1. Correct Answer is : (b) 1, 3 and 4

The term unorganised sector when used in the Indian context is defined by National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, in their Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector as .... consisting of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale or production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers. Amongst the characteristic features of this sector are ease of entry, smaller scale of operation, local ownership, uncertain legal status, labour-intensive and operating using lower technology based methods, flexible pricing, less sophisticated packing, absence of a brand name, unavailability of good storage facilities and an effective distribution network, inadequate access to government schemes, finance and government aid, lower entry barriers for employees, a higher proportion of migrants with a lower rate of compensation. Employees of enterprises belonging to the unorganised sector have lower job security and poorer chances of growth, and no leaves and paid holidays, they have lower protection against employers indulging in unfair or illegal practices.

Organised and Unorganised Sectors

The three economic sectors (Primary, secondary and tertiary) can be further classified under the Organised or Unorganised sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI no.</th>
<th>Organised sector</th>
<th>Unorganised sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.</td>
<td>The enterprises or places of work are not registered by the government and does not follow any rules or regulations. There are no terms of employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Workers enjoy security of employment.</td>
<td>Workers do not enjoy security of employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>They work only fixed number of hours. If they work more they get paid more.</td>
<td>There is no fixed number of hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Correct Answer is: (c) Both 1 and 2

The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal King Shah Alam II. The battle fought at Buxar, then within the territory of Bengal, a “small fortified town” located on the bank of the Ganges river about 130 km west of Patna, was a decisive victory for the British East India Company.

The prime victim, Shah Alam II, signed the Treaty of Allahabad that secured Diwani Rights for the Company to collect and manage the revenues of almost of real estate, which form parts of the modern states of West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh, as Mir Qasim, who was not a general, was quietly replaced. He also received a small share of the total land revenue, initially fixed at 2 million rupees.

The Treaty of Allahabad heralded the establishment of the rule of the East India Company in one-eighth of India proper with a single stroke.

The Treaty of Allahabad was signed on 16 August 1765, between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, son of the late Emperor Alamgir II, and Robert, Lord Clive, of the East India Company, as a result of the Battle of Buxar of 22 October 1764. The Treaty marks the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India. Based on the terms of the agreement, Alam granted the East India Company Diwani rights, or the right to collect taxes on behalf of the Emperor from the eastern province of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa. Thus East India Company got appointed as the imperial tax collector for the Eastern province (Bengal-Bihar-Orissa).

3. Correct Answer is: (c) Interest from securities

**Income of a company**

Before we head on to talking about what the rates of taxation for companies are, let’s take a look at what makes up the ‘income’ of a company. Generally, the income of a company falls under any of the following 4 heads of income:

- Profits or gains from the business
- Income from property, whether it is housing, commercial, self occupied or let-out. If the property is used in the company’s business operations, it does not fall under this head.
- Capital gains
- Income from other sources including winnings from lotteries, races and interest on securities.

The resultant figure is set off against any carried forward profits / loss which is then subject to deductions that are available under relevant headings. This net income is liable to income tax.

4. Correct Answer is: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

In international relations, the way that confidence-building measures are intended to reduce fear and suspicion (the positive feedbacks) is to make the different states’ (or opposition groups’) behaviour more predictable.
This typically involves exchanging information and making it possible to verify this information, especially information regarding armed forces and military equipment.

1. CBMs dealing with troop movements and exercises
2. CBMs dealing with exchanges of information. Information may be exchanged, directly or through third parties, in the following categories
3. CBMs dealing with exchanges of personnel. These personnel exchanges should be balanced in terms of numbers and duration
4. CBMs dealing with the assembly, collation, and dissemination of data.
5. CBMs dealing with border tensions.
6. CBMs dealing with actions which might be interpreted as provocative.
7. CBMs dealing with communications.
8. CBMs dealing with weapons.
9. CBMs dealing with extra-military contacts
10. CBMs dealing with training and education
11. CBMs and regional military systems.

5. Correct Answer is: (b) Competition Commission of India

The Competition Act

The Competition Act, 2002, as amended by the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007, follows the philosophy of modern competition laws. The Act prohibits anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position by enterprises and regulates combinations (acquisition, acquiring of control and M&A), which causes or likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition within India.

Competition Commission of India

The objectives of the Act are sought to be achieved through the Competition Commission of India (CCI), which has been established by the Central Government with effect from 14th October 2003. CCI consists of a Chairperson and 6 Members appointed by the Central Government.

It is the duty of the Commission to eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade in the markets of India.

The Commission is also required to give opinion on competition issues on a reference received from a statutory authority established under any law and to undertake competition advocacy, create public awareness and impart training on competition issues.

6. Correct Answer is: (b) 2 only
Alauddin Khilji made several sweeping reforms in the field of revenue system. He was the first Sultan who paid attention to measurement (paimaish) of the cultivable land, which he called zabita, and estimated yield per Biswa was fixed as unit of revenue collection (currently, Biswa is 20th part of Bigha). The ancient Hindu terminology of taxes viz. Bhaga, Bhoga and Kara were still in operation in those times but their meaning and demand had changed. Bhaga now meant Land revenue, Bhoga meant cess and Kar meant other taxes. These three were basis of assignment of land to nobles under Khilji. As far as state demand is concerned, Alauddin made the harshest possible hike in tax demand till that time. He fixed state demand to be half of the produce per Biswa yield. This scale of agrarian tax at 50% was the highest under Khilji among all other sultans and kings so far in India. Not only this, he also imposed house tax (Ghari) and pasture tax (Charai or Chari) on the agrarian population.

Abolition of small Iqtas With a stroke of pen, Alauddin abolished almost all small Iqtas and brought these lands under Khalsa or Crown lands. Almost entire land of Doab was brought under Khalsa. In the Khalsa lands, the revenue was collected directly by the state.

7. Correct Answer is : (b) I. C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab

_Golaknath v. State Of Punjab_ (1967 AIR 1643, 1967 SCR (2) 762), or simply the _Golaknath case_, was a 1967 Indian Supreme Court case, in which the Court ruled that Parliament could not curtail any of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution.

The judgment reversed the Supreme Court's earlier decision which had upheld Parliament's power to amend all parts of the Constitution, including Part III related to Fundamental Rights. The judgement left Parliament with no power to curtail Fundamental Rights.

The Supreme Court, by thin majority of 6:5, held that a constitutional amendment under Article 368 of the Constitution was an ordinary 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(2) of the Constitution. The majority did not believe there was any difference between ordinary legislative power of the parliament and the inherent constituent power of parliament to amend the Constitution. The majority did not agree with the view that Article 368 of the Constitution contained "power and procedure" to amend, but instead believed that the text of Article 368 only explained the procedure to amend the constitution, the power being derived from entry 97 of the List I of the VII Schedule to the Constitution.

8. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 and 2
Rishabhanatha (Sanskrit, lit. "bull lord") (also Rśabhadeva) is said to be the first Tīrthankara (Teaching God) of the present half cycle of time. The word Tīrthankara signifies the founder of a tīrtha which means a fordable passage across a sea. The Tīrthankara show the ‘fordable path’ across the sea of interminable births and deaths (saṃsāra). Rishabhanatha is also known as Ādinātha which translates into “First (Adi) Lord (nātha).

9. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 and 2 only

1. Cutting the tax rates: It will lead to reduction in prices and increase consumption leading to a boost in the economy.
2. Increasing the government spending: This will lead to infrastructure creation and generation of jobs and consumption of infrastructure material like steel, cement etc.
3. Abolishing the subsidies: This will lead to higher prices of basic goods. Thus it is not good for providing stimulus in the economy.

10. Correct Answer is : (c) relatively high proportion of experienced aged people

The demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population. With fewer births each year, a country's young dependent population grows smaller in relation to the working-age population. With fewer people to support, a country has a window of opportunity for rapid economic growth if the right social and economic policies developed and investments made.

Demographic dividend refers to a period – usually 20 to 30 years – when fertility rates fall due to significant reductions in child and infant mortality rates. As women and families realize that fewer children will die during infancy or childhood, they will begin to have fewer children to reach their desired number of offspring, further reducing the proportion of non-productive dependents. This fall is often accompanied by an extension in average life expectancy that increases the portion of the population that is in the working age-group. This cuts spending on dependents and spurs economic growth.

Demographic dividend, as defined by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) means, “the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population’s age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).” In other words, it is “a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.” UNFPA stated that, “A country with both increasing numbers of young people and declining fertility has the potential to reap a demographic dividend.

11. Correct Answer is : (c) 1 and 3 only

Recognition of Party or Group

120. The Speaker may recognise an association of members as a Parliamentary Party or Group for the purpose of functioning in the House and his decision shall be final.

Conditions for recognition
121. In recognising a Parliamentary Party or Group the Speaker shall take into consideration the following principles:--

(I) An association of members who propose to form a Parliamentary Party--

(a) shall have announced at the time of the general elections a distinct ideology and programme of Parliamentary work on which they have been returned to the House;

(b) shall have an organisation both inside and outside the House; and

(c) shall have at least a strength equal to the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the House, that is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

(ii) An association of members to form a Parliamentary Group shall satisfy the conditions specified in parts (a) and (b) of clause (i) and shall have at least a strength of 30 members.

12. Correct Answer is : (c) 1 and 3 The Fourth Buddhist Council (Sarvastivada tradition) is said to have been convened by the Kushan emperor Kanishka (r. 127-151 CE), perhaps in 78 CE at Jalandhar or in Kashmir.

It is said that for the Fourth Council of Kashmir, Kanishka gathered 500 monks headed by Vasumitra.

13. Correct Answer is : (d) It reports on the working of welfare programmes for the women

On the occasion of International Women’s Day on 8th March, 1996, two identical resolutions for constituting a Standing Committee of both the Houses for improving the status of women were moved in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha respectively.

In pursuance of the aforesaid resolution, the matter was considered by the Rules Committee (Eleventh Lok Sabha). The Rules Committee in their Second Report laid on the Table of the House on 6th March, 1997 recommended that a Committee for the purpose may be constituted. Accordingly, the Committee on Empowerment of Women was constituted on 29th April, 1997. The Committee consists of 30 Members of whom 20 are nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 10 are nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its Members. A Minister cannot be nominated a Member of the Committee and if a Member after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

**Term of Office**

The term of the Committee does not exceed one year.

**Functions**
The functions of the Committee on Empowerment of Women are:

1. To consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Women and to report on the measures that should be taken by the Union Government for improving the status/conditions of women in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administration of the Union Territories;

2. To examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure for women equality, status and dignity in all matters;

3. To examine the measures taken by the Union Government for comprehensive education and adequate representation of women in Legislative bodies/services and other fields;

4. To report on the working of the welfare programmes for the women;

5. To report on the action taken by the Union Government and Administration of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee; and

6. To examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the Lok Sabha or the Speaker and the Rajya Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

14. Correct Answer is: (b) Kumargupta I

Nalanda University was one of the first universities in the world, founded in the 5th Century BC, and reported to have been visited by the Buddha during his lifetime. At its peak, in the 7th century AD, Nalanda held some 10,000 students and 2000 teachers when it was visited by the Chinese scholar Xuanzang.

Historical studies indicate that the University of Nalanda was established during the reign of the Gupta emperor Kumaragupta I. Both Xuanzang and Prajñavarman cite him as the founder, as does a seal discovered at the site. As historian Sukumar Dutt describes it, the history of Nalanda university “falls into two main divisions—first, one of growth, development and fruition from the sixth century to the ninth, when it was dominated by the liberal cultural traditions inherited from the Gupta age; the second, one of gradual decline and final dissolution from the ninth century to the thirteen—a period when the tantric developments of Buddhism became most pronounced in eastern India.

15. Correct Answer is: (a) 1 only

Salient Features of Sher Shah’s General Administration:

The entire kingdom was divided into provinces. Some provinces were very large and others small. There was no uniformity with regard to their income, size and administration. In the sensitive provinces like Lahore, Multan and Malwa,
military governors looked after the administration. On the other hand, the province of Bengal was administered by a civilian.

(a) Sarkars:
A province was divided into a number of Sarkars (Districts). In all there were 47 districts. There were two chief officers in every district. The one chief Shiqdar or Shiqdar-i- Shiqdaran was a military officer. He maintained peace and order in the district, helped in the collection of revenue and other taxes and also supervised the work of his subordinate officers called Shiqdars.

The other officer was called the chief Munsif or Munsif- i-Muinsfan. He was primarily a judicial officer who looked after justice in the district. He also looked after the working of his subordinate judicial officers in the parganas. These two officers were helped by a number of junior officers and other subordinates in carrying out their duties.

(b) Parganas:
Each Sarkar was divided into small units called the parganas and each Pargana was further subdivided into a number of villages. Like the Sarkars, there were two chief officers called a Shiqdar (military officer) and Munsif (civilian judge) who were assisted by other staff in the discharge-of their duties.

(c) Villages:
A village was the smallest self-sufficient unit, administered by village panchayats. Sher Shah introduced the system of transferring officers of the Sarkars and the Paragans every two or three years so that they may not develop vested interest, the root cause of corruption.

16. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 only

Later, Tilak re-united with his fellow nationalists and re-joined the Indian National Congress in 1916. He also helped found the All India Home Rule League in 1916–18, with G. S. Khaparde and Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Annie Besant. After years of trying to reunite the moderate and radical factions, he gave up and focused on the Home Rule League, which sought self-rule. Tilak travelled from village to village for support from farmers and locals to join the movement towards self-rule. Tilak was impressed by the Russian Revolution, and expressed his admiration
There were total of 1400 members in April 1916 and in 1917 there were approximately of about 32,000 members in the league. Tilak started his Home Rule League in Maharashtra, Central Provinces, and Karnataka and Berar region. Besant's League was active in the rest part of India.

Thus, following the favourable recommendations of the Poona conference, the Home Rule League was formally established on April 28, 1916 at Belgaum with the object of, “attaining self-govt. within the British Empire by all constitutional means and to educate and organize, public opinion in the country towards the attainment of the same”. Though he was the moving spirit behind the formation of the League, Tilak did not become an office bearer. Joseph Baptista, who had taken a leading part in its organization, was elected its President and N.C. Kelkar, Secretary. Among the Committee members were G.S. Khaparde, Dr. B.S. Moonje, R.P. Karandikar and D.V. Belvi.

17. Correct Answer is: (b) higher but their weight is lower compared to food products

Average food inflation in India during the period 2006-2013 was one of the highest among emerging market economies, and nearly double the inflation witnessed in India during the previous decade.

Globally, consumer prices are primarily used to measure inflation. However, prior to 2011, India did not have a unified Consumer Price Index (CPI, combined). Apart from the new unified CPI for all India level, there are four different consumer price indices, which correspond to different segments of the population - industrial workers, agricultural labourers, rural labourers and urban nonmanual employees. Thus there is a lack of historically comparable data. Much of the analysis on inflation in India, including Mishra and Roy (2012), and Nair and Eapen (2012), has employed the WPI. However, the WPI suffers from several limitations. Firstly, the WPI is neither a producer price index nor a consumer price index. Moreover, it does not include services sector and is subject to large revisions. Finally, a major difference between the new unified CPI and the WPI is the weight accorded to food articles. While food articles and food products have a weight of 26.9% in the WPI, it has a much higher weight of 49.7% in CPI.

18. Correct Answer is: (b) 1 and 2
**Propaganda** is the spreading of information in support of a cause. It’s not so important whether the information is true or false or if the cause is just or not — it’s all *propaganda*.

The word *propaganda* is often used in a negative sense, especially for politicians who make false claims to get elected or spread rumors to get their way. In fact, any campaign that is used to persuade can be called *propaganda*.

*Propaganda* is a form of biased communication, aimed at promoting or demoting certain views, perceptions or agendas. Propaganda is often associated with the *psychological* mechanisms of *influencing* and altering the attitude of a population toward a specific cause, position or political agenda in an effort to form a consensus to a standard set of belief patterns.

Propaganda is information that is not *impartial* and is used primarily to influence an audience and further an agenda, often by presenting facts selectively (perhaps *lying by omission*) to encourage a particular synthesis, or using *loaded* messages to produce an emotional rather than a rational response to the information presented.

Today the term propaganda is associated with a manipulative and *jingoistic* approach, but propaganda historically was a neutral descriptive term.

19. **Correct Answer is : (b) President of India may direct**

In India, the Budget is presented to Parliament on such date as is fixed by the President. The Budget speech of the Finance Minister is usually in two parts.*Part A* deals with general economic survey of the country while *Part B* relates to taxation proposals. General Budget was earlier being presented at 5 P.M. on the last working day of February, but since 1999 the General Budget is being presented at 11 A.M. on the last working day of February, i.e. about a month before the commencement of the Financial year except in the year when General Elections to Lok Sabha are held. In an election year, Budget may be presented twice—first to secure Vote on Account for a few months and later in full.

The General Budget is presented in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Finance. He makes a speech introducing the Budget and it is only in the concluding part of his speech that the proposals for fresh taxation or for variations in the existing taxes are disclosed by him. The ‘Annual Financial Statement’ is laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha at the conclusion of the speech of the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha.

20. **Correct Answer is : (a) Hind Swaraj**

**Gandhian Philosophy of Sarvodaya & Its Principles**
21st century is the era of globalization. New economic policy of globalization moves on to make the world a
global village. New challenges and problems have emerged before youth. The belief that all emergent
problems - ecological, social, economical, political and moral-could be resolved by discoveries and
technological innovations persists, filatures in the past notwithstanding. What is happening today is in line
with what Gandhi almost predicted in Hind Swaraj as he prepared its manuscript in 1908. Gandhi put forward
four main goals before youth for humanity, so as to move towards its destiny. These are Swaraj, Non-
violence, Swadeshi and Sarvodaya. These are the main pillars of the thesis he has propounded in the Hind
Swaraj. In this paper an attempt is made to focus on Sarvodaya as one of the pillars to bring Hind Swaraj.
Objectives of this research paper are to know Gandhian philosophy of Sarvodaya for changing attitude of
youth & aware youth for their rights & duties. Primary & secondary resources are used for this paper.

21. Correct Answer is : (c) Increase in size of the councils

The Indian Councils Act 1909 (9 Edw. 7 c. 4), commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms [or as the Minto-
Morley Reforms], was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the
involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.

The Act amended the Indian Councils Act 1861 and the Indian Councils Act 1892:

1. The members of the Legislative Councils, both in the centre and in the provinces, were to be of four categories: ex
officio members (Governor General and the members of their Executive Councils), nominated official members (those
nominated by the Governor General and were government officials), nominated non-official members (nominated by
the Governor General but were not government officials) and elected members (elected by different categories of
Indian people).

2. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased
from 16 to 60, excluding ex officio members.

3. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the provincial legislative councils, under a governor
or lieutenant governor, was also increased. It was fixed as 50 in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces,
and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 30 in Punjab, Burma, and any lieutenant-governor province created thereafter.
Legislative councils were not created for provinces under a chief commissioner.

4. The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.

5. Official members were to form the majority but in provinces, nonofficial members would be in majority.

6. The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss budgets, suggest amendments and even vote
on them except items that were included as non-vote items. They were also entitled to ask supplementary questions
during the legislative proceedings.

7. The Secretary of State for India was empowered to increase the number of the Executive Councils of Madras and
Bombay from two to four.
8. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.

9. The Governor-General was empowered to nominate one Indian member to his Executive Council.

22. **Correct Answer is : (b) Doris Lessing**


*The Memoirs of a Survivor* is a dystopian novel by Nobel Prize-winner Doris Lessing. It was first published in 1974 by Octagon Press. It was made into a film in 1981, starring Julie Christie and Nigel Hawthorne, and directed by David Gladwell.

As in *The Golden Notebook*, Mrs. Lessing is concerned with the situation of present-day women. But her treatment of the emotional gulf that opens up before a forty-five-year-old woman no longer needed as a wife and mother is a starting point for much more - a confrontation with the threat of annihilation, the terrors of old age and death.

At the beginning of the novel, Kate Brown is a fashionable and competent woman in a suburban garden; before it ends, she is stripped of everything she believes she is. *The Summer Before the Dark* is told in direct narrative, simply; but through dreams, through archetype and myth, the woman is related to the dark impersonal forces that underlie all our lives.

As The London *Times* said, in reviewing her last novel, *Briefing for a Descent into Hell*, 'Mrs. Lessing has become a universal novelist.'

23. **Correct Answer is : (b) 2 only**

Adjournment Motion is the procedure for adjournment of the business of the house for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance, which can be moved with the consent of the Speaker. The Adjournment Motion, if admitted, leads to setting aside of the normal business of the House for discussing the matter mentioned in the Motion. To be in order, an adjournment motion must raise a matter of sufficient public importance to warrant interruption of normal business of the House and the question of public importance is decided on merit in each individual case. The purpose of an Adjournment Motion is to take the Government to task for a recent act of omission or commission having serious consequences. Its adoption is regarded as a sort of censure of the Government.
ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Meaning and Scope
The primary object of an adjournment motion is to draw the attention of the House to a recent matter of urgent public importance having serious consequences and with regard to which a motion or a resolution with proper notice will be too late. The matter proposed to be raised should be of such a character that something very grave which affects the whole country and its security has happened and the House is required to pay its attention immediately by interrupting the normal business of the House.

2. The adjournment motion is thus an extraordinary procedure which, if admitted, leads to setting aside the normal business of the House for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.

3. The subject matter of the motion must have a direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Union Government and must precisely pin-point the failure of the Government of India in the performance of its duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Law. A matter which falls within the jurisdiction of a State Government is inadmissible, but a matter concerning the constitutional developments in a State or atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society which bring the Union Government into picture may be considered for admission on merits. The refusal to give consent is in the absolute discretion of the Chair and the Chair is not bound to give any reasons therefor.

24. Correct Answer is : (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, commonly known as Sir Syed, was an Indian Muslim pragmatist, Islamic modernist, philosopher and social activist of nineteenth century India.

Born into nobility, Sir Syed earned a reputation as a distinguished scholar while working as a jurist for the British East India Company’s rule in India. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, he remained loyal to the British Empire and was noted for his actions in saving European lives.

Influential Hindu and Muslim politicians of his time viewed Sir Syed with great suspicion, since he called upon Muslims to loyally serve the British Empire. He denounced nationalist organisations such as the Indian Congress for giving only token representation to the Indian Muslim community. Sir Syed promoted the adoption of Urdu as the lingua franca of all Indian Muslims, and mentored a rising generation of Muslim politicians and entrepreneurs.
Prior to the Hindi–Urdu controversy, he was interested in the education of both Muslims and Hindus, and visualised India as a "beautiful bride, whose one eye was Hindu and, the other, Muslim". As a result of this view, he was regarded as a reformer and nationalist leader.

Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in 1875. The college started as a primary school on Queen Victoria's birthday, 24 May 1875 known as Muhammedan Anglo Oriental Collegiate School. It was established as Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind in 1875 and after two years it became Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. The Anglo–Indian statesman Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the predecessor of AMU, the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, in 1875 having already established two schools. The movement of Muslim awakening associated with Syed Ahmad Khan and M.A.O. College came to be known as Aligarh Movement. He considered competence in English and "Western sciences" necessary skills for maintaining Muslims’ political influence, especially in Northern India. Khan's image for the college was based on his visit to Oxford and Cambridge and he wanted to establish an education system similar to the British model.

Sir Syed nursed the institution at a time when English education was a taboo. In 1878 intermediate and in 1881 B.A classes were started. In 1881, a civil service preparatory class was started for aspiring students. In 1887 it began to prepare students to enter the Engineering college at Roorkee.

25. Correct Answer is : (d) 1, 2 and 3

Political Theory is a distinct field within the discipline of political science. Political theorists tend to focus more on theoretical claims rather than empirical claims about the nature of the politics. Normative political theory is concerned with questions about such concepts as justice, equality, and rights. Historical political theory engages political philosophers from the past (e.g. Thucyides and Plato) to the present (e.g. Wendy Brown and Seyla Benahabib), and may focus on how particular philosophers engaged political problems that continue to be relevant today. While the focus has traditionally been on Western traditions, that is beginning to change in this field.

Political philosophy, or political theory, is the study of topics such as politics, liberty, justice, property, rights, law, and the enforcement of a legal code by authority: what they are, why (or even if) they are needed, what, if anything, makes a government legitimate, what rights and freedoms it should protect and why, what form it should take and why, what the law is, and what duties citizens owe to a legitimate government, if any, and when it may be legitimately overthrown, if ever.

In a vernacular sense, the term "political philosophy" often refers to a general view, or specific ethic, political belief or attitude, about politics, synonymous to the term "political ideology".

Political philosophy is considered by some to be a sub-discipline of political science; however, the name generally attributed to this form of political enquiry is political theory, a discipline which has a closer methodology to the theoretical fields in the social sciences (like economic theory) than to philosophical argumentation (like that of moral philosophy or aesthetics).

26. Correct Answer is : (d) The sacrifices were performed in the temples

Rig Vedic Religion (Early Vedic Religion)

Worship of the Forces of Nature
The Rig Vedic hymns throw liberal light on the Rig Vedic Religion or Early Vedic Religion. The Rig Vedic Aryans ascribed life to many objects of nature. Worship of different forces of nature formed a part of their religious belief. They believed that some divine power works behind these objects of nature such as fire, water, wind, etc.

Many Gods

The Rig Vedic Aryans worshiped many Gods. The gods had anger, jealousy and kindness like human beings.

Religious Sacrifices during Early Vedic Period

Sacrifice or Yajna was the central feature of Rig Vedic Religion. Domestic sacrifices were the general rule. Community sacrifices or sacrifice offered by kings were grand festivals. It was believed that Gods were pleased by Yajna or sacrifices. It was believed that the Gods were pleased to respond to the invocation of mantras and offering of Habi and came to the sacrificial pit to receive the offerings. They fulfilled the desires of the persons performing the Yajna. The ritual of sacrifice was followed by gill to Brahmans. Priests played the most prominent role in the Vedic sacrifices. The Brahmans had a monopoly in the performance of the Yajna. Some priests recited the mantras; some others offered the Habi and Ghee. The Brahmmin priest was believed to possess some magical power.

27. Correct Answer is : (b) ownership of assets of the enterprise

**Public Sector** is run by the Government but **Private Sector** is run by private individuals or companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIS FOR COMPARISON</th>
<th>PUBLIC SECTOR</th>
<th>PRIVATE SECTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>The section of a nation’s economy, which is under the control of government, whether it is central, state or local, is known as the Public Sector.</td>
<td>The section of a nation’s economy, which owned and controlled by private individuals or companies is known as Private Sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic objective</td>
<td>To serve the citizens of the country.</td>
<td>Earning Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raises money from</td>
<td>Public Revenue like tax, duty, penalty etc.</td>
<td>Issuing shares and debentures or by taking loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIS FOR COMPARISON</td>
<td>PUBLIC SECTOR</td>
<td>PRIVATE SECTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas</td>
<td>Police, Army, Mining, Health, Manufacturing,</td>
<td>Finance, Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity, Education, Transport,</td>
<td>Technology, Mining, Transport, Education,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telecommunication, Agriculture, Banking,</td>
<td>Telecommunication, Manufacturing, Banking,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insurance, etc.</td>
<td>Construction, Pharmaceuticals etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits of working</td>
<td>Job security, Retirement benefits, Allowances,</td>
<td>Good salary package,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perquisites etc.</td>
<td>Competitive environment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incentives etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis of Promotion</td>
<td>Seniority</td>
<td>Merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Stability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. Correct Answer is: (a) 1 and 2 only

**Simple Definition of DEMOCRACY**

- : a form of government in which people choose leaders by voting
- : a country ruled by democracy
- : an organization or situation in which everyone is treated equally and has equal rights

**Full Definition of DEMOCRACY**

1.  
   a : government by the people; especially : rule of the majority 
   
   b : a government in which the supreme power is **vested** in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free **elections**

2.  
   a political unit that has a **democratic** government
3. **capitalized**: the principles and policies of the Democratic party in the United States

   the **common** people especially when constituting the source of political authority

4. the absence of **hereditary** or **arbitrary** class distinctions or privileges

One person, one vote is often a rallying cry for democracy activists. Everyone should have representation. But should everyone have equal representation? It would seem obvious that everyone should have the same say. Equality should be sacrosanct in a democracy should it not? **There are however reasons why unequal votes may be necessary.** The United States has unequal votes as a result of history so that all the thirteen colonies would sign up to the union each gained equal representation in the senate regardless of population. It is often politically expedient to give minorities a greater share of the vote than they would under one person one vote as a balance on dominance by the majority group. Inequality between votes may also not be built into the system but a result of the balance of parties within the system. A very few voters in first past the post systems have a disproportionate influence due to being swing voters in swing constituencies. So should democracies stick the the principle that everyone should have equal weight or compromise if for politics.

**Democracy consists of four basic elements:**

I want to begin with an overview of what democracy is. We can think of democracy as a system of government with four key elements:

1. A political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections.

2. The active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life.


4. A rule of law, in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens.

29. **Correct Answer is : (d) Buddhist and Jaina texts list sixteen Mahajanapadas**

   A Mahājanapada (literally "great realm", from maha, "great", and janapada "foothold of a tribe", "country") is one of the sixteen kingdoms or oligarchic republics that existed in the ancient India from the sixth centuries BCE to fourth centuries BCE. Ancient Buddhist texts like the Anguttara Nikaya make frequent reference to sixteen great kingdoms and republics which had evolved and flourished in a belt stretching from Gandhara in the northwest to Anga in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent and included parts of the trans-Vindhyan region, prior to the rise of Buddhism in India.

   The 6th century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history. Archaeologically, this period corresponds in part to the Northern Black Polished Ware culture.
The Mahajanapadas (Monarchies and Republics):
In the post-Vedic period, the entire northern territory mostly situated north of the Vindhyas and extending from the North-West frontier to Bihar was divided into sixteen states called Sodasha Mahajanapadas. These Mahajanapadas were either monarchical or republican in character.

Whereas the monarchies were concentrated in the Gangetic Plains, the republics were ranged round the northern periphery of these kingdoms—in the foothills of the Himalayas and just south of these, and in north-western India in modern Punjab.

The Buddhist literature, particularly the Anguttara Nikaya lists the sixteen mahajanapadas given as – Gandhara, Kamboja, Assaka, Vatsa, Avanti, Surasena, Chedi, Malla, Kuru, Panchala, Matsya, Vajji, Anga, Kosala and Magadha.

30. Correct Answer is : (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

Prasad was elected president of the Constituent Assembly of India, which prepared the Constitution of India and served as its provisional parliament.

Tiruvellore Thattai Krishnamachari (1899–1974) was the Indian Finance Minister from 1956–1958 and from 1964-1966. He was also a founding member of the first Governing Body of NCAER, the National Council of Applied Economic Research in New Delhi, India’s first independent economic policy institute established in 1956. Krishnamachari graduated from Madras Christian College (MCC) and was a visiting professor to the department of economics at MCC. He was popularly known as TTK. He has the ignominy of being the first minister in free India to have resigned due to his involvement in a scam. He was also a member of drafting committee, an entrepreneur and congress leader.

Harendra Coomar Mookerjee (1887–1956), also spelt as H.C. Mookherjee or H.C. Mukherjee or H.C. Mukerji or H.C. Mukerjee, was the Vice-president of the Constituent Assembly of India for drafting the Constitution of India before Partition of India, and the first Governor of West Bengal after India became a republic with partition into India and Pakistan.

Upon India's independence on 15 August 1947, the new Congress-led government invited Ambedkar to serve as the nation's first Law Minister, which he accepted. On 29 August, he was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, charged by the Assembly to write India's new Constitution.

31. Correct Answer is : (c) Kanaganahalli
Kanaganahalli is about 3 km from Sannati. An important Buddhist site, the place where an ancient Buddhist Mahastupa site found. It is on the left bank of the Bhima river in Chitapur taluk, Gulbarga District in Karnataka, India.

**Excavation during 2000 to 2002**

- During the excavations (2000 to 2002) found bare ruined remnants of a number of brick built structures like paved and sheltered passages connecting them. Also found part of a possible monastic complex to the north west of the main stupa.
- Antiquities such as lead coins bear names of Shatavahana king like Satakarni, Pulumavi and Yajnasri.
- The most important finding of the excavation include a stone sculptured slab bearing the name **Raya Ashoka**. The first inscribed portrait of **Ashoka** (surrounded by female attendants and queens) found at Kanaganahalli, was unearthed from the ruined Buddhist stupa.

32. Correct Answer is : (d) 1, 2 and 3

The **Fundamental Rights**, **Directive Principles of State Policy** and **Fundamental Duties** are sections of the **Constitution of India** that prescribe the fundamental obligations of the State to its citizens and the duties of the citizens to the State.

**Qualifications of election to the Lok Sabha –**

If you want to stand as a candidate for election to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) from a Parliamentary constituency, you must possess each of the following qualifications:

(1) in the first place you must be a citizen of India [Article 84(a) of the Constitution]:

Every person of India who are 18 years old and whose nationality is India are eligible for participating in voting.

33. Correct Answer is : (c) 1 and 2 only

The **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)** is a committee of selected members of Parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the auditing of the revenue and the expenditure of the Government of India.

The PAC is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and 7 from Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament. The term of office of the members is one year. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Since 1967, the chairman of the committee is selected from the opposition. Earlier, it was headed by a member of the ruling party. Its chief function is to examine the audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) after it is laid in the Parliament. CAG assists the committee during the course of investigation. None of the 22 members shall be a minister in the government.

The present PAC is headed by Prof. Kuruppassery Varkey Thomas, Senior Congress MP of Ernakulam Constituency, Kerala. The term of office of members of the Committee does not exceed one year at a time.
Committee on Public Accounts

This Committee consists of 15 members elected by the Lok Sabha and 7 members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with it. A Minister is not eligible for election to this Committee. The term of the Committee is one year.

The main duty of the Committee is to ascertain whether the money granted by Parliament has been spent by Government "within the scope of the Demand". The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the Audit Reports presented by the Comptroller and Auditor General mainly form the basis for the examination of the Committee. Cases involving losses, nugatory expenditure and financial irregularities come in for severe criticism by the Committee. The Committee is not concerned with questions of policy. It is concerned only with the execution of the policy laid down by Parliament and its results.

34. Correct Answer is : (a) Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur

Brihadeeswarar Temple

(Locally Known as Tanjai Periya Kovil) is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in Thanjavur in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as RajaRajeswara TempleRajarajeswaram and Brihadeshwara Temple. It is one of the largest temples in India and is an example of Tamizh architecture during the Chola period. Built for Raja Raja Chola I and completed in 1010 CE, the temple turned 1000 years old in 2010.

Meenakshi Amman Temple is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is dedicated to Parvati, known as Meenakshi, and her consort, Shiva, here named Sundareswarar. The temple forms the heart and lifeline of the 2,500-year-old city of Madurai and is a significant symbol for the Tamil people, mentioned since antiquity in Tamil literature. Though the present structure was built between 1623 and 1655 CE. It is said that the temple was actually built in the 6th century BC by survivors of the Kumari Kandam.

The Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple or Thiruvarangam is a Hindu temple dedicated to Ranganatha, a reclining form of Hindu deity, Vishnu located in Srirangam, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, India. Constructed in the Dravidian style of architecture.

The Durga temple is a medieval era Hindu temple located in Aihole in the state of Karnataka, India. It is part of a pending UNESCO world heritage site.

The temple was built between the 7th and the 8th century by the dynasty of the Chalukyas.
35. Correct Answer is: (d) India was declared a party to the Second World War without the consent of the provincial governments

Viceroy Linlithgow declared India at war with Germany on September 3, 1939. The Indian National Congress, the dominant political party of the time, objected strongly to the declaration of war without prior consultation with Indians. The Congress Working Committee suggested that it would cooperate if there were a central Indian national government formed, and a commitment made to India's independence after the war. Congress considered Linlithgow's subsequent response "wholly unsatisfactory and calculated to arouse resentment among all those who are anxious to gain...India's independence." and on October 22, 1939, "called upon all Congress ministries to tender their resignations." All the members of the Congress party resigned on 22 December, 1939 from provincial and central offices in protest over their not having been consulted over the decision to enter World War II along side Great Britain.

The Muslim League promised its support to the British, with Jinnah calling on Muslims to help the Raj by "honourable co-operation at the "critical and difficult juncture," while asking the Viceroy for increased protection for Muslims.

36. Correct Answer is: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Functions and Powers of the Indian Parliament

The Constitution of India enumerates the powers and functions of the Indian Parliament in Chapter II of Part V of the constitution. Like the British counterpart, the Parliament of India is not a fully sovereign legislature. It does not enjoy unlimited and absolute powers like that of the British Parliament. It is a creation of the Constitution. It has no natural growth like that of the British Parliament. As it is created by the Constitution, it is bound by the provisions of the Constitution.

The powers and functions of the Indian Parliament may be generalized in the following heads. While discussing these powers it should be borne in mind that they are enjoyed and exercised by both the Houses of Parliament with a few difference

(a) Law making powers:

The Parliament of the Union Government is competent to legislate on all matters that are enumerated in the Union List and the Concurrent List of the Constitution. In the Concurrent List, the Parliament and the State Legislatures have joint jurisdiction. However, in case of conflict over any law made under the Concurrent List, the Union Law will prevail upon the State Law provided the State Law has not received the earlier assent of the President. The Union Parliament is also competent to make law over the State List under the following circumstances:

(i) When the proclamation of Emergency is in operation the Parliament can make law in any item included in the State List. In case of the declaration of President's Rule in any State under Article 356 of the Constitution, the Parliament is competent to legislate on any matter included in the State List (Article 250).

(ii) In normal times when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority of its members present and voting that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make law with regard to any matter enumerated in the State List, then Parliament is competent to make law in that matter for the whole or any part of India (Article 249).

(iii) The Parliament is competent to legislate on any matter pertaining to the State List if such legislation is deemed necessary for the implementation of international treaties or agreements concluded with foreign States (Article 253).

(iv) If the legislatures of two or more States pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to have a parliamentary law in any matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make law for those States (Article 252).
Except in the above-mentioned occasions, the Parliament of India is not competent to make law in the State List. If at any time, the Parliament encroaches upon the rights of the States, the Supreme Court can prevent such encroachment of the Parliament through its power of Judicial Review. The Parliament must make law in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

37. **Correct Answer is : (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3**

The Kanchi Kailasanathar temple is the oldest structure in Kanchipuram. Located in Tamil Nadu, India, it is a Hindu temple in the Dravidian architectural style. It is dedicated to the Lord Shiva, and is known for its historical importance.

Lingaraj Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Harihara, a form of Shiva and Vishnu and is one of the oldest temples in Bhubaneswar, the capital of the East Indian state of Orissa.

The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, meaning "the Great God of the Cave", is the largest and most ornate Hindu temple in the medieval temple group found at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh.

The Dilwara temples of India are located about 2½ kilometres from Mount Abu, Rajasthan's only hill station.

38. **Correct Answer is : (c) 3 and 4**


- Rapid and inclusive growth.(Poverty reduction)
- Emphasis on social sector and delivery of service therein.
- Empowerment through education and skill development.
- Reduction of gender inequality.
- Environmental sustainability.
- To increase the growth rate in agriculture, industry and services to 4%, 10% and 9% respectively.
- Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1
- Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009.
- Increase agriculture growth to 4%.

As India’s government prepares to submit its approach paper for its 12th five-year plan (a plan which covers years 2012 to 2017), the Planning Commission’s focus on instilling “inclusive growth” is making headway. The plan is expected to be one that encourages the development of India’s agriculture, education, health and social welfare through government spending. It is also expected to create employment through developing India’s manufacturing sector and move the nation higher up the value chain. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, however, warned that maintaining fiscal discipline is important as well.

39. **Correct Answer is : (b) Mr. A. O. Hume**

The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge, and others. It was self-described as "... an unsecterian body of seekers after Truth, who endeavour to promote Brotherhood and strive to serve humanity." Olcott was its first president, and remained president until his demise in 1907.
Annie Besant (1 October 1847 – 20 September 1933) was a prominent British socialist, theosophist, women's rights activist, writer and orator and supporter of Irish and Indian self-rule.

40. Correct Answer is: (c) 1, 2 and 3

Ambedkar speaking in the Constituent Assembly on 17 September 1949, pointed out that there were “innumerable articles in the Constitution” which left matters subject to laws made by Parliament. Under article 11, Parliament may make any provision relating to citizenship notwithstanding anything in article 5 to 10. Thus, by passing ordinary laws, Parliament may, in effect, provide, modify or annul the operation of certain provisions of the Constitution without actually amending them within the meaning of article 368. Since such laws do not in fact make any change whatsoever in the letter of the Constitution, they cannot be regarded as amendments of the Constitution nor categorised as such. Other examples include Part XXI of the Constitution—"Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions" whereby “Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution” power is given to Parliament to make laws with respect to certain matters included in the State List (article 369); article 370 (1) (d) which empowers the President to modify, by order, provisions of the Constitution in their application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir; provisos to articles 83 (2) and 172 (1) empower Parliament to extend the lives of the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of every State beyond a period of five years during the operation of a Proclamation of Emergency; and articles 83(1) and 172 (2) provide that the Council of States/Legislative Council of a State shall not be subject to dissolution but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law.

Article 2 in The Constitution Of India 1949

2. Admission or establishment of new States: Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions, as it thinks fit

Article 3 in The Constitution Of India 1949

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; 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 States, 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 Explanation I In this article, in clauses (a) to (e), State includes a Union territory, but in the proviso, State does not include a Union territory Explanation II The power conferred on Parliament by clause (a) includes the power to form a new State or Union territory by uniting a part of any State or Union territory to any other State or Union territory
1 [FIRST SCHEDULE (Articles 1 and 4)] I. THE STATES

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) Allocation of seats in the Council of States

41. Correct Answer is: (b) 1 and 2 only

Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana is a special social security scheme which includes Pension and Life Insurance, introduced by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the overseas Indian workers in possession of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports. It is a voluntary scheme designed to help workers to meet their three financial needs: saving for retirement, saving for their return and resettlement, and providing free life insurance offering coverage for death from natural causes.

42. Correct Answer is: (d) Ignatius Loyola

The Society of Jesus (Latin: Societas Iesu, S.J., SJ or SI) is a male religious congregation of the Catholic Church. The members are called Jesuits. The society is engaged in evangelization and apostolic ministry in 112 nations on six continents. Jesuits work in education (founding schools, colleges, universities and seminaries), intellectual research, and cultural pursuits. Jesuits also give retreats, minister in hospitals and parishes, and promote social justice and ecumenical dialogue.

Ignatius Loyola founded the society after being wounded in battle and experiencing a religious conversion. He composed the Spiritual Exercises to help others follow the teachings of Jesus Christ. In 1534, Ignatius and six other young men, including Francis Xavier and Peter Faber, gathered and professed vows of poverty, chastity, and later obedience, including a special vow of obedience to the Pope in matters of mission direction and assignment. Ignatius's plan of the order's organization was approved by Pope Paul III in 1540 by a bull containing the "Formula of the Institute".

43. Correct Answer is: (c) 1, 2 and 3

Functions

The functions of the Estimates Committee are:

(a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected;

(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament.
The Committee does not exercise its functions in relation to such Public Undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha or by the Speaker.

44. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 only

Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha not as individuals alone, but collectively also. Members of the Cabinet swim and sink together. When a decision has been taken by the Cabinet, every Minister has to stand by it without hesitation. The essence of Collective Responsibility is that “a measure accepted by the Cabinet is regarded as the joint responsibility of every one, whether or not he was present at the meeting which reached the conclusion or whether he opposed it when discussed” A No-Confidence Motion expresses want of confidence in Government. It is generally moved by Leader of Opposition. On conclusion of the debate, the Speaker puts the Motion to Vote. If the Motion is passed, the Ministry has to resign.

Individual Responsibility: Though the Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, they shall be individually responsible to the Head of State. The Ministers hold office “during the pleasure of the President.” It implies that the Ministers shall be liable to be dismissed by the President for their undesirable activities. However, in these matters the President acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. Usually, because of something that the Minister has done, the Prime Minister asks him to resign, which he readily does. Besides, every Minister is obliged to answer questions pertaining to his department.

45. Correct Answer is : (c) Both 1 and 2

• Cooperative Societies is a state subject under entry 32 state list of the Seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution.
• According to the Constitutional (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 forming a Cooperative Society is a fundamental right under article 19(1)(i).
• Constitutional (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 added the words “or co-operative societies” after the word “or unions” in Article 19(1)(i) and insertion of article 43B i.e., Promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB i.e., The Co-operative Societies.

The Supreme Court of India on 15 October 2013 ruled that co-operative societies do not fall within the ambit of Right to Information (RTI).

While ruling the judgment a bench of justice KS Radhakrishnan and justice AK Sikri told that mere supervision or regulation of a body by government would not make that body a public authority.

46. Correct Answer is : (c) Both 1 and 2

England was fortunate in that coal and iron ore, the staple materials for mechanisation, were plentifully available, as were other minerals – lead, copper and tin – that were used in industry. However, until the eighteenth century, there was a scarcity of usable iron. Iron is drawn out from ore as pure liquid metal
by a process called smelting. For centuries, charcoal (from burnt timber) was used for the smelting process. This had several problems: charcoal was too fragile to transport across long distances; its impurities produced poor-quality iron; it was in short supply because forests had been destroyed for timber; and it could not generate high temperatures.

47. Correct Answer is : (d) 2, 3 and 4

A. Introduction of Bills

Even though the President is not a Member of Parliament, he is an integral part of that Institution. Many of the functions of the Parliament cannot be discharged without the co-operation of the President. The powers and the jurisdiction are exercised, and the process of Parliament are completed, only when the seal of the President is affixed to the Bills, Orders, Resolutions, emanated from the Parliament. For example, unless a Bill passed by the Parliament and signed by the President it cannot become an Act. Certain Bills cannot be introduced or proceeded within the Parliament unless the recommendation of the President has been received. The recommendation of the President is required for introduction of Money Bills or for moving amendments to Acts relating to financial matters, except those making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax; for introduction of Bills relating to formation of new States or alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States; for introduction of a Bill or moving of an amendment affecting taxation in which States are interested; and for consideration of a Bill which if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

48. Correct Answer is : (c) Both 1 and 2

Prahaar (Strike) is a solid-fuel rocket surface-to-surface guided short-range tactical ballistic missile by DRDO of India. It will be equipped with omnidirectional warheads and could be used for striking both tactical and strategic target.

Prahaar is developed to provide a cost effective, quick reaction, all-weather, all-terrain, highly accurate battlefield support tactical weapon system.

The Export Variant of the System is Pragati surface to surface missile.
India has developed a new tactical surface-to-surface missile 'Pragati' with a range between 60-170 km and will offer it to friendly countries.

The new missile, now on display at a defence exhibition in South Korea, is based on the Prahaar missile developed by the DRDO for the Army and can be termed as its export variant with minor differences, a DRDO official said today.

49. Correct Answer is: (c) Both 1 and 2

On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay, with 72 delegates in attendance. Hume assumed office as the General Secretary, and Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee of Calcutta was elected President.

The first session of the National Conference, held in Calcutta on December 28 - 30, 1883, was attended by more than a hundred delegates from different parts of India. The second session was more representative than the first and the plan of holding annual sessions of the Conference in different parts of India was accepted.

For the first time in history a realistic picture of the political unity of India was held out before the public eye, forestalling the Indian National Congress. Immediately after the conclusion of the second session of the National Conference in Calcutta, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay (December 28, 1885).

Banerjea was not invited to the first session of the Congress until the very last moment, and since he was preoccupied with the second session of the National Conference in Calcutta could not attend it. The Calcutta session of the Congress in 1886 marked a distinct advance in its tone and spirit and henceforth he played a leading part in the National Congress; he became its President twice in 1895 and 1902.

50. Correct Answer is: (d) withhold his assent even if the Bill is passed again by the Houses

Assent to Bills.-

When a Bill has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President, and the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent there from.

Provided that the President may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill to the Houses with a message requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message, and when a Bill is so returned, the Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the Houses with or without amendment and presented to the President for assent, the President shall not withhold assent there from.

51. Correct Answer is: (c) Both 1 and 2

The Indira Gandhi Prize or the Indira Gandhi Peace Prize or the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development is the prestigious award accorded annually by India to individuals or organizations in recognition of creative efforts toward promoting international peace, development and a new international economic order; ensuring that scientific discoveries are used for the larger good of humanity, and enlarging the scope of freedom. The prize carries a cash award of 2.5 million Indian rupees and a citation. A written work, in order to be eligible for consideration, should have been published. The panel constituted by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust consists of
prominent national and international personalities including previous recipients. The recipients are chosen from a pool of national and international nominees.

Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 2015 will be awarded to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

52. **Correct Answer is : (b) the maximum amount of share capital of a company**

The authorised capital of a company (sometimes referred to as the authorised share capital, registered capital or nominal capital, particularly in the United States) is the maximum amount of share capital that the company is authorised by its constitutional documents to issue (allocate) to shareholders. Part of the authorised capital can (and frequently does) remain unissued. This number can be changed by shareholders’ approval. The part of the authorised capital which has been issued to shareholders is referred to as the issued share capital of the company.

53. **Correct Answer is : (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**

Each Article starts with the words “The State shall endeavour”. It means that the mandate was given by the Constitution to the State and State only. The Constitution mandates that the State shall make perceptible efforts to achieve these objectives. During the debate before the Constitution Assembly, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said:

“If it is said that the Directive Principles have no legal force, I am prepared to admit that they have no binding forces at all. Nor I am prepared to admit it. But I am not prepared to admit that they have no binding force at all. Nor I am prepared to concede that they are useless because they have no binding force in law. The Draft Constitution, as framed, only provides a machinery for the government of the country. It is not a contrivance to install any particular party in power, as has been done in some countries. Who should be in power is left to be determined by the people, as it must be, if the system is to satisfy the test of democracy. But whoever captures power will not be free to do what he likes with it. In the exercise of it he will have to respect these instruments of instructions which are called the Directive Principles.

54. **Correct Answer is : (b) 1, 2 and 3**

Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases.-

(1) If after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House-
(a) the Bill is rejected by the other House; or

(b) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or

(c) more than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may, unless the Bill has elapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill: Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a Money Bill.

(2) In reckoning any such period of six months as is referred to in clause (1), no account shall be taken of any period during which the House referred to in sub-clause (c) of that clause is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

(3) Where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting, neither House shall proceed further with the Bill, but the President may at any time after the date of his notification summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose specified in the notification and, if he does so, the Houses shall meet accordingly.

(4) If at the joint sitting of the two Houses the Bill, with such amendments, if any, as are agreed to in joint sitting, is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to have been passed by both Houses: Provided that at a joint sitting-

In India, if a bill has been rejected by any house of the parliament and if more than six months have elapsed, the President may summon a joint session for purpose of passing the bill. The bill is passed by a simple majority of a joint sitting. Since the lower house (Lok Sabha) has more than twice the members of the upper house (Rajya Sabha), a group commanding a majority in the lower house of the Government of India can pass such a bill even if it was previously rejected by the upper house.

So far, Joint Session of Indian Parliament has been called for only three bills - the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Banking Service Commission Repeal Bill, 1978, and the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 - have been passed at joint sessions.

55. Correct Answer is : (d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

In 1017, Mahmud of Ghazni took Rey. Most scholars, including al-Biruni, were taken to Ghazni, the capital of the Ghaznavid dynasty. Biruni was made court astrologer and accompanied Mahmud on his invasions into India, living there for a few years. Biruni became acquainted with all things related to India. He may even have learned some Sanskrit. During this time he wrote the Kitab ta‘rikh al-Hind, finishing it around 1030

Ibn Battuta’s Rihla

Description
Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Battuta, better known simply as Ibn Battuta (1304–circa 1377 AD) was a Berber Muslim scholar and traveler, who was born in Tangier, Morocco. He is considered one of the greatest travelers of all time, and is well known for the account of his travels and excursions. The full title of the book of his journeys is Tuḥfat al-anzar il gharaaib al-amsar wa ajaāib al-asfar(A gift to those who contemplate the wonders of cities and the marvels of traveling), but it is commonly referred to as Ibn Battuta’s Rihla (rihla means journey). Propelled by the quest for
adventure and knowledge, Ibn Battuta set out on this journey when he was just 21 years old, initially intending to go on the hajj to Mecca. The journey, however, spanned almost 30 years.

Shahzadi Gulbadan Begum (c. 1523 – 7 February, 1603) was a Mughal Princess, the daughter of Emperor Babur of the Mughal Empire, she is most known as the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother Humayun. Later, her nephew, Prince Jalal-ud-Din ascended the imperial throne as Emperor Akbar the Great. She was also the paternal aunt of Akbar's chief consort, Empress Ruqaiya Sultan Begum.

The Padshahnama is a genre of works written as the official visual history of Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan’s reign. Most significant work of this genre was written by Abdul Hamid Lahori in two volumes.

56. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 only

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. Parliament is composed of the President of India, the houses. It is bicameral with two houses: Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

The President of India and Vice President of India are indirectly elected by means of an electoral college consisting of the Parliament of India and the Legislative assemblies of the States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. The votes are based on the population in 1971 rather than the current population, as a result of the 42nd Amendment, and extended by the 84th Amendment, with the intention to encourage family planning programs in the states by ensuring that states are not penalized for lowering their population growth.

Composition

The electoral college is made up of the following:

- elected members of the Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Parliament of India);
- elected members of the Lok Sabha (lower house of the Parliament of India);
- elected members of each state Legislative Assembly; and
- elected members of each union territory possessing an assembly (i.e., Delhi and Puducherry).

57. Correct Answer is : (b) Mount Abu

The Academy, ISA, CRPF, Mount Abu (Raj)

The Internal Security Academy was established under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India at Mount Abu (a hill station at an altitude of approximately 1200 mtrs in the Aravali ranges in Rajasthan).

The Academy has been identified as Centre of Excellence in the matters of Internal Security & related issues. It also offers facilities for research studies on Internal Security and related subjects and will expand its source base through tie-ups with similar institutions in and outside the country.
58. **Correct Answer is : (d) British Government was to supervise the affairs of the Constituent Assembly**

**Cabinet Mission ‘s Proposals:**

**(a) A Union of India:**

(i) There shall be a Union of India, including both the Proposals British India, and the Indian States, which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications, and should have the power necessary to raise the finances required for the above subject,

**(b) Provisions regarding Constitution Making Body:**

(i) For setting up a constitution-making body, each province was to be assigned a total number of seats proportionate to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million. Seats allotted to each Province shall be divided between the various communities in proportion to their population in the Province. Only three classes of Electorates were recognized—General (all others than Muslims and Sikhs), Muslims and Sikhs (only in the Punjab).

According to this principle, the Constituent Assembly was to consist of 292 members from the British Indian Provinces and 4 from Chief Commissioners’ Provinces. The Indian States were to be represented by 93 members in maximum.

**(c) Provision regarding Interim Government:**

Pending the completion of the work of constitution-making, the Cabinet Mission proposed to set up an Interim Government of 14 members representing major political parties in the ratio of 6 Congressmen, 5 League, 1 Indian Christian, 1 Sikh and 1 Parsee. The Interim Government was to hold all the portfolios including that of ‘War’. The British Government was however to extend full cooperation to the Interim Government in administrative matters and to bring about transfer as speedily and as smoothly as possible.

59. **Correct Answer is : (c) 1, 2 and 3**

Article 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 after 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.”
In the Constitutional Adviser's Draft Constitution of 30th October, 1947, clause 63(6) read:

“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.”

The Drafting Committee adopted the above as Article 76 of its Draft Constitution of 21st February, 1948. The Constituent Assembly adopted it on 19th May, 1949. At the revision stage the Article was renumbered and it became Article 93 of the Constitution.

60. Correct Answer is: (c) Both 1 and 2

The Rajatarangini mentions a kind of wild-growing herb of bitter taste called utpalasaka generally taken by common people.

Harsha was inordinately fond of rich garments and ornaments. He introduced for general wear a dress which was fit for a king.

61. Correct Answer is: (c) Both 1 and 2

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is appointed by the President of India following a recommendation by the Prime Minister.
How is the independence of the CAG ensured?

The Constitution enables the independent and unbiased nature of audit by the CAG by providing for:

- His appointment by the President of India
- Special procedure for removal (like a Supreme Court Judge)
- Salary and expenses Charged (not Voted) to the Consolidated Fund of India
- Disallowing his holding any other Government office after his term expires

62. Correct Answer is : (c) Both 1 and 2

Constitution and Functions The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consists of 30 Members—20 elected by Lok Sabha from amongst its Members in accordance with the System of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and 10 nominated by Rajya Sabha from amongst its Members. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee. A Minister is not eligible for election to the Committee.

The functions of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are:

(a) to consider the reports submitted by the *[National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338(5) of the Constitution] and to report as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administration of the Union Territories;

(b) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administration of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;

(c) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335;

(d) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; and
(e) to examine such other matters as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

63. Correct Answer is: (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of the Statement I

An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt) from which groundwater can be extracted using a water well. The study of water flow in aquifers and the characterization of aquifers is called hydrogeology.

3.2 Aquifers properties in the study area

Layers of sand are important for the hydrogeology of the study area as they are mostly accompanied with good water bearing capacity and they allow significant quantities of water to be drawn from them (Fig. 3(d)). Generally the texture of sands are medium to coarse with gravels and pebbles existing in clay matrix. Clay layers tend to hold water which can not be withdrawn easily and therefore they don’t have good water bearing capacity (Figs 3(a & c)).

Significant amount of groundwater has been found basically to occur in two types of aquifers namely sands and gravels and limestone. Clay and clay bound sands are poor aquifers and their importance is mainly on the formation of confining layers for most of sand and gravels aquifers.

4.2 CLAY MINERALS

Clay minerals are very tiny crystalline substances evolved primarily from chemical weathering of certain rock-forming minerals. Chemically, they are hydrous aluminosilicates plus other metallic ions. All clay minerals are very small, colloidal-sized crystals (diameter less than 1 μm), and they can only be seen with an electron microscope. The individual crystals look like tiny plates or flakes, and from X-ray diffraction studies scientists have determined that these flakes consist of many crystal sheets which have a repeating atomic structure. In fact, there are only two fundamental crystal sheets, the tetrahedral or silica, and the octahedral or alumina, sheets. The particular way in which these sheets are stacked, together with different bonding and different metallic ions in the crystal lattice, constitute the different clay minerals.

64. Correct Answer is: (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
**Bhakra Dam** is a concrete gravity dam across the Satluj River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India.

Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Odisha in India. Behind the dam extends a lake, Hirakud Reservoir, 55 km long.

The **Tehri Dam** is the tallest dam in India and one of the tallest in the world. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India.

**Dul Hasti** is a 390 MW hydroelectric power plant in Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir, India built by NHPC. The power plant is a run-of-the-river type on the swift-flowing Chenab River in the Kishtwar region, a rugged, mountainous section of the Himalayas, and several hundred kilometers from larger cities.

Chandra River & Bhaga River Confluence (Sangam) Chandra flows in from south east and Bhaga flows in from north east. The combined river is called Chandrabhaga and it flows to North west. Chandrabhaga in its lower reaches is called Chenab which is a major tributary of Indus River (Sindhu Nadi). It becomes the Chenab when it joins the Marau River at Bhandera Kot, 12 kilometres (7 mi) from Kishtwar Town in Jammu and Kashmir.

65. **Correct Answer is : (c) 2 and 4**

Fat is an essential part of your diet. It provides energy, absorbs certain nutrients and maintains your core body temperature. You need to consume fat every day to support these functions, but some types of fat are better for you than others. Good fats protect your heart and keep your body healthy, while bad fats increase your risk of disease and damage your heart.
Energy

While carbohydrates are the main source of fuel in your body, your system turns to fat as a backup energy source when carbohydrates are not available. Fat is a concentrated source of energy. One gram of fat has 9 calories, which is more than double the amount of calories from carbohydrates and protein. Because fat is high in calories, you need to limit your diet to 20 to 35 percent calories from fat, reports MayoClinic.com. Based on an 1,800-calorie diet, this recommendation amounts to 40 to 70 daily grams of fat.

Vitamin Absorption

Some types of vitamins rely on fat for absorption and storage. Vitamins A, D, E and K, called fat-soluble vitamins, cannot function without adequate daily fat intake. These vitamins are essential parts of your daily diet. Vitamin A keeps your eyes healthy and promotes good vision, vitamin D assists in keeping your bones strong by boosting calcium absorption, vitamin E protects cells by neutralizing free radicals and vitamin K is important for blood clotting. If you don't meet your daily fat intake or follow a low-fat diet, absorption of these vitamins may be limited resulting in impaired functioning.

66. Correct Answer is: (b) helps elimination of lead oxide

67. Correct Answer is: (a) Difference is least near the Equator and progressively increases away from it
Places along the equator, however, get 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. North of the equator, any place spinning around the earth's axis spends more of its time facing the sun than the night sky. Now you know why the days are long in summer and the nights are short. The difference between night and day gets greater and greater as you move north: At high latitudes, you can have something like 20 hours of daytime and only 4 hours of nighttime!

In the Southern Hemisphere, everything is just the opposite:

i. The equator has 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night.

ii. The farther south you go, the less time a location spends in the daylight and the more time it spends facing the night sky: Nights are progressively longer and days shorter.

iii. Finally, at 66½° S, you reach the Antarctic Circle, but now it’s 24 hours of nighttime and 0 hours of daytime.

iv. As you move farther south from the Antarctic Circle, the time spent in darkness increases from one day to one week to one month until finally, at the South Pole, you go for months of nighttime (this would be the midnight of the six month night down there).

68. Correct Answer is : (d) bank’s cash is drained into non-banking customers

Currency Drain Ratio. This is the % of banknotes that individual consumers keep in cash, rather than depositing in banks. If consumers deposited all their cash in banks, there would be a bigger money multiplier. But, if people keep funds in cash then the banks cannot lend more.

69. Correct Answer is : (d) business sell machinery and equipment to domestic buyers

What is 'Disinvestment'

Disinvestment is the action of an organization or government selling or liquidating an asset or subsidiary. Also known as "divestiture".

2. A reduction in capital expenditure, or the decision of a company not to replenish depleted capital goods.

BREAKING DOWN 'Disinvestment'

1. A company or government organization will divest an asset or subsidiary as a strategic move for the company, planning to put the proceeds from the divestiture to better use that garners a higher return on investment.

2. A company will likely not replace capital goods or continue to invest in certain assets unless it feels it is receiving a return that justifies the investment. If there is a better place to invest, they may deplete certain capital goods and invest in other more profitable assets.
Alternatively a company may have to divest unwillingly if it needs cash to sustain operations.

70. **Correct Answer is : (b) Encourage exports**

**What is 'Devaluation'**

Devaluation is a deliberate downward adjustment to the value of a country's currency, relative to another currency, group of currencies or standard. Devaluation is a **monetary policy** tool of countries that have a **fixed exchange rate** or semi-fixed exchange rate. It is often confused with **depreciation**, and is in contrast to **revaluation**.

**BREAKING DOWN 'Devaluation'**

Devaluing a currency is decided by the government issuing the currency, and unlike depreciation, is not the result of non-governmental activities. One reason a country may devalue its currency is to combat trade imbalances. Devaluation causes a country's **exports** to become less expensive, making them more competitive on the global market. This in turn means that **imports** are more expensive, making domestic consumers less likely to purchase them.

While devaluing a currency can seem like an attractive option, it can have negative consequences. By making imports more expensive, it protects domestic industries who may then become less efficient without the pressure of competition. Higher exports relative to imports can also increase **aggregate demand**, which can lead to **inflation**.

71. **Correct Answer is : (b) An increase in utilization of borrowed funds for revenue purposes**
72. **Correct Answer is : (c) Reverse Rapo Rate**

**Reverse Repo Rate**
This is the exact opposite of repo rate. The rate at which RBI borrows money from the banks (or banks lend money to the RBI) is termed the reverse repo rate. The RBI uses this tool when it feels there is too much money floating in the banking system.

If the reverse repo rate is increased, it means the RBI will borrow money from the bank and offer them a lucrative rate of interest. As a result, banks would prefer to keep their money with the RBI (which is absolutely risk free) instead of lending it out (this option comes with a certain amount of risk). Consequently, banks would have lesser funds to lend to their customers. This helps stem the flow of excess money into the economy.

*Reverse repo rate signifies the rate at which the central bank absorbs liquidity from the banks, while repo signifies the rate at which liquidity is injected.*

73. **Correct Answer is : (a) at focus, diminished and virtual**
1. Formation of image by a concave lens when the object is placed at infinity

When an object is placed at infinity, the two rays AO and BD running parallel to the principal axis get refracted at point O and D respectively and get diverged along the directions OX and DY respectively. These diverged rays i.e. OX and DY appears to intersect each other at the principal focus of the concave lens after extending back by dotted lines. Therefore, in case of concave lens when the object is placed at infinity the image is formed at the principal focus, highly diminished (point sized), virtual and erect.

74. **Correct Answer is : (d) eat very little and fear gaining weight**

Anorexia nervosa, often referred to simply as anorexia, is an eating disorder characterized by a low weight, fear of gaining weight, a strong desire to be thin, and food restriction. Many people with anorexia see themselves as overweight even though they are underweight. If asked they usually deny they have a problem with low weight. Often they weigh themselves frequently, eat only small amounts, and only eat certain foods. Some will exercise excessively, force themselves to vomit, or use laxatives to produce weight loss. Complications may include osteoporosis, infertility and heart damage, among others. Women will often stop having menstrual periods.

75. **Correct Answer is : (a) oxidation**

Rancification, the product of which can be described as rancidity, is the process which causes a substance to become rancid, that is, having a rank, unpleasant smell or taste. Specifically, it is the hydrolysis and/or autoxidation of fats into short-chain aldehydes and ketones which are objectionable in taste and odor. When these processes occur in food, undesirable odors and flavors can result. In some cases, however, the flavors can be desirable (as in aged cheeses). In processed meats, these flavors are collectively known as warmed-over flavor. Rancification can also detract from the nutritional value of food, and some vitamins are highly sensitive to degradation. Akin to rancification, oxidative degradation also occurs in other hydrocarbons, e.g. lubricating oils, fuels, and mechanical cutting fluids.
Causes of Rancidity

There are two basic types or causes of rancidity that cause and/or contribute to the degradation of stored edible oils: oxidative and hydrolytic. Oxidative rancidity, known as autoxidation, occurs when oxygen is absorbed from the environment. In the presence of oxygen and/or ultraviolet (UV) radiation, most lipids will break down and degrade, forming several other compounds. Oxygen is eight times more soluble in fats than it is in water; it is this exposure that is the main cause of the autoxidation process, increasing the saturation of the oil.

Hydrolytic rancidity, also called hydrolysis or enzymatic oxidation, occurs in the absence of air, but with moisture present. This normally is accomplished through enzymatic peroxidation, where enzymes found naturally in plant oils (i.e., lipoxygenase, cyclooxygenase) and animal fats (i.e., lipase) can catalyze reactions between water and oil.

76. Correct Answer is: (d) Civil Aviation

State-run airport developer, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on Wednesday said it has received an encouraging response to its Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), receiving 45 proposals from 11 bidders covering more than 200 RCS air routes. The deadline for submitting initial proposals was Tuesday.

AAI said these initial proposals cover as many as 65 airports, of which there are 52 unserved and 13 underserved airports as per the provisions of the scheme.

"Counter-bids have now been invited against these initial proposals, the last date of submission for which is February 1, 2017,” AAI said, adding that the response has been very encouraging The Regional Connectivity Scheme is also called UDAN or “Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik”.

77. Correct Answer is: (d) Health and Family Welfare

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Shri J P Nadda unveils Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

Let's make safe pregnancy a social movement: J P Nadda

“Carrying forward the vision of our Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) is aimed to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe pregnancies and safe deliveries. The national programme will provide special free antenatal care to about 3 crore pregnant women across the country in order to detect and prevent high risk pregnancies.”
78. **Correct Answer is : (b) Irrigation pumps**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has recently launched the “Saur Sujala Yojana” at Naya Raipur in Chhattisgarh that would provide solar powered irrigation pumps to farmers at a subsidized price.

79. **Correct Answer is : (b) Byssinosis**

**Byssinosis**, also called "brown lung disease" or "Monday fever", is an occupational lung disease caused by exposure to cotton dust in inadequately ventilated working environments. **Byssinosis** commonly occurs in workers who are employed in yarn and fabric manufacture industries.

80. **Correct Answer is : (c) Gastrin**

There are five main hormones that aid and regulate the digestive system in mammals.

The five major hormones are: gastrin (stomach), secretin (small intestine), cholecystokinin (small intestine), gastric inhibitory peptide (small intestine), and motilin (small intestine).

81. **Correct Answer is : (c) Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali**

Dehradun, Apr 22 (UNI) Offering tributes to **Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali** and his companions on the occasion of anniversary of Peshawar uprising, Uttarakhand Chief Minister Harish Rawat said Garhwali’s unique contribution to the freedom movement could never be forgotten.

Mr Rawat stated, in his message here today, that Peshawar uprising was a significant milestone for independence struggle of India as it laid a revolutionary foundation for crusade.

Mr Rawat said the revolt against the British imperialism resulted in long-term jail sentence to Garhwali, but it could not shake his patriotism. On account of active participation in the fight for freedom, he was re-arrested in 1942 and sentenced to jail.

Chief Minister said that after the Peshawar mutiny, Garwhali became prominent in freedom movement and Mahatma Gandhi felicitated him by naming him 'Garhwali'.
82. **Correct Answer is : (a) Tashi and Nungshi**

*Tashi and Nungshi Malik* (born on 21 June 1991) are the first siblings and twins to climb the *Seven Summits* and reach the North and South Poles and complete the *Adventurers Grand Slam* and *Three Poles Challenge*.

On Sunday, 19 May 2013, they successfully scaled *Mount Everest*, becoming the first twin sisters in the world to do so.

83. **Correct Answer is : (a) Badrinath**

Uttarakhand is the abode of God and Goddess. There are many places in Uttarakhand which have relevance with great Epic Hindu like Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is said that Great Saint Ved Vyas wrote the "Mahabharat Epics in Uttarakhand. This place is situated in Chamoli District of Uttarakhand ahead of famous Badri Nath Dham.

84. **Correct Answer is : (b) Amir Khusro**

**NUH SIPIHR OF AMÍR KHUSRÚ.**

[“The Nine Heavens (or Spheres).” This is one of the separate poems of Amír Khusrú, written, as he tells us, in his old age. Its historical notices relate to the reign of Kutbu-d dín Mubárák Sháh, in whose time it was written.”]

85. **Correct Answer is : (a) Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

United Nations’ 193 member states have reached an agreement on the outcome document New Sustainable Development Agenda for the next 15 years i.e. till 2030. The new agenda draft document called “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

86. **Correct Answer is : (c) Mrichhakatikam**

**Works of Kalidasa:**

**Plays** – There are three plays, the earliest of which is probably the Malavikaagnimitra (
Malavikaa and Agnimitra), a work concerned with palace intrigue. It is of special interest because the hero is a historical figure, King Agnimitra, whose father, Pushhpamitra, wrested the kingship of northern India from the Mauryan king Brihadratha about 185 B.C. and established the Sunga dynasty, which held power for more than a century. The Vikramorvashiiya (Urvashii Won Through Valor) is based on the old legend of the love of the mortal Pururavaas for the heavenly damsel Urvashii. The legend occurs in embryonic form in a hymn of the Rig Veda and in a much amplified version in the ShatapathabrahmaNa. The third play, AbhiGYaanashaakuntala (Shakuntala Recognized by the Token Ring), is the work by which Kalidaasa is best known not only in India but throughout the world.

Poems – In addition to these three plays Kalidaaa wrote two long epic poems, the Kumarasambhava (Birth of Kumara) and the Raghuvamsha (Dynasty of Raghu).

Mrccccchakaṭṭika, is a ten-act Sanskrit drama attributed to Śūdraka, an ancient playwright generally thought to have lived sometime between the third century BC and the fifth century AD.

87. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 only

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a poly-herbal medicine by the trade name of Lukoskin for the treatment of Leucoderma.

88. Correct Answer is : (b) Mediterranean

The climate of areas bordering the Mediterranean Sea is used as a climate type that generally is described as humid due to winter rainfall but that is water-deficient during part of its growing season.

89. Correct Answer is : (d) Kerala

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has fully commissioned and started commercial production at the first indigenous Titanium Sponge Plant at Chavara in Kerala.

90. Correct Answer is : (d) enforcement of the Fundamental Rights only

The Supreme Court can issue writ only in case of violation of any of the fundamental rights contained in Part-III of the constitution, while the High Courts can issue writs not only in case of violation of fundamental rights but also in case of violation of any legal rights of the citizens provided that a writ is a proper remedy in such cases, according to well-established principles.
91. Correct Answer is : (b) Thrissur district of Kerala

Chengalikodan banana variety from Thrissur district of Kerala has been accorded Geographical Indication (GI) status by the Chennai based Central GI registry.

92. Correct Answer is : (a) 17

Departmentally Related Standing Committees

A full-fledged system of 17 Departmentally Related Standing Committees came into being in April, 1993. These Committees cover under their jurisdiction all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These Committees are as under:

Name of the Committee

1. Committee on Commerce
2. Committee on Home Affairs
3. Committee on Human Resource Development
4. Committee on Industry
5. Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests
6. Committee on Transport, Culture and Tourism
7. Committee on Agriculture
8. Committee on Information Technology
9. Committee on Defence
10. Committee on Energy
11. Committee on External Affairs
12. Committee on Finance
13. Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution

14. Committee on Labour and Welfare

15. Committee on Petroleum & Chemicals

16. Committee on Railways

17. Committee on Urban and Rural Development

Out of the 17 Committees, 6 Committees (Sl. No. 1 to 6) are serviced by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and 11 Committees (Sl. No. 7 to 17) by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Each of these Standing Committees consists of not more than 45 members—30 to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and 15 to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the members of Rajya Sabha. A Minister is not eligible to be nominated to these Committees.

The term of members of these Committees is one year.

93. **Correct Answer is : (d) Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus free country**

World Health Organisation (WHO) has officially declared India as Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus free country, i.e. mothers and newborns are free from tetanus at the time of birth.

94. **Correct Answer is : (a) 1 only**

To commemorate the 1905 Swadeshi movement the Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced August 7 as ‘National Handloom Day’. At the event PM Modi also launched the ‘India Handloom’ brand to help weavers with brand for global markets.

95. **Correct Answer is : (c) Both 1 and 2**

**International Biodiesel day**

Every year 10th day of August is celebrated as International Biodiesel day. During the 1850s two scientists named as E. Duffy and J. Patrick had designed the first diesel engine. After that another renowned scientist named as Rudolf Diesel built a prime model of diesel engine with a 10 feet iron cylinder and flywheel at its base. This model was powered for the first time on August 10, 1893 in Augsburg, Germany. Thereafter this day is celebrated as International biodiesel day.

Many people believe that Diesel had designed this engine in such a manner that it can run on peanut oil. However, fact is that model designed by diesel could not run on peanut oil. It has been reported that Daniel once said “the use of vegetable
oils for engine fuels may seem insignificant today but such oils may become, in the course of time, as important as petroleum and the coal-tar products of the present time”.

96. **Correct Answer is : (a) The commercial banks will have less money to lend**

Cash Reserve Ratio is a bank regulation that sets the minimum reserves each bank must hold to customer deposits and notes. Cash reserve Ratio (CRR) in India is the amount of funds that the banks have to keep with RBI. If RBI decides to increase the percent of this, the available amount with the banks comes down. RBI is using this method (increase of CRR rate), to drain out the excessive money from the banks.

97. **Correct Answer is : (a) 1 only**

India celebrates its National Sports Day every year on the 29th August. The day is celebrated to honor the legendary hockey player, Major Dhyan Chand Singh. 29th August happens to be the birth anniversary of Dhyan Chand, who made India proud by his extraordinary sporting skills. He was the greatest hockey player India has ever seen.

98. **Correct Answer is : (d) Kochi**

India’s first Integrated Underwater Harbour Defence and Surveillance System (IUHDSS) was commissioned in Kochi, Kerala.

99. **Correct Answer is : (a) Vishnu**

**Padmanabhaswamy Temple** is located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. The temple is built in an intricate fusion of the indigenous **Kerala style** and the **Dravidian style** (kovil) of architecture associated with the temples located in the neighboring state of Tamil Nadu, featuring high walls, and a 16th-century **Gopuram**.

The principal deity **Vishnu** is enshrined in the "Anantha Shayanam" posture, the eternal **yogic sleep** on the **serpent Adisheshan**.

100. **Correct Answer is : (b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2**

The **Bande Mataram** was an English language **newspaper** founded in 1905 by Aurobindo Ghosh. It was first published on 6 August 1906.

Sambad **Kaumudi** was a Bengali weekly **newspaper** published from Kolkata in the first half of the 19th century by Ram Mohan Roy.
Chittaranjan Das (popularly called Deshbandhu "Friend of the country") (5 November 1869 – 16 June 1925) was an Indian politician and Founder-leader of the Swaraj (Independence) Party in Bengal under British rule.

He brought out a newspaper called Forward and later changed its name to Liberty to fight the British Raj. When the Calcutta Municipal Corporation was formed, he became its first mayor.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was born in the year 1861 and died in the 1946. He was a great Indian educationist and freedom fighter, distinguished from others for his significant role in the Indian independence and his support of Hindu nationalism. In his later life he was addressed as a Mahamana for his great workings.

He was also the founders of Scouting in India as well as a highly influential English newspaper, “The Leader” which was published from Allahabad in 1909.