Murugesan Govindarajan, Rajendran Magalingam

First published: 02 June 2023 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/rec.13957>



Planting mangrove seedlings in palmyra nursery bags. Photo by M T Saju.

- An experiment in Tamil Nadu notes the success of nursery bags made of palmyra over those made of plastic, for the nurturing and transplantation of mangrove seedlings during ecological restoration activities.
- Mangrove seedlings showed good growth like they did in plastic bags and higher durability against water inundation. They were also able to spread roots better in palmyra bags.
- Traditional crafts involving palmyra leaves constitute an important source of livelihood for locals in the district of Thanjavur.

Q112. With respect to **Rural WASH Partners' Forum**, consider the following statements.

1. It is a platform to support States/ UTs in for their flagship programme, such as Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission–Grameen.
2. The key objective of RWPF is to drive innovation in WASH sector through technology, financing, and capacity building of those associated with the programme.
3. Rural WASH Partners' Forum is created under Ministry of Urban Affairs.

How many of the above statements is/re correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

News:

Ministry Of Jal Shakti To Celebrate 1st Anniversary Of Rural WASH Partners' Forum

Posted On: 20 JUL 2023 1:43PM by PIB Delhi

Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) is a platform **created by the Government of India, under Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation**, to support States/ UTs in for their flagship programme, 'Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)' and 'Swachh Bharat Mission–Grameen (SBM-G)'.

The Forum consists of **government institutes, bilateral and donor agencies, development, and sector partners.**

The key objective of RWPF is to drive innovation in WASH sector through technology, developing knowledge products, information sharing, financing, and building the capacity building of those associated with the programme. The platform will support in easy exchange of ideas and enhance communication with the public through national and state government to address important challenges encountered on ground.

The work within the RWPF has been categorized into 12 themes as below:

- Water Quality Management
- Capacity Building
- Source Sustainability
- Faecal Sludge Management
- Skilling
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Plastic Waste Management
- Grey Water Management
- Operation & Maintenance (O&M), WASH in institutions & Gender
- IoT & Cloud based computing
- Innovation and R&D including use of Technologies, and
- Information, Education & Communication

Q113. With respect to **14th Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)**, consider the following statements.

1. CEM was established at COP 26, UNFCCC meeting.
2. This forum encourages partnerships and collaboration between the private sector, public sector, non-governmental organizations.
3. India is a member of CEM.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

News:

14th Clean Energy Ministerial and 8th Mission Innovation Meeting begin in Goa on the sidelines of the 4th Energy Transitions Working Group (ETWG)

Posted On: 20 JUL 2023 10:24AM by PIB Mumbai

The **Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)** was established in 2009 as a high-level global forum to promote policies and programmes that advance clean energy technology, to share lessons learned and best practices, and to encourage the transition to a global clean energy economy.

This forum encourages partnerships and collaboration between the private sector, public sector, non-governmental organizations.

The Framework for the Clean Energy Ministerial, **reaffirmed at the twelfth Clean Energy Ministerial in 2021**, defines the CEM governance structure and outlines the mission statement, objectives, membership, and guiding principles.

Members



India hosted the 4th Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM-4) in 2013.

Q114. Consider the following pairs.

Recent events	Took place in
1. 10 million Gambusia fish into the state's water bodies to combat mosquito-borne diseases like malaria and dengue.	Andhra Pradesh
2. A recent study of the lake in the Kaas Plateau has indicated a major shift in the Indian Summer Monsoons towards dry and stressed conditions with low rainfall during the Early-Mid-Holocene.	Maharashtra

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Andhra Pradesh government has released approximately 10 million Gambusia fish into the state's water bodies to combat mosquito-borne diseases like malaria and dengue. The fish, also known as mosquitofish, is widely used as a biological agent for controlling mosquito larvae.

However, the release of these invasive alien fish species has raised concerns about the potential harm that will be sustained by native species that abound in the state's freshwater bodies.

Second:

A new study of the sediments from a seasonal lake in the Kaas Plateau nestled in Maharashtra's Western Ghats about 140 km from Pune, indicates it had freshwater accumulation almost for 8000 years before the present (BP) and probably dried up sometimes less than 2000 years ago.

The study of the lake in the Satara district of Maharashtra has indicated a major shift in the Indian Summer Monsoons towards dry and stressed conditions with low rainfall during the Early-Mid-Holocene, around 8664 years BP. Sediment

Q115. In the context of Parole (release of prisoner) in India, consider the following statements.

1. As per the Act, only Central Government (Home Ministry) can make rules regarding the release of prisoners on parole.
2. When a prisoner is on parole his period of release does not count towards the total period of the sentence.

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:

'Prisons' is a State subject under the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

The management and administration of prisons fall exclusively in the domain of state governments and are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894, and the Prison Manuals of the respective state governments.

The Prisons Act further says that **only states can make rules regarding the release of prisoners on furlough, parole and remission, as part of the correctional process in jail reforms.** However, the Centre too can put out non-binding guidelines.

Second statement is correct:

Also, as laid down by the Supreme Court in the State of Haryana vs Mohinder Singh (2000), **"when a prisoner is on parole his period of release does not count towards the total period of the sentence,**

while when he is on furlough, he is eligible to have the period of release counted towards the total period of his sentence undergone by him”.

Section 432 of Cr.P.C deals with Power to Suspend or Remit Sentences. However, Supreme Court, in Sunil Fulchand Shah v. Union of India, reported in AIR 2000 SC 1023, has categorically observed that **"parole does not amount to suspension of sentence"**.

There is no uniform legislation to deal with furlough or parole. Different states have their own acts governing the two forms of release.

Q116. Arrange the following from west to east.

1. Sea of Azov
2. Black Sea
3. Caspian Sea

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q117. Which of the following are tributaries of Godavari River?

1. Bhima
2. Malaprabha
3. Tungabhadra
4. Musi

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 only
- b. 4 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. None.

Solution: d

Explanation:

All are tributaries of Krishna River.

Basin features	
Tributaries	
• left	Bhima, Dindi, Peddavagu, Musi, Paleru, Munneru
• right	Kudali (Niranjna) Venna, Koyna, Panchganga, Dudhaganga, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Tungabhadra

Q118. 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)."

Q119. Consider the following statements.

1. The creation up of a Legislative Council is not exclusively in the hands of the state government.
2. Like Rajya Sabha, Legislative Council cannot be abolished.
3. Creation of Legislative Council needs an amendment to Constitution under Article 368.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

First statement is correct:

The setting up of a second chamber is not exclusively in the hands of the state government.

169. Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

Second statement is incorrect: You can clear see in above mentioned Article, we can abolish Legislative Council.

Third statement is incorrect:

169. Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

(2) Any law referred to in clause (1) shall contain such provisions for the amendment of this Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as Parliament may deem necessary.

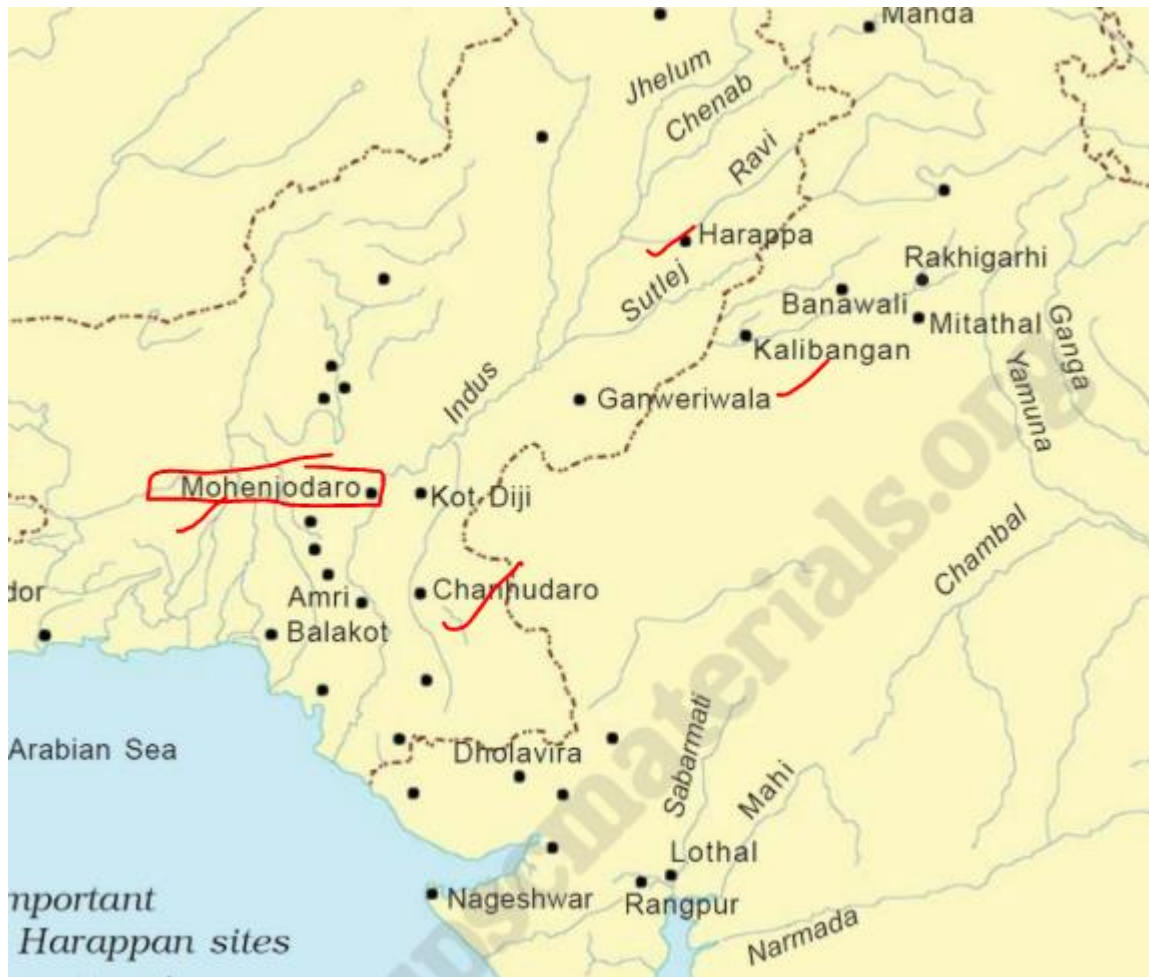
(3) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

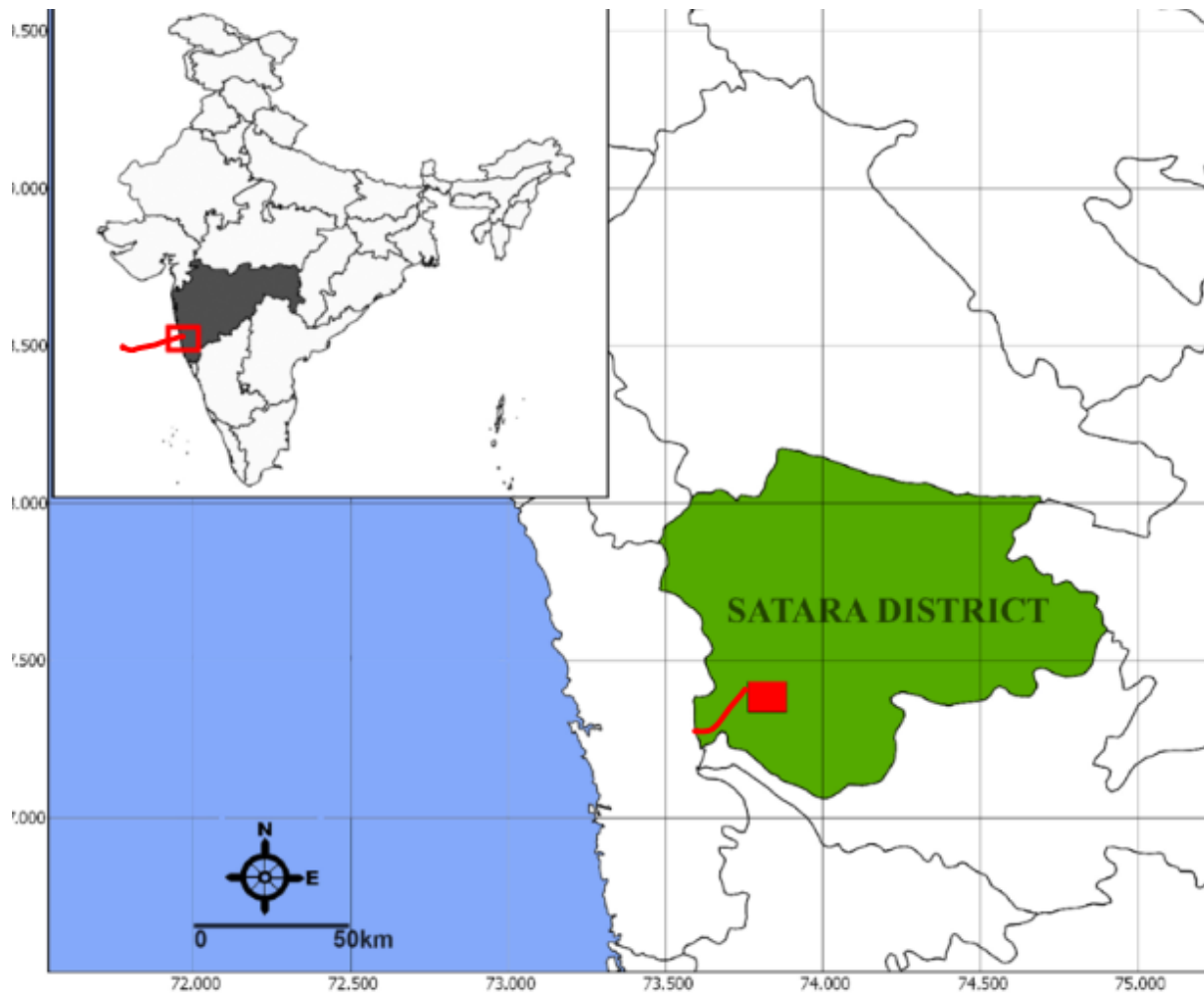
Q120. The western most Harappan site amongst the following is:

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

Solution: c

Explanation:





Following Kaas plateau (red square), the type locality of

Q121. Which of the following indicators India adopted as a part of National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is *not* a part of Global MPI?

1. Groundwater
2. Bank Account
3. Maternal Health
4. Electricity
5. School Attendance

Select the correct code.

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

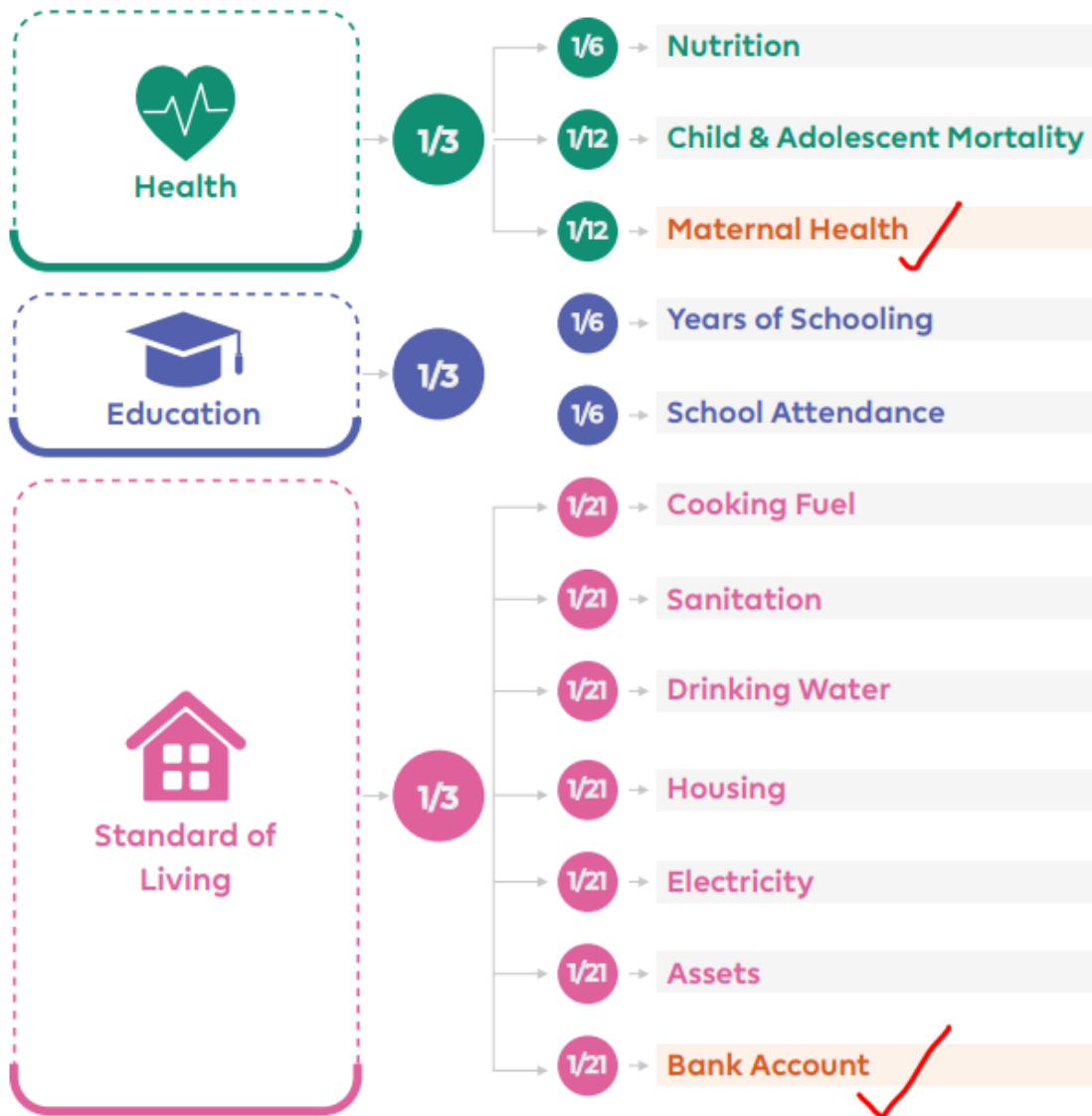
Solution: c

Explanation:

Just you can expect as it is question in UPSC.

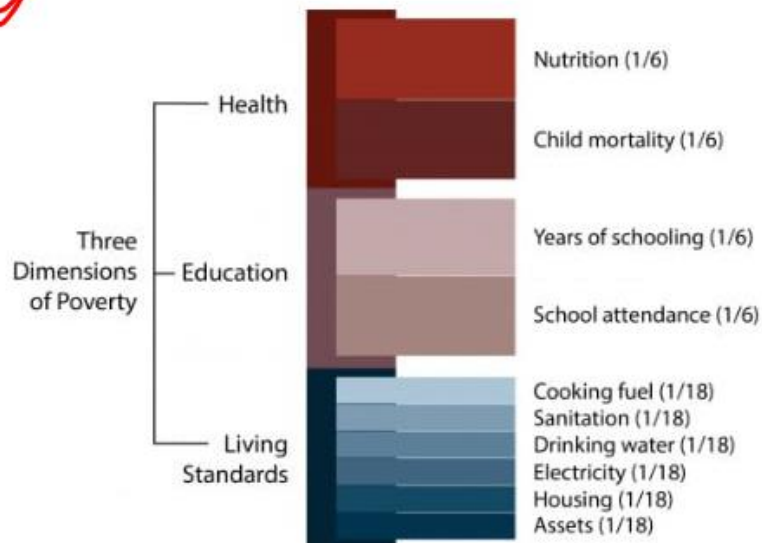
The national MPI model retains the ten indicators of the global MPI model, staying closely aligned to the global methodology. It also adds two indicators, viz., **Maternal Health** and **Bank Accounts** in line with national priorities.

Indicators and their weights



What are the GLOBAL MPI indicators?

What does the global MPI measure?



Note: jb aap cheezon ko dekhte ho tb aap use jyada samay tk yaad rakhte ho (when you see something, you remember that for long). That's the reason I put extra efforts to give you images to all explanations. 100 percent focus toh rehta ni aapka, atleast image yaad reh jaaye exam me!!!

Q122. Consider the following statements regarding **Mission Innovation (MI)**.

1. Mission Innovation is a global initiative to accelerate Clean Energy revolution and progress towards the Paris Agreement goals.
2. India is a member of Mission Innovation.
3. Mission Innovation (MI) was announced at COP21, UNFCCC, 2015.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

News:

Union Minister for Power and NRE Shri R K Singh Chairs 14th Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) and 8th Mission Innovation (MI) Meeting

Mission Innovation (MI) was announced at COP21 on November 30, 2015, as world leaders came together in Paris to commit to ambitious efforts to combat climate change.

WHAT IS MISSION INNOVATION 2.0

Mission Innovation 2.0, launched on 2 June 2021, is catalysing a decade of action and investment in research, development and demonstration to make clean energy affordable, attractive and accessible for all.

This will accelerate progress towards the Paris Agreement goals and pathways to net zero.

OUR MEMBERS

Mission Innovation (MI) is a global initiative of 23 countries and the European Commission (on behalf of the European Union).



Q123. Which desert is famous for its large sand dunes known as “singing dunes”?

- a. Sahara Desert
- b. Gobi Desert
- c. Arabian Desert
- d. Namib Desert

Solution: d

Explanation:

Namib desert’s singing sand is also called whistling sand, barking sand or singing dune, The sound emission is caused by wind passing over dunes or by walking on the sand.



Q124. Consider the following pairs.

Recent awards/schemes	for
1. Bhoomi Samman" 2023	It was awarded to protect the mangroves in coastal regions of Eastern Ghats.
2. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)'s Advance Authorization Scheme	It aims to enable duty-free import of inputs for export purposes, ultimately boosting India's exports.

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

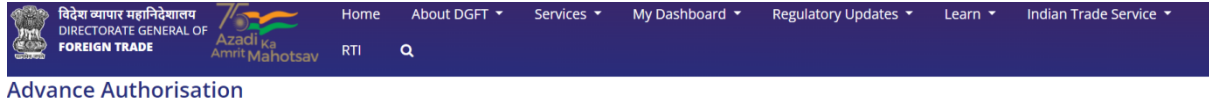
Boomi Samman 2023 aims to acknowledge the outstanding performance of individuals and teams in the implementation of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP).

PRESIDENT OF INDIA PRESENTS BHOOMI SAMMAN 2023

Posted On: 18 JUL 2023 2:19PM by PIB Delhi

The President of India, Smt Droupadi Murmu presented the "Bhoomi Samman" 2023 at a function organised by the Union Ministry of Rural Development in New Delhi today (July 18, 2023). The awards were received by State Secretaries and District Collectors along with their teams who have excelled in achieving saturation of the core components of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP).

Second is correct.



What is Advance Authorisation Scheme

Advance Authorisation Scheme allows duty free import of inputs, which are physically incorporated in an export product. In addition to any inputs, packaging material, fuel, oil, catalyst which is consumed / utilized in the process of production of export product, is also be allowed.

Q125. As per the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, diversion of forest land for any non-forest purpose require approval of:

- Central Government
- Gram Sabhas
- State Government
- A or c

Solution: a

Explanation:

THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980

ACT No. 69 OF 1980

[27th December, 1980.]

An Act to provide for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(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 25th day of October, 1980.

2. Restriction on the dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing—

(i) that any reserved forest (within the meaning of the expression "reserved forest" in any law for the time being in force in that State) or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved;

(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose.

Q126. Consider the following.

- A bill introduced to alter the boundaries of the state.
- Introduction of Money Bills

3. A bill introduced by States to impose restrictions on the goods imported from other states

Which of the above Bills **need prior sanctions/recommendations of the President** before introduction into Parliament?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

All given Bills need prior sanctions/recommendations of the President.

First option is correct.

3. Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.—Parliament may by law—

- (a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
- (b) increase the area of any State;
- (c) diminish the area of any State;
- (d) alter the boundaries of any State;
- (e) alter the name of any State;

⁴[Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States⁵, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired.]

Third option is correct.

304.Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States.—Notwithstanding anything in article 301 or article 303, the Legislature of a State may by law—

- (a) impose on goods imported from other States ¹[or the Union territories] any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject, so, however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced; and
- (b) impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest:

Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause (b) shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President.

Second option is correct. Article 110 mentioned below is Money Bill.

117. Special provisions as to financial Bills.—(1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States:

Q127. The Vice President of India can be removed by a resolution passed in Rajya Sabha by an absolute majority. According to constitution on what grounds can he be removed.

- a. Violation of Constitution
- b. Discharged insolvent and misbehavior
- c. If he loses majority in Rajya Sabha
- d. None of the above

Solution: d

Explanations:

Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

67. Term of office of Vice-President.—The Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years

Provided that—

- (a) a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;
- (b) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;
- (c) a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President.

He can also be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (i.e., a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given.

Q128. 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 Gajsurasamaharamurti, engaged in a vigorous dance of fierce ecstasy after having killed the elephant-demon, who has given so much trouble to the rishis	Tamil Nadu

and his devotees	
------------------	--

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 Gajisura 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/mediievalschoolofsculp.php>

Q129. With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:

- 1. Treasury bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest.
- 2. 'Commercial Paper' is a long-term unsecured promissory note.
- 3. 'Certificate of Deposit' is a long-term instrument issued by the Reserve Bank of India to a corporation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Both are short term instruments.

Short-term debt funds belong to the category of funds defined by Sebi as short duration funds that hold debt and money market securities with a duration of one to three years .

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 day. Treasury bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest.**

T-Bills have a face value but have no coupon (no interest payment). T-Bills are instead issued at a discount to the face value (say @ Rs.95) and redeemed at par (Rs.100). The difference of Rs. 5 (100 - 95) represents the return to the investor obtained at the end of the maturity period.

Certificate of Deposit (CD)

Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument and issued in dematerialized form or as a Usance Promissory Note against funds deposited at a bank or other eligible financial institution for a specified time period.

Maturity

The maturity period of CDs issued by banks **should not be less than 7 days** and not more than one year, from the date of issue.

The FIs can issue CDs for a period not less than 1 year and **not exceeding 3 years** from the date of issue.

Commercial Paper (CP)

Commercial Paper is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note. CP can be issued for **maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to one year** from the date of issue.

Q130. Dasa saints, **Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa** propagated bhakti movement in:

- a. Karnataka
- b. Odisha
- c. Gujarat
- d. Uttar Pradesh

Solution: a

Explanation:

See below:

In Karnataka, the Dasa saints propagated the bhakti movement. They could reject the social and caste distinctions and included all sections of people in their movement. The earliest Dasa bhakti poets were Sripadaraja, Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa. Kanakadasa was of low birth and considered bhakti as the supreme. The greatest gift of the Karnatakai bhakti movement was the development of the Carnatic classical music. Puranadaradasa is considered as the father of it. The Dasa saints expressed their love

Q131. Consider the following statements regarding **Eucalyptus plantation** in India.

1. The water use of a Eucalyptus plantation is much higher than paddy and cotton.

2. Eucalyptus plantations do not absorb ground water and have no adverse impact on the water table.
3. Eucalyptus is major source of paper and pulp industry.

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:

The water use of a Eucalyptus plantation has been found to be 785 litres/kg of total biomass, which is one of the lowest if compared with tree species such as Acacia (1,323 litres/kg), Dalbergia (1,484 litres/kg) and **agricultural crops such as paddy rice (2,000 litres/kg) and cotton (3,200 litres/kg)**.

Other benefits:

- (a) eucalyptus does not compete for ground water and other nutrients with crops in its vicinity;
- (b) eucalyptus does not need plenty of water and does not drain away subsoil water;
- (c) eucalyptus does not cause degradation of land and does not hamper soil fertility.

It is, therefore, critical that eucalyptus plantations are raised, given its significant impact on wood availability, livelihood generation and carbon sequestration that addresses the challenges of global warming and climate change.

Third statement is correct.

Over the last two decades, to meet the growing wood requirement, state Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) and the pulp & paper industry joined hands with farmers, leading to the creation of a sustained wood resource base of more than 3 million hectares of plantations, under agro/farm forestry. *About 70 per cent of these plantations are of eucalyptus.*

Q132. With reference to the Private member's bill, consider the following statements:

1. It can only be introduced in the House by members other than members of ruling government.
2. Private Member Bills can be a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
3. No Private Member Bill has been passed till date by Parliament.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: a

Explanation:

A Member of Parliament (MP) who is not a Minister in the Union Cabinet is called a Private Member. Bills introduced by such members are called Private Member's Bills. **So, private member bill can be from ruling party also. First statement is incorrect.**

The scope of a Private Member Bill (PMB) is same as that of a Government Bill. **These bills can deal with any issue and can also be a Constitutional Amendment Bill. Second statement is correct.**

A PMB can be introduced in either the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

14 private member bills out of thousands became laws since 1952. Therefore, statement 3 is wrong. See below:

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT			
Title	MP's Name	House	Date of Assent
1 The Muslim Wakfs Bill, 1952	Syed Mohammed Ahmed Kasmi	Lok Sabha	21.05.1954
2 The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1955	S C Samanta	Lok Sabha	06.04.1956
3 The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956	Feroze Gandhi	Lok Sabha	26.05.1956
4 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1953	Raghunath Singh	Lok Sabha	01.09.1956
5 The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Bill, 1954	Kamledu Mati Shah	Lok Sabha	30.12.1956
6 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1957	Subhadra Joshi	Lok Sabha	26.12.1960
7 The Salary and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964	Raghunath Singh	Lok Sabha	29.09.1964
8 The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963	Diwan Chand Sharma	Lok Sabha	20.12.1964
9 The Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Bill, 1968	Anand Narian Mullah	Lok Sabha	09.08.1970
10 The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Bill, 1954	Dr Raghbir Singh	Rajya Sabha	15.12.1956
11 The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1956	Dr Seeta Parmanand	Rajya Sabha	20.12.1956
12 The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1960	Kailash Bihari Lall	Rajya Sabha	09.04.1960
13 The Marine Insurance Bill, 1959	MP Bhargava	Rajya Sabha	18.04.1963
14 The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1963	Diwan Chaman Lall	Rajya Sabha	07.09.1969

Q133. 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.

How many of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

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.

Q134. Consider the following statements regarding **Central Water Commission**.

- 1. Central Water Commission was established in 1945 by the Government on the advice of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

2. It responsible for strengthening international cooperation on matters relating to trans-boundary rivers.
3. It is headed by Union Minister.

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:

Central Water Commission (erstwhile Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission) was established in 1945 by the Government on the advice of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Member (Labour) in Viceroy's Executive Council . Since then, CWC has evolved as a premier technical organization in the country in the field of Water Resources and is functioning as an attached office of the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, **Ministry of Jal Shakti**.

ORGANIZATION SET UP

CWC, with its headquarters at New Delhi, is headed by a **Chairman**, an **Ex-officio Secretary** to the Government of India. It has three technical wings, namely:

- **Designs and Research Wing**
- **Water Planning and Projects Wing**
- **River Management Wing**

The CWC is responsible for **strengthening international cooperation on matters relating to trans-boundary rivers** by way of assistance in water resource development projects, hydrological observation and flood forecasting and operation of bilateral treaties and agreements.

Q135. Consider the following statements.

1. The highest number of Tiger Reserves is in the state of Karnataka.
2. The highest number of Tigers is in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
3. The Tiger Density is highest in Corbett Tiger Reserve.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

As per the latest report (Forest Report):

The highest number of Tiger reserves are found in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra having six Tiger reserves each. In terms of extent, the largest Tiger reserve is Nagarjunasagar Srisaillam in Andhra Pradesh (3,296.31 sq km) followed by Manas in Assam (2,837.10 sq km) and Indravati in Chhattisgarh (2,799.07 sq km). The smallest Tiger reserve is Orang in Assam (492 sq km).

The highest number of Tigers are found in Corbett Tiger Reserve (231) followed by Nagarhole (127) and Bandipur (126), while no Tigers are found in Dampa, Buxa and Palamau Tiger reserves. The Tiger density per 100 sq km is highest in Corbett Tiger Reserve (14), followed by Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (13.06) and Nagarhole Tiger Reserve (11.82). The lowest Tiger density is found in Amrabad Tiger reserve (0.19), followed by Sanjay Dubri (0.23) and a Kalakad Mundanthurai (0.43).

Q136. Consider the following countries.

1. West Bank
2. Jordan
3. Gaza Strip
4. Lebanon

Which of the above share/s boundary with **Mediterranean Sea**?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:



Q137. Consider the following statements regarding impeachment of President and Removal of SC Judge.

1. In both the cases, order of President is must for the removal.
2. Ground for the removal of President and SC Judge is same.
3. The Constitution provides of the procedure of Impeachment of President, but it doesn't provide for SC Judge.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

First Statement is incorrect:

For SC Judge: **Order of President is must for removal.**

For President: **Collective Authority of Parliament.**

Second statement is wrong:

President removal on the grounds of: **Violation of Constitution.**

Judge of Supreme Court: **Proved Misbehaviour and incapacity.**

Third Statement is correct: Read both the procedure carefully.

Procedure for the impeachment of President is mentioned in Constitution:

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.

SC Judge:

The Constitution provides that a judge can be removed only by an order of the President, based on a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament. The procedure for removal of judges is elaborated in the Judges Inquiry Act, 1968. The Act sets out the following steps for removal from office:

- Under the Act, an impeachment motion may originate in either House of Parliament. To initiate proceedings: (i) at least 100 members of Lok Sabha may give a signed notice to the Speaker, or (ii) at least 50 members of Rajya Sabha may give a signed notice to the Chairman. The Speaker or Chairman may consult individuals and examine relevant material related to the notice. Based on this, he or she may decide to either admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
- If the motion is admitted, the Speaker or Chairman (who receives it) will constitute a three-member committee to investigate the complaint. It will comprise: (i) a Supreme Court judge; (ii) Chief Justice of a High Court; and (iii) a distinguished jurist. The committee will frame charges based on which the investigation will be conducted. A copy of the charges will be forwarded to the judge who can present a written defence.
- After concluding its investigation, the Committee will submit its report to the Speaker or Chairman, who will then lay the report before the relevant House of Parliament. If the report records a finding of misbehaviour or incapacity, the motion for removal will be taken up for consideration and debated.
- The motion for removal is required to be adopted by each House of Parliament by: (i) a majority of the total membership of that House; and (ii) a majority of at least two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting. If the motion is adopted by this majority, the motion will be sent to the other House for adoption.
- Once the motion is adopted in both Houses, it is sent to the President, who will issue an order for the removal of the judge.

Q138. Consider the following statements.

1. One-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women.
2. One-third of total number of seats for offices of the Chairpersons in all Panchayats shall be reserved for women.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Both statements are correct.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(4) The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide:

Provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State:

Provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women:

Q139. Which of the following are possible threats to coral reefs?

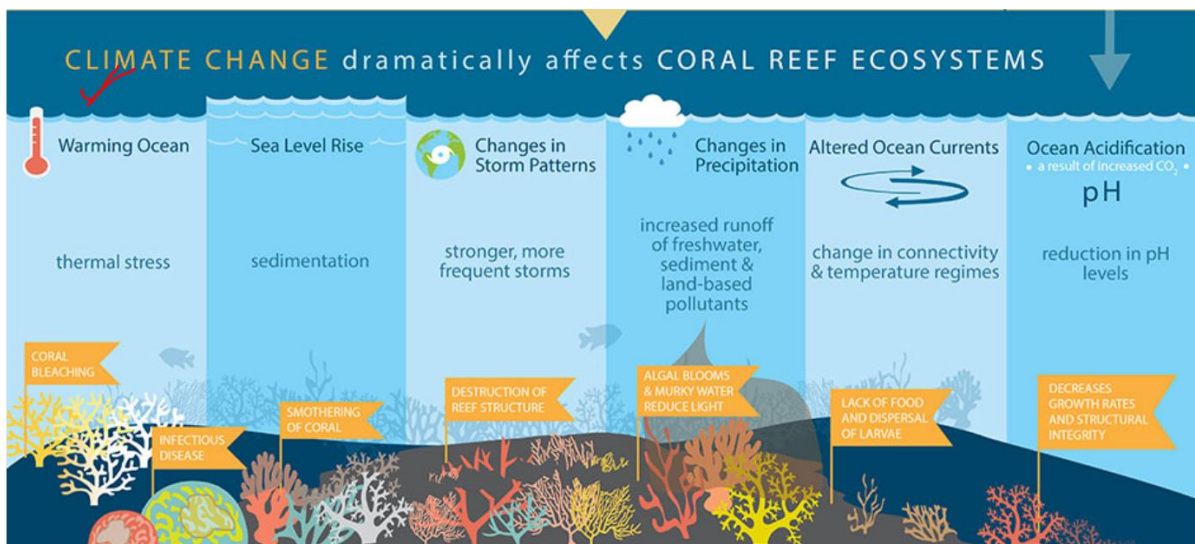
1. Altered ocean currents
2. Ocean acidification
3. Sunscreens
4. Change in Precipitation

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:



Q140. Consider the following statements regarding Kathak Dance form.

1. Knee-chakkars is an important feature of this dance form.
2. With the coming of the Mughals, this dance form faces a severe decline.
3. The Rasliila was the major theme of Kathak dance.

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.

Another addition in our discourse on finding similarities and exchange of activities between Kathak and *Raas* is the art of taking Chakkar/चक्कर- revolving in a circular motion while on one's knees.

Among the actors, when the character of Lord Krishna presents his dance, then he rests on his knees and spins around the stage, which is the ending act of *Leela*. This is indeed a pleasurable sight. It seems as if the Kathak artists have sought inspiration from these *Raas* performers and experiment with the art of ~~knee-chakkars~~ in Kathak.

Second statement is incorrect.

With the coming of the Mughals, this dance form received a new impetus. A transition from the temple courtyard to the palace durbar took place which necessitated changes in presentation. In both Hindu and Muslim courts, Kathak became highly stylised and came to be regarded as a sophisticated form of entertainment.

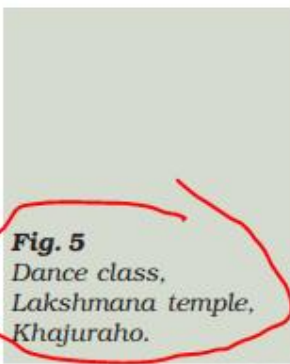


Fig. 5
Dance class,
Lakshmana temple,
Khajuraho.



Under the Mughal emperors and their nobles, Kathak was performed in the court, where it acquired its present features and developed into a form of dance with a distinctive style. Subsequently, it developed in two traditions or *gharanas*: one in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and the other in Lucknow. Under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh, it grew into a major art form. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century it was firmly entrenched as a dance form not only in these two regions, but in the adjoining areas of present-day Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Emphasis was laid on intricate and

Third statement is correct. Raslila is the major theme of many dance form including Kathak.

The emergence of *Raslila*, mainly in the Braj region (Mathura in Western U.P.) was an important development. It combined in itself music, dance and the narrative. Dance in Raslila, however, was mainly an extension of the basic mime and gestures of the *Kathakars* or story-tellers which blended easily with the existing traditional dance.

Q141. The term “*sixth mass extinction/sixth extinction*” is often mentioned in the news in the context of the discussion of

- Widespread monoculture practices in agriculture and large-scale commercial farming with indiscriminate use of chemicals in many parts of the world that may result in the loss of good native ecosystems.
- Mankind’s over-exploitation/misuse of natural resources, fragmentation/loss of natural habitats, destruction of ecosystems, pollution and global climate change.
- Fears of a possible collision of a meteorite with the Earth in the near future in the manner it happened 65 million years ago that caused the mass extinction of many species including those of dinosaurs.
- Large scale cultivation of genetically modified crops in many parts of the world and promoting their cultivation in other parts of the world which may cause the disappearance of good native crop plants and the loss of food biodiversity.

Solution: b

Explanation:

News:

✓ Sixth mass extinction will be worse than previously thought, say scientists

The population of around 33% of the species currently categorised as 'non-threatened' by the IUCN Red List show a declining trend



NEXT NEWS >

By Himanshu Nitnaware
Published: Tuesday 25 July 2023

Unlike previous extinction events caused by natural phenomena, **the sixth mass extinction is driven by human activity, primarily (though not limited to) the unsustainable use of land, water and energy use, and climate change.** Currently, 40% of all land has been converted for food production.

Q142. With respect to **Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**, consider the following statements.

1. The Commission is established as per the World Trade Organization (WTO) Constitution.
2. India is a member of this Commission.
3. The Commission prepares global plans of Action through which governments commit themselves to taking action to promote sustainable use of genetic resources in the respective sector.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

Establishment of the Commission

The FAO Conference adopts the **International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources (Resolution 8/83)**. At the time of its adoption, the International Undertaking, which also lays the foundation for the Commission, is the only international instrument specifically dealing with genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA).

The Commission is established in accordance with **Article VI.1 of the FAO Constitution (Resolution 9/83)**.

Second and third are correct statements.

As of January 2023, 179 countries and The European Union are Members of the Commission. Membership is open to all FAO Members and Associate Members, upon request.

AFRICA	ASIA	NEAR EAST	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	NORTH AMERICA	SOUTH WEST PACIFIC
Algeria	Bangladesh	Afghanistan	Albania	Antigua and Barbuda	Canada	Australia
Angola	Bhutan	Egypt	Armenia	Argentina	United States of America	Cook Islands
Benin	Cambodia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Austria	Bahamas		Fiji
Botswana	China	Iraq	Azerbaijan	Barbados		Marshall Islands
Burkina Faso	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Jordan	Belarus	Belize		New Zealand
Burundi	India	Kuwait	Belgium	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		Palau
Cameroon	Indonesia	Kyrgyzstan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil		Papua New Guinea
Cabo Verde		Lebanon				Samoa

The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture **is the only permanent intergovernmental body that specifically addresses all components of biological diversity for food and agriculture.**

It prepares Global Plans of Action through which governments commit themselves to taking action to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources in the respective sector.

Q143. With respect to **Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB)**, consider the following statements.

1. It is the world's largest international organization in the field of election management.
2. Election Commission of India is a part of A-WEB.
3. The A-WEB Secretariat, located in the New Delhi, 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:

A factual question. *Ek galat statement diya h, sab sahi statements rhengetohaap seriously nipadhoge..*

The Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB) is the world's largest international organization in the field of election management.

Asia

	Independent Election Commission (Afghanistan) >		Independent Electoral Complaints Commission (Afghanistan) >
	>		>
			https://www.iecc.gov.af/ >
	Bangladesh Election Commission >		Election Commission of Bhutan >
	>		>
	http://ecs.gov.bd/		http://www.ecb.bt >
	National Election Committee (Cambodia) >		Election Commission of India >
	>		>
	http://www.nec.gov.kh/english/		http://eci.gov.in/ >

It currently comprises 119 Election Management Bodies (EMBs) from 110 countries.

☒ A-WEB is composed of 119 members from 110 countries. All members may participate in all A-WEB activities, take part in making decisions for the Association, and receive services and benefits provided by the Association.



The A-WEB Secretariat, located in the Republic of Korea.

Q144. With respect to **Export preparedness index 2022**, consider the following statements.

1. NITI Aayog released the third edition of the 'Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2022' for States/UTs of India.

2. As per the report, coastal states are the top-performers in the Export Preparedness Index across the country.

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:

NITI Aayog released the third edition of the report titled 'Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2022' for States/UTs of India.

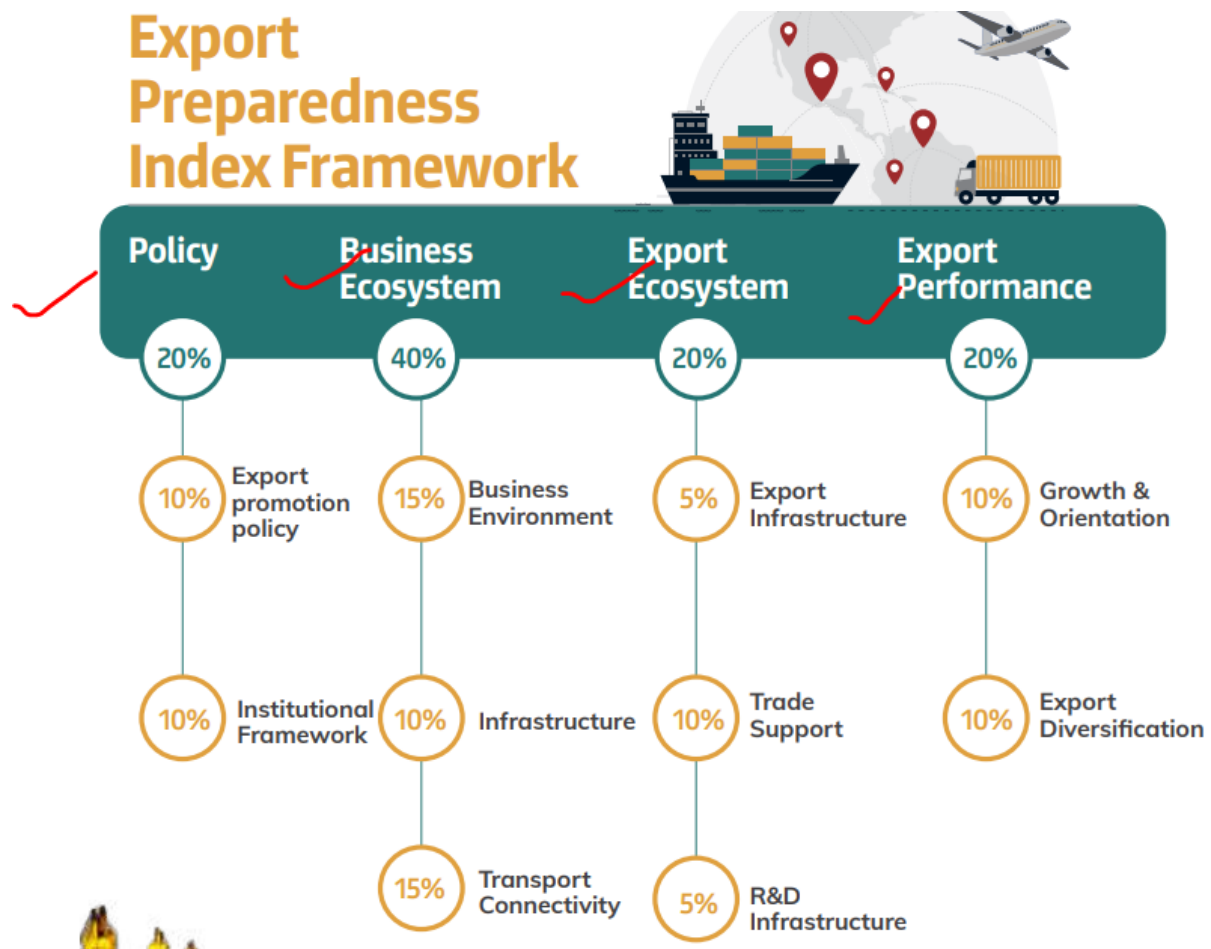
The overview of the four pillars in the index is –

Policy Pillar evaluates states and UTs' performance based on its adoption of export-related policy ecosystem at a state and district level as well as the institutional framework surrounding the ecosystem.

Business Ecosystem assesses the prevailing business environment in a state/UT, along with the extent of business-supportive infrastructure, and a state/UTs' transport connectivity.

Export Ecosystem focuses on the export-related infrastructure in a state along with the trade support provided to the exporters, and the prevalence of Research and Development in the state to foster innovation.

Export Performance is an output-based indicator which gauges the growth of a state's export over the previous year and analyses its export concentration and footprint on the global markets.



This year's Export Preparedness Index 2022 framework is an improved version of its previous edition as **it also includes information about the export-related policy at the district level.**

The EPI 2022 Report observed that most '**Coastal States**' have performed well, with the states of **Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Gujarat** being the top-performers in the Export Preparedness Index across the country, in all categories of states.

Overall Ranking			
Rank	State	Category	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	80.89
2	Maharashtra	Coastal	78.20
3	Karnataka	Coastal	76.36
4	Gujarat	Coastal	73.22
5	Haryana	Landlocked	63.65
6	Telangana	Landlocked	61.36
7	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	61.23
8	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	59.27

Q145. Consider the following.

1. Strait of Hormuz
2. Gulf of Aqaba
3. Gulf of Aden
4. Gulf of Oman

Saudi Arabia forms border with:

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

Solution: d

Explanation:



Q146. Consider the following statements.

1. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established under National Food Security Act, 2013.
2. The Government of India announces the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) as per the recommendation of FCI.

Which of the above statements above is/are incorrect?

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

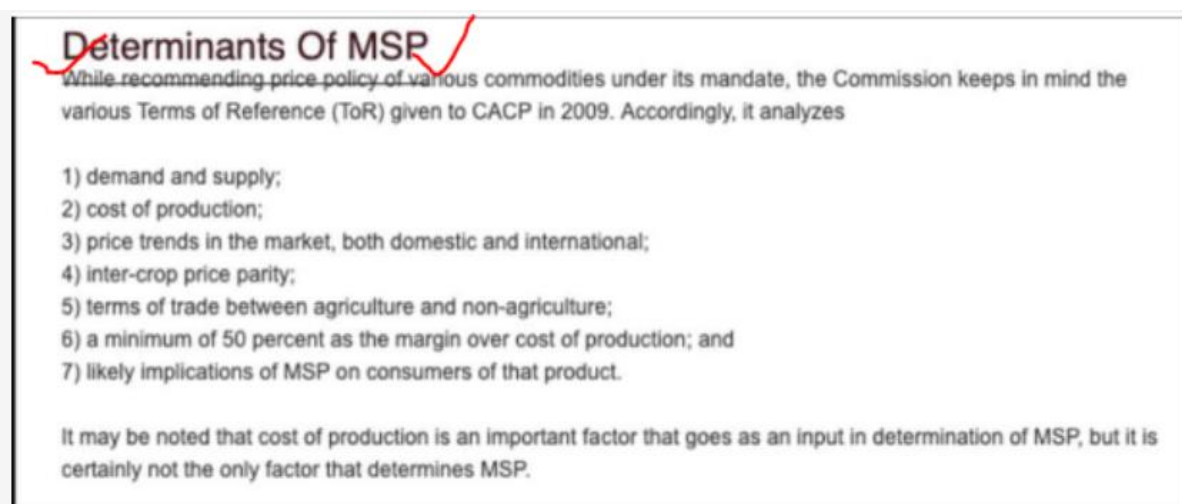
Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established under Food Corporations Act, 1964.

Second statement is incorrect.

The Government of India announces the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) as per the recommendation of Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), prior to every harvest (Rabi/kharif season).



Q147. Consider the following statements regarding

1. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of the Indian states shall be submitted to the Governor.
2. As per the Constitution, CAG is also responsible for the audit and accounts of Panchayats and Municipalities.

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 reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be **submitted to the President**, who shall cause them to be **laid before each House of Parliament**.

✓ **151. Audit reports.**—(1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(2) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor ^{3***} of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

The **Legislature of a State may**, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts.

✓ **243J. Audit of accounts of Panchayats.**—The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts.

Q148. With reference to movements against caste discrimination, consider the following statements:

1. Self-Respect Movement led by Sri Narayana Guru demanded the lifting of the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples.
2. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker coined the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”.

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:

During the 1920s in South India, the non-brahmins organised the **Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker**. There were numerous other movements demanding that the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples be lifted. Narayan Guru led a reform movement against the injustice in the caste-ridden society of Kerala in order to promote spiritual enlightenment and social equality. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

Self-Respect Movement was not a mere social reformist movement. It aimed at destroying the existing Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion and God. So it was considered a socially revolutionary movement which had been destroying and creating, i.e., creative destruction or creation through destruction.³

Sri Narayana Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination. He coined the slogan "one religion, one caste, one God for mankind". So, statement 2 is not correct. **Therefore, the correct option is (d).**

but forms are many. Another upanishad says : 'Neha Nanasti Kinchana',¹ that means, there is no multiplicity what so ever. Such a unitary existence was being visualised by the Rishis. Narayana Guru, following such as Rishi-tradition, has therefore envisaged the concept of one caste, one religion and one God in the entire universe. It is because the entire universe is created by God and He is present everywhere. Guru quotes an upanishadic statement "Tatsristva Tadevanu Pravishat"² which means, God has not only created the universe but also he himself entered into it. If God has himself enters

Q149. Consider the following statements regarding Question Hour.

1. After zero hour, first hour of a sitting of Lok Sabha is called Question Hour.
2. Speaker of the House has the power to decide whether the question asked in Question Hour is to be treated as starred or unstarred.
3. Short Notice Question during question has to be mandatorily answered in written form.

Select the correct code.

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

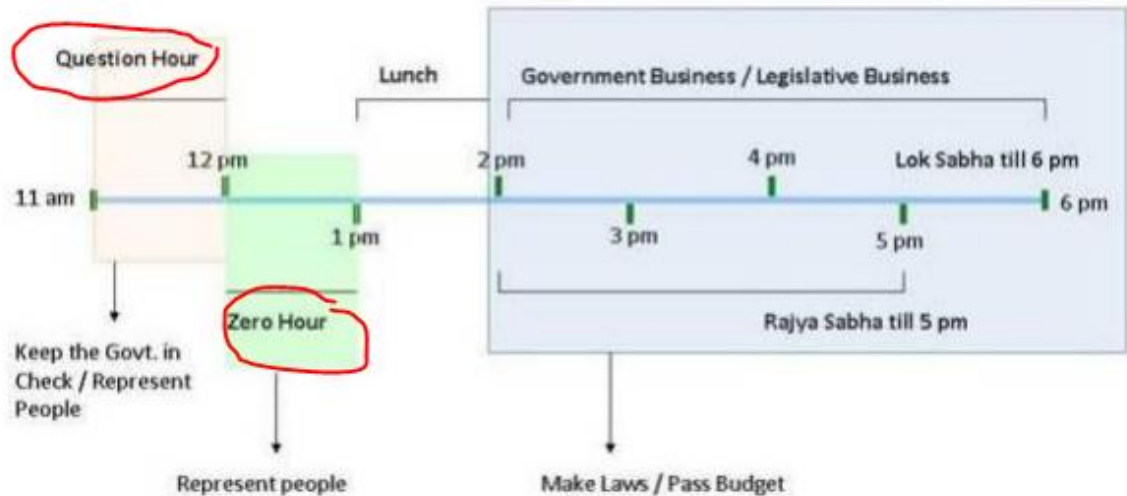
Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

Zero hour is after Question Hour.

What happens in Parliament



Second statement is correct:

44. If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate the Speaker may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer:

Speaker to decide if a question is to be treated as starred or unstarred.

Provided that the Speaker, if thinks fit, may call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief the reasons for desiring an oral answer and, after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.

Third statement is incorrect:

A Short Notice Question is one which relates to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with shorter notice than the period of notice prescribed for an ordinary question. Like a starred question, it is answered orally followed by supplementary questions.

Short
notice
questions.

54. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and the Speaker, if, is of the opinion that the question is of an urgent character, may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if such Minister is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date.

(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by the Minister and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.

Q150. In the context of Ancient Indian sculptures, The Ardhaparyanka asana and Achamana Mudra are associated with which of these popular Indian deities?

- a. Krishna
- b. Shiva
- c. Vishnu
- d. Brahma

Solution: b

Explanation:

The bronze casting technique and making of bronze images of traditional icons reached a high stage of development in south India during the medieval period.

Among the Pallava period bronze of the 8th century, **the best one is the icon of Shiva seated in Ardhaparyanka asana** (one leg kept dangling). **The right hand is in the Achamana Mudra gesture, suggesting that he is about to drink poison.**



Q151. Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition (RECEIC) was established under:

- a. G20
- b. CBD Conference
- c. Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- d. European Union

Solution: a

Explanation:

1. Introduction

This Presidency Document provides the background and context for the establishment of Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition (RECEIC) under India's G20 presidency. It presents a review of the landscape on circularity including current baselines, the major challenges faced and potential opportunities to increase the adoption of circularity by the industries. This document is for information purpose only and the recommendations

✓ The Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition (RECEIC) is proposed to boost partnerships at the highest level, with a focus on:

- Collaborations across the sectors and value chains
- Expanding the lens to include high-value and high-volume sectors
- Encouraging collaborative innovations, technology development and on-ground actions
- Reducing the cost of transition to circularity
- Channelising investments, structuring project pipelines and financing
- Enabling global breakthroughs by leveraging platforms like G20 RE Dialogue

Q152. With respect to Eklavya residential schools (ERS), consider the following statements.

1. Every block with more than 50% ST population and 30 percent SC population will have ERS.
2. Every block with at least 20,000 tribal persons will have ERS.
3. The schools are aimed to provide primary and secondary level education.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

News:

Prime Minister inaugurates Six EMRSs in Rajasthan today

The present government increased the budget and resources for education and opened Eklavya residential schools which have hugely benefited the tribal youth : PM

Posted On: 27 JUL 2023 5:56 PM by PIB Delhi

First statement is incorrect. There is no role of SC population ONLY ST.

EMRS started in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education **to ST children** in remote areas in order to enable them to avail of opportunities in high and professional educational courses and get employment in various sectors. **The schools focus not only on academic education but on the all-round development of the students.** Grants were given for construction of schools and recurring expenses to the State Governments under Grants **under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.**

In order to give further impetus to EMRS, every block with more than **50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an EMRS.**

Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalaya and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

- b. The schools are aimed to provide quality upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level education to ST and PVTG students in tribal dominated areas, along with extra-curricular activities, to enable them to access the best opportunities in education and to bring them at par with the general population.

4.3. District Level Committee

A District Level Committee is to be formed at the District Level to supervise the functioning of the Schools in the District. The DLC will be headed by the District Collector with local educationists, tribal representatives and officers from the District as members to supervise the functioning of the Schools, provide necessary assistance in effective functioning of the school.

a. Composition of the District Level Committee

- i. District magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner: Chairman

Q153. What are the advantages of “**sulphur coated urea**”?

1. It can deaccelerate nitrogen release and contribute to higher availability for plants.
2. It reduces consumption of fertilizer.
3. It is more economical than neem-coated urea.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. All three
- d. None

Solution: c

Explanation:

I will take directly points from PIB.

The **introduction of Sulphur Coated Urea will address sulfur deficiencies in the soil. This innovative fertilizer is more economical and efficient than neem-coated urea, improves nitrogen use efficiency in plants, reduces consumption of fertilizer, and enhances crop quality.**

Q154. What causes the phenomenon known as the **Northern Lights**?

- a. Solar flares interacting with the Earth’s atmosphere
- b. Lightning storms in the upper atmosphere
- c. Volcanic eruptions release gases into the atmosphere
- d. Light reflected from the Arctic Ice

Solution: a

Explanation:

When a solar storm comes toward us, some of the energy and small particles can travel down the magnetic field lines at the north and south poles into Earth's atmosphere. There, the particles interact with gases in our atmosphere resulting in beautiful Northern Lights.

Q155. Consider the following pairs.

Regions in news	location
1. Batagaika crater (world's biggest permafrost crater)	Russia
2. Yazd province	Saudi Arabia

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Regions in news	location
Batagaika crater (world's biggest permafrost crater)	Russia
Yazd province	Iran



Q156. 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



Q157. In the context of Indian Constitution, Consider the following statements.

1. President can be impeached on the basis of incapacity and proved misbehaviour.
2. Procedure for the impeachment of President is mentioned in 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: b

Explanation:

Under article 56 Of the Constitution, **Violation of Constitution is the only ground for the impeachment of President.** As per the Constitution, President cannot be impeached on the basis of incapacity and proved misbehavior. See the image below:

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;
- (b) the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 61;
- (c) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

(2) Any resignation addressed to the Vice-President under clause (a) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People.

Article 61 mentions the procedure for the impeachment of the President. Therefore, statement 2 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.

(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.

Q158. Consider the following statements regarding **Law Commission of India.**

1. The first Law Commission was established by the Charter Act of 1813 presided by Lord Macaulay.
2. After independence, the first law commission was constituted from 1955-1958 under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. C. Setalvad.
3. Law Commission is neither Statutory nor Constitutional Body.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Even if you don't know second statement, you can solve this question.

Third statement is correct.

The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory body constituted by the Government of India from time to time. The Commission was originally constituted in 1955 and is re-constituted every three years. Constitution of India does not provide for creation of Law Commission of India and hence, **it is not a constitutional body.**

It is constituted through a government order and hence, it is created through an executive order.

First statement is incorrect.

The first Law Commission was established during the British Raj era in 1834 by the **Charter Act of 1833**. It was presided by Lord Macaulay After that, three more Commissions were established in pre-independent India. **The first Law Commission of independent India was established in 1955 for a three-year term.**

After independence, the first law commission was constituted for **a period of three years from 1955-1958 under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. C. Setalvad.**

Q159. 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:

Now I will get calls, sir where to study such questions. Dear Sir/Ma'am, its NCERT.

7.2 Chishti devotionalism: *ziyarat* and *qawwali*

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

Q160. Sculpture of Buddhist goddess Marichi, an example of the process of integration of different religious and practices, who symbolizes aspects of the sun can be found at:

- a. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
- b. Bodh Gaya, Bihar
- c. Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh
- d. Dhauri, Odisha

Solution: b

Explanation:

It can be found in Bodh Gaya, Bihar. Again, from NCERT

Fig. 6.3

Sculpture of a Buddhist goddess, Marichi (c. tenth century, Bihar), an example of the process of integration of different religious beliefs and practices

