

Detailed solution

Model Test 91 (GS Paper I)

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

The jaguar is a big cat, a feline in the *Panthera* genus, and is the only extant *Panthera* species native to the Americas. The jaguar is the third-largest feline after the tiger and the lion, and the largest in the Americas.

The **saltwater crocodile** (*Crocodylus porosus*), also known as the **estuarine crocodile**, **Indo-Pacific crocodile**, **marine crocodile**, **sea crocodile** or informally as **saltie**, is the largest of all living reptiles, as well as the largest [riparian predator](#) in the world. Males of this species can reach sizes up to at least 6.30 m (20.7 ft) and possibly up to 7.0 m (23.0 ft) in length.

They have the broadest [distribution](#) of any modern crocodile, **ranging from the eastern coast of India**, throughout most of Southeast Asia, and northern Australia.

The **snow leopard** or **ounce** (*Panthera uncia* *syn.* *Uncia uncia*) is a large [cat](#) native to the mountain ranges of [Central](#) and [South Asia](#). It is listed as [Endangered](#) on the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#) because, as of 2003, the size of the global wild population was estimated at 4,080–6,590 adults.

The snow leopard is distributed from the west of [Lake Baikal](#) through southern [Siberia](#), in the [Kunlun Mountains](#), in the Russian [Altai mountains](#), [Sayan](#) and [Tannu-Ola Mountains](#), in the [Tian Shan](#), across [Kazakhstan](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#), [Tajikistan](#), and [Uzbekistan](#) to the [Hindu Kush](#) in eastern [Afghanistan](#), [Karakoram](#) in northern [Pakistan](#), in the [Pamir Mountains](#), and in the high altitudes of the [Himalayas](#) in [India](#), [Nepal](#), and [Bhutan](#), and the [Tibetan Plateau](#). In [Mongolia](#), it is found in the [Mongolian](#) and [Gobi Altai Mountains](#) and the [Khangai Mountains](#). In [Tibet](#), it is found up to the [Altyn-Tagh](#) in the north. Potential snow leopard habitat in the [Indian Himalayas](#) is estimated at less than 90,000 km² (35,000 sq mi) in the states of [Jammu and Kashmir](#), [Uttarakhand](#), [Himachal Pradesh](#), [Sikkim](#), and [Arunachal Pradesh](#), of which about 34,000 km² (13,000 sq mi) is considered good habitat, and 14.4% is protected. In the beginning of the 1990s, the Indian snow leopard population was estimated at roughly 200–600 individuals living across about 25 [protected areas](#).

2. Correct Answer is : (a) Only 1

Nasik:

Rock-cut caves called Pandavleni Caves relating to Hinayana Buddhism are located near Ambad, about 10 km from the city center. The caves are believed to be carved out between 1st century BC and 3rd century AD. There are 22 caves which comprise chaitya and vihara with varying levels of carving and detail.

3. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 and 2

The Garo Hills are part of the Garo-Khasi range in Meghalaya, India. They are inhabited mainly by tribal dwellers, the majority of whom are Garo people. It is one of the wettest places in the world

Mikir Hills are a group of hills located to the south of the Kaziranga National Park, Assam. It is part of the Karbi Anglong Plateau.

Kaimur Range is the eastern portion of the Vindhya Range, about 483 kilometres long, extending from around Katangi in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh to around Sasaram in Rohtas district of Bihar

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

The Great Himalayan National Park, is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The park was established in 1984 and is spread over an area of 1,171 km² at an altitude of between 1500 and 6000 m.

Hemis National Park (or **Hemis High Altitude National Park**) is a **high altitude national park** in the eastern Ladakh region of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

Valley of Flowers National Park is an Indian national park, located in West Himalaya, in the state of Uttarakhand and is known for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and the variety of flora.

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

The Presiding Officers of Rajya Sabha have the responsibility to conduct the proceedings of the House. The Vice-President of India is *ex-officio* Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha also chooses from amongst its members, a Deputy Chairman. There is also a Panel of Vice-Chairmen in Rajya Sabha, the members of which are nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. In the absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, a member from the Panel of Vice-Chairmen presides over the proceedings of the House.

Election of The Vice President

1. The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting in such election is by secret ballot. The Electoral College to elect a person to the office of the Vice-President consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament*.

2. The Vice-President is not a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state. If a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state is elected as Vice-President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date he/she enters his office as Vice-President.

There are three categories of ministers, in descending order of **rank**:

- Cabinet Minister: member of cabinet; leads a ministry
- Minister of State (Independent Charges): junior minister not reporting to a cabinet minister
- Minister of State (MoS): junior minister reporting to a cabinet minister, usually tasked with a specific responsibility in that ministry.

Smriti Irani and Arun Jaitley both lost the elections in the recent Lok Sabha elections in India, so how can they become cabinet ministers if they didn't even win the election? Mustn't one be a member of Parliament first to become a cabinet minister? Is there any special provision for becoming a cabinet minister without winning the election?

India has two houses in parliament - the Lower House (Lok Sabha, for which the elections were held) and the Upper house (Rajya Sabha, where people are nominated from their respective parties).

The Constitution of India dictates the following regarding a Minister: " A minister should be (a) a Member of Parliament (b) should become an MP in 6 months".

So, going by the definition and its loophole, a Minister need not be an MP directly elected to the Lok Sabha. (Looking at you, Mr Manmohan Singh!) Rather, he/she may come from the Rajya Sabha too. So that's how Smriti Irani, Ms Heptullah are going to be Ministers.

By the point (b) in the definition above, a Minister should strive hard to become an MP in 6 months. Scenario: When Modi resigns from one of his seats, Arun Jaitley can contest there if he wishes and become an MP from there (he's already an MP in RS though, so that probably won't be necessary)

6. Correct Answer is : (a) Sachindra Prasad Bose

Sachindra Prasad Bose (died February, 1941) was an Indian independence movement activist and follower of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. He was the son-in-law of the moderate Brahmo leader, Krishna Kumar Mitra.

He designed and unfurled the Calcutta Flag on August 7, 1906 in Parsi Bagan Square (Greer Park) in Calcutta, India. In 1908, he was arrested and sent to the Rawalpindi jail. Later, he worked as the editor of a magazine, named, Vyavsa O Vanijya.

7. Correct Answer is : (a) 1 only

In 1976, [Government of India](#) launched a plan scheme called *Economic Census and Surveys*. In 1977 [Central Statistical Organisation](#) conducted First economic census in collaboration with the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) in the States/Union Territories.

Economic Census	Year
First Economic Census	1977
Second Economic Census	1980
Third Economic Census	1990
Fourth Economic Census	1998
Fifth Economic Census	2005
Sixth Economic Census	2013

8. Correct Answer is : (b) 2

Sumitra Mahajan (born 11 April 1943) is an [Indian](#) politician who is the [Speaker](#) of the [16th Lok Sabha](#). She belongs to [Bharatiya Janata Party](#). In 2014, she got elected to the Lok Sabha for the eighth time, one of three members of the 16th Lok Sabha to do so, and is currently the longest-serving woman member. She has represented the [Indore](#) constituency of [Madhya Pradesh](#) since 1989.

She served for a time as a [Union Minister](#). She was minister from 2002 to 2004, holding the portfolios for Human Resources, Communications and Petroleum. She is the eldest and senior most among woman Members of Parliament in the 16th Lok Sabha. **She is the second woman after Meira Kumar to be elected as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.**

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

Judges in a High Court are appointed by the **President** of India in consultation with the **Chief Justice of India** and the governor of the state. High Courts are headed by a **Chief Justice**. The **Chief Justices** are ranked fourteenth (in their state) and seventeenth (outside their state) in the Indian order of precedence.

Article 178 of the Indian Constitution provides for a **Speaker** to preside over the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of an Indian State as Article 93 provides for a similar Speaker in the Lok Sabha.

Election of the Speaker: The constitution of India provides that after every general election, the Legislative Assembly in a State, at its very first session shall elect a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, from among its members. During the absence of the Speaker from office, the Deputy Speaker takes over his office. The Speaker generally belongs to the ruling party.

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

Dark-skinned men at risk of vitamin D deficiency

Large amounts of vitamin D₃ (cholecalciferol) are made in your skin when you expose all of your body to summer sun. This happens very quickly; around half the time it takes for your skin to turn pink and begin to burn. This could be just 15 minutes for a very fair skinned person, yet a couple of hours or more for a dark skinned person.

Exposure to ultraviolet B radiation in sunlight provides the mechanism for more than 90% of the vitamin D production in most individuals. Concern has been expressed in recent years that the widespread use of sunscreens, particularly those with high sun protection factors, may lead to a significant decrease in solar-induced previtamin D₃ in the skin, resulting in a vitamin D level which is considered insufficient for protection against a wide range of diseases. In this article the published evidence to support and to question this view is presented. It is concluded that, although sunscreens can significantly reduce the production of vitamin D under very strictly controlled conditions, their normal usage does not generally result in vitamin D insufficiency.

11. **Correct Answer is : (c) Rice**

Rice is composed of carbs, with small amounts of protein and virtually no fat.

Like other beans, kala **chana** is full of **protein**, fiber and iron, and makes a healthy and colorful addition to any meal.

Fish is one of the most valuable sources of high grade protein available to man.

Aside from water, soybeans are mainly composed of protein, but they also contain good amounts of carbs and fat.

12. **Correct Answer is : (a) 1 and 2**

The common krait, also known as Indian krait or blue krait is a species of venomous snake of the genus Bungarus found in the jungles of the Indian subcontinent.

Daboia is a monotypic genus of venomous Old World vipers. The single species, *D. russelli*, is found in Asia throughout the [Indian subcontinent](#), much of Southeast Asia, southern China and Taiwan. The species was named in honor of Patrick Russell (1726–1805), a Scottish herpetologist who first described many of India's snakes, and the name of the genus is from the Hindi word meaning "that lies hid", or "the lurker". Apart from being a member of the big four snakes in India, *Daboia* is also one of the genera responsible for causing the most snakebite incidents and deaths among all venomous snakes on account of many factors, such as their wide distribution, generally aggressive demeanor, and frequent occurrence in highly populated areas.

Daboia russelli is commonly known as **Russell's viper** and **chain viper**, among other names.

The African rock python is a large, nonvenomous snake of sub-Saharan Africa. It is one of 11 living species in the genus Python. It has two subspecies; one is found in Central and Western Africa, the other in Southern Africa.

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

The **Buckingham Canal** is a 796 kilometres (494.6 mi) long [fresh water navigation canal](#), running parallel to the [Coromandel Coast](#) of [South India](#) from [Kakinada](#) in the East Godavari district of [Andhra Pradesh](#) to [Villupuram District](#) in [Tamil Nadu](#).

2.Canals . Canals are the artificial waterways which have been constructed both for navigation and irrigation purpose. In India the two most important canals for navigation purposes are the Ganges canal running from Hardwar to Kanpur and Buckingham canal running parallel to the east coast in Madras.

The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India and the largest irrigation project in the world. Indira Gandhi Canal is 649 km long and consists of Rajasthan feeder canal and [Rajasthan](#) main canal and runs through 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and remaining 492 km in Rajasthan. The canal is one of the project of Green revolution in India and also runs through [The Great Thar Desert](#).

14. **Correct Answer is : (c) Krishna Godavari basin**

Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin is spread across 50,000 sq km in the Krishna River and Godavari river basins near the coast of Andhra Pradesh. The site Dhirubhai-6 (D6) is where [Reliance Industries](#) discovered the biggest gas reserves in India. In government records, the 7,645 sq km block is known as KG-DWN-98/1. The KG basin is considered to be the largest natural gas basin in India.

15. **Correct Answer is : (d) Orissa**

According to Geological Survey of India, our total manganese reserves are estimated at 16.7 crores tonnes. India has the second largest manganese ore reserves in the world after Zimbabwe. About one-fifth of the world's manganese ores are found in India.

Odisha

It is the single most important state in the production of manganese accounting for over 38 % of the total production.

16. **Correct Answer is : (b) Petroleum reserves**

In the Lena-Tunguska province, rifts that developed during Riphean time are filled by thick sedimentary rocks, in which petroleum deposits have formed. In Early Cambrian time a barrier reef extended across the East Siberian craton from southeast to northwest. A lagoon to the west of this reef was the site of thick rhythmic salt deposits, which are the main seal for petroleum in the province. The sedimentary section of the platform cover ranges in age from Late Proterozoic to Permian. More than 25 oil and gas fields have been discovered in the province, all in Riphean through Lower Cambrian rocks.

17. **Correct Answer is : (d) Karnataka**

Distribution of Iron Ore in India (2002-03):

State	Production in thousand tonnes	Percentage of all India production	Value in Rs. crore
1. Kamataka	24,044	24.80	76,41,457
2. Orissa	21,518	22.19	48,34,183
3. Chhattisgarh	19,358	19.97	66,45,564
4. Goa	17,502	18.05	49,48,395
5. Jharkhand	13,684	14.11	29,74,943

Coffee production in **India** is dominated in the hill tracts of South**Indian** states, with the state of **Karnataka** accounting 71% followed by **Kerala** 21% and **Tamil Nadu** 5% of production of 8,200 tonnes.

18. **Correct Answer is : (a) Coal based power plants**

Mercury Pollution. Mercury is one of the most harmful **pollutants** faced by fish and wildlife. Toxic **mercury** is released from coal burning power plants across the country and accumulates in rivers, lakes, and forests.

19. **Correct Answer is : (b) Chandipur**

Chandipur-on-sea is also the location of the [Indian Army's](#) Integrated Test Range (ITR), at [Abdul Kalam Island](#), formerly Wheeler Island. A number of missiles have been launched from the ITR including the nuclear-capable [Akash](#), [Shaurya](#), [Agni](#) and [Prithvi ballistic missiles](#), just recently being [Barak 8](#).

20. **Correct Answer is : (c) Amnesty International**

The **Ambassador of Conscience Award** is [Amnesty International's](#) most prestigious [human rights](#) award. It celebrates individuals and groups who have furthered the cause of human rights by showing exceptional courage standing up to injustice and who have used their talents to inspire others. It also aims to create debate, encourage public action and raise awareness of inspirational stories and human rights issues.

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

PARAM is a series of [supercomputers](#) designed and assembled by the [Centre for Development of Advanced Computing](#) (C-DAC) in [Pune, India](#). The latest machine in the series is the **PARAM ISHAN**.

PARAM Timeline					
Name	Release Year	CPUs	Technology	Speed	Main Contributor
PARAM 8000	1991	64	Inmos T800 Transputers, Distributed Memory MIMD		
PARAM 8600		256	Intel i860	5 GFLOPS	
PARAM 9900/SS		32 to 200	SuperSPARC II, clos network		
PARAM 9900/US		32 to 200	UltraSPARC , clos network		

PARAM 9900/AA		32 to 200	DEC Alpha, clos network		
PARAM 10000	1998	160	Sun Enterprise 250 , 400Mhz UltraSPARC II processor	6.4 GFLOPS	
PARAM Padma	2003 - April		1TB storage, 248 IBM Power4 - 1GHz, IBM AIX 5.1L , PARAMNet	1024 GFLOPS	
PARAM Yuva	2008 - November		4608 cores, Intel 73XX - 2.9 GHz, 25 to 200 TB, PARAMnet 3	38.1 to 54 TFLOPS	
PARAM Yuva II	2013 - February - 08			524 TFLOPS	CDAC
PARAM Kanchenjunga	2016 - April - 17			15 TFLOPS	CDAC, NIT Sikkim
PARAM SHAVAK	2016			3.8 TFLOPS	
PARAM YUVA II	2017			532 TFLOPS	
PARAM ISHAN	20 September 2016		300 Terabits capacity	250 TFLOPS	C-DAC and IIT Guwahati

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

The President appoints Chief **Election Commissioner** and **Election Commissioners**. They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

The **Finance Commission** came into existence in 1951. It was established under *Article 280* of the [Indian Constitution](#) by the [President of India](#). It was formed to define the financial relations between the centre and the state. The Finance Commission Act of 1951 states the terms of qualification, appointment and disqualification, the term,

eligibility and powers of the Finance Commission. As per the Constitution, the commission is appointed every five years and consists of a chairman and four other members.

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

The **Golden Pen of Freedom Award** is an annual international [journalism](#) award established in 1961, given by the [World Association of Newspapers](#) to individuals or organisations. The stated purpose of the award is "to recognise the outstanding action, in writing or deed, of an individual, a group or an institution in the cause of [press freedom](#)". One of the objectives of the award is "to turn the spotlight of public attention on repressive governments and journalists who fight them" and to afford journalists a degree of protection against further persecution.

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

Your Waist Size Can Be a Powerful Predictor of Hypertension and Other Chronic Diseases

Certain body compositions do tend to increase your risk of chronic disease, and carrying extra inches around your midsection has been repeatedly shown to increase cardiovascular health risks. Your waist size is also a powerful indicator of insulin sensitivity, as studies clearly show that measuring your waist size is one of the most powerful ways to **predict your risk for diabetes.**

Osteoarthritis and Obesity

More than just overloading joints, obesity can lead to fat cells taking aim at joints.

Fat does more than hang around inconvenient places and make it tough to pull on your favorite pair of jeans. Excess body fat can destroy joints in ways that have come to surprise researchers.

"We know that obesity is the number-one preventable risk factor for [osteoarthritis](#) but it hasn't been studied much because everyone dismissed it as overloading joints".

25. **Correct Answer is : (a) Australia**

"Australia has the world's largest uranium reserves, 24% of the planet's known reserves. The majority of these reserves are located in South Australia with other important deposits in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Almost all the uranium is exported under strict International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards to satisfy the Australian people and government that none of the uranium is used in nuclear weapons. Australian uranium is consumed strictly for electricity production."

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

National Science Day is celebrated in [India](#) on 28 February each year to mark the discovery of the [Raman effect](#) by Indian physicist [Sir Chandrashekhara Venkata Raman](#) on 28 February 1930.

For his discovery, Raman was awarded the [Nobel Prize in Physics](#) in 1930.

27. **Correct Answer is : (a) 1 and 2**

Annie Besant (1 October 1847 – 20 September 1933) was a British [socialist](#), [theosophist](#), [women's rights](#) activist, writer and [orator](#) and supporter of Irish and Indian self-rule.

She also became involved in politics in India, joining the [Indian National Congress](#). When [World War I](#) broke out in 1914, she helped launch the [Home Rule League](#) to campaign for democracy in India and dominion status within the Empire. This led to her election as president of the India National Congress in late 1917. In the late 1920s, Besant travelled to the United States with her protégé and adopted son [Jiddu Krishnamurti](#), whom she claimed was the new Messiah and incarnation of Buddha. Krishnamurti rejected these claims in 1929. After the war, she continued to campaign for Indian independence and for the causes of theosophy, until her death in 1933.

Central Hindu School, formerly known as **Central Hindu College**, is one of [India's](#) largest schools which is situated at Kamachha in the heart of the holy city [Varanasi](#).

Founded by noted freedom-fighter [Annie Besant](#) in July 1898, with Dr. Arthur Richardson, a science graduate from England as the principal., and went on to become the nucleus of [Banaras Hindu University](#), which was established in 1916.

28. **Correct Answer is : (a) Debit card**

RuPay is an Indian domestic [card scheme](#) conceived and launched by the [National Payments Corporation of India](#) (NPCI). It was created to fulfil the [Reserve Bank of India's](#) desire to have a domestic, open loop, and multilateral system of payments in [India](#). In India, 90 per cent of credit card transactions and almost all debit card transactions are domestic; however, the cost of transactions was high due to monopoly of foreign gateways like Visa and Master cards. In the last 3-4 decades, the usage of credit and debit cards -- what we call the plastic money -- has increased manifold. It was thought that if this process of transactions is made India-centric, cost can come down drastically. RuPay facilitates electronic payment at all Indian banks and financial institutions, and competes with [MasterCard](#) and [Visa](#) in India. NPCI maintains ties with [Discover Financial](#) to enable the card scheme to gain international acceptance.

RuPay

	
Type	Section 25 Company
Industry	Financial services
Founded	26 March 2012; 4 years ago
Area served	India
Products	Debit card, payment systems
Website	RuPay 

29. Correct Answer is : (d) A cruise missile

Nirbhay ("Dauntless/Fearless") is a long range, subsonic cruise missile designed and developed in India by the Defence Research and Development Organisation.

30. Correct Answer is : (a) Cheetah

Reintroduction of the cheetah in India involves the artificial re-establishment of a population of [cheetahs](#) into areas where they had previously existed but were hunted into extinction by the British colonial officers and Indian royalty. A part of the reintroduction process is the identification and restoration of their former grassland scrub forest habitats. This is within the scope of the duties of the local forest department of each State, where relocation occurs, through the use of Indian Central Government funding.

Until the 20th century, the [Asiatic cheetah](#) was quite common and roamed all the way from [Israel](#), the [Arabian Peninsula](#) to [Iran](#), [Afghanistan](#) and [India](#). In India, they ranged as far south as the [Tirunelveli district](#) of Tamil Nadu. The Asiatic cheetah, also known as the "hunting leopard" in India was kept by kings and princes to hunt [gazelle](#); the [Moghul](#) emperor [Akbar](#) kept them for hunting gazelle and [blackbucks](#).

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the species was already heading for extinction in many areas. The last physical evidence of the Asiatic cheetah in India was three, all shot by the Maharajah Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo of [Surguja](#) in 1947 in eastern [Madhya Pradesh](#), a man also noted for holding a record for shooting 1,360 tigers.

31. Correct Answer is : (b) Chandragupta II

Chandra Gupta II – King of ancient India (376-415 AD) who called himself Vikramaditya, Son of Valor. A generous, just ruler and patron of the arts who was celebrated in Indian folktales and songs

32. **Correct Answer is : (c) 18**

Administration of the kingdom was carried on by the king with the help of high officials known as *tirthas*. Conventionally, their number was fixed as eighteen and the list included, besides the departmental heads of varying ranks, officers of the royal household as well. Vālmiki refers to them along with their number (eighteen)² but does not supply their designations.

33. **Correct Answer is : (a) 1 and 2**

Four different dengue viruses are known to cause dengue hemorrhagic fever. Dengue hemorrhagic fever occurs when a person is bitten by a mosquito that is infected with the virus. The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* is the main species that spreads this disease.

Japanese encephalitis (JE), formerly known as **Japanese B encephalitis** to distinguish it from [Economo's A encephalitis](#)—is a disease caused by the [mosquito-borne Japanese encephalitis virus \(JEV\)](#). JE is a serious disease that may cause death.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but they can also damage other parts of the body.

TB spreads through the air when a person with TB of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, or talks. If you have been exposed, you should go to your doctor for tests. You are more likely to get TB if you have a weak immune system.

34. **Correct Answer is : (c) President in consultation with the Committee prescribed for this purpose**

The Chairperson and **members of the NHRC are appointed** by the President of India, on the recommendation of a **committee** consisting of: The Prime Minister (Chairperson) The Home Minister. The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

35. **Correct Answer is : (d) All of the above**

The **International Bill of Human Rights** consists of the Universal Declaration of Human **Rights**, the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, and the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** and its two Optional Protocols.

36. **Correct Answer is : (a) Theble Oraon**

About July 1939, the non-Christian Adivasis started organization called, "The Sanatan Adivasi Sabha" as they were being neglected and exploited by Christian Adivasis.

Theble Oraon who had broken away from Jaipal's Adivasi Sabha was one of the sponsors of this movement.

37. Correct Answer is : (c) Both (a) and (b)

What is 'Basic Wages' for the purpose of PF contributions? The definition of 'Basic Wages' has been defined under Section 2(b) of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 as below: Section 2(b) "basic wages" means all emoluments which are earned by an employee while on duty or on leave or on holidays with wages in either case in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment and which are paid or payable in cash to him, but does not include i. the cash value of any food concession; ii. any dearness allowance (that is to say, all cash payments by whatever name called paid to an employee on account of a rise in the cost of living), house rent allowance, overtime allowance, bonus, commission or any other similar allowance payable to the employee in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment; iii. any presents made by the employer;

38. Correct Answer is : (c) metal objects when signal exceeds alarm threshold

A metal detector is an electronic instrument which detects the presence of metal. Metal detectors are useful for finding metal hidden within objects, or metal objects buried underground. A Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) as the name suggests is a metal detector fitted in a door to detect metal that may be hidden on the body of the person passing through this door. This is also known as a "walk through" metal detector. These are used for security screening at access points in prisons, courthouses, and at airports to detect concealed metal weapons on a person's body.

The simplest form of a metal detector consists of an oscillator producing an alternating current that passes through a coil producing an alternating magnetic field. If a piece of electrically conductive metal is close to the coil, eddy currents will be induced in the metal, and this produces a magnetic field of its own.

39. Correct Answer is : (b) Bantu - Sahara

Fulani, also called Peul or Fulbe , a primarily Muslim people scattered throughout many parts of West Africa, from Lake Chad, in the east, to the Atlantic coast. They are concentrated principally in Nigeria, Mali, Guinea, Cameroon, Senegal, and Niger.

Bantu peoples is used as a general label for the 300–600 ethnic groups in Africa who speak **Bantu** languages. They inhabit a geographical area stretching east and southward from Central Africa across the African Great Lakes region down to Southern Africa.

Settlement in East Africa

The Maasai territory reached its largest size in the mid-[19th century](#), and covered almost all of the [Great Rift Valley](#) and adjacent lands from [Mount Marsabit](#) in the north to [Dodoma](#) in the south. At this time the Maasai, as well

as the larger Nilotic group they were part of, raised cattle as far east as the [Tanga coast](#) in Tanganyika (now mainland Tanzania).

The Maasai people stood against slavery and lived alongside most wild animals with an aversion to eating game and birds. Maasai land now has East Africa's finest game areas.

Nuba is a collective term used here for the various indigenous peoples who inhabit the **Nuba Mountains** of South Kordofan state, in Sudan.

40. **Correct Answer is : (c) Central**

Dandakaranya is a spiritually significant region in [India](#). It is roughly equivalent to the [Bastar division](#) in the [Chhattisgarh](#) state in the central-east part of [India](#). It covers about 92,200 square kilometres (35,600 sq mi) of land, which includes the [Abujhmar](#) Hills in the west and the [Eastern Ghats](#) in the east, including parts of the [Telangana](#), [Chhattisgarh](#), [Odisha](#), [Maharashtra](#), and [Andhra Pradesh](#) states.

41. **Correct Answer is : (c) seasonal movement of people and their herds from valley to mountain and vice versa**

Transhumance is a type of nomadism or pastoralism, a seasonal movement of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures. In montane regions (vertical **transhumance**), it implies movement between higher pastures in summer and lower valleys in winter.

42. **Correct Answer is : (b) UN General Assembly**

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (UDHR) (text) is a **declaration** adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.

43. **Correct Answer is : (d) Karachi**

Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy. The Karachi **session** was presided by Sardar Patel. The **congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy** which represented the Party's Social, **Economic** and Political programme.

44. **Correct Answer is : (b) It is an IATA programme for Air Cargo Supply Chain Security**

The **Secure Freight Initiative** (SFI) is a [Department of Homeland Security](#) (DHS) program and part of the [SAFE Port Act](#) of 2006. It uses non-intrusive Inspection (NII) and radiation detection technology. It also gathers data to measure trade activity for risk-management and protection of United States international trade. The Secure Freight Initiative builds on the current partnership between the Container Security Initiative (CSI) and the Department of Energy's Megaports Initiative.

The two sides of the Secure Freight Initiative are: the [Container Security Initiative](#), also known as the *International Container Security scanning project* and the [Importer Security Filing](#) Program. A third pillar was to have been

the [Global Trade Exchange](#) (GTX), a data acquisition program which was funded as part of the Homeland Security Budget for 2008 and 2009, but is delayed and remains under study.

The Secure Freight program works across the whole air cargo supply chain, helping to secure shipments upstream by ensuring that cargo has come from either a known consignor or regulated agent. Secure Freight evaluates the strength of a nation's aviation security infrastructure and works with the civil aviation authorities to ensure that cargo is kept sterile until it is loaded. Not only does this ensure greater security, it also helps prevent bottlenecks at airports. "IATA is working with countries to build the capability for Secure Freight implementation, including the launching of pilot programs. The development of a consistent set of standards should facilitate the mutual recognition of secure freight programs. The UK DFT is an important indication of success so far and should encourage more governments to implement this global standard supply chain solution," said Des Vertannes, IATA's Global Head of Cargo. The MOU was signed on the opening morning of the World Cargo Symposium in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 13-15 March. Nearly 1000 cargo professionals have gathered to agree new solutions to deliver enhanced safety, security, quality and efficiency to the air freight sector.

"Since it launched the first IATA Secure Freight pilot initiative, Malaysia has been at the forefront of aviation cargo security, and this MOU commits us to work together for full implementation. Secure Freight offers the prospect of enhanced security and greater efficiency in the air cargo system, which should be of great benefit to the Malaysian economy," said Tony Tyler, IATA's Director General and CEO.

The **Bureau of Civil Aviation Security** is an agency of the [Ministry of Civil Aviation](#) of [India](#).

45. Correct Answer is : (a) Muslim League and CPI

The Congress had little success in rallying other political forces under a single flag and program. Smaller parties like the Hindu Mahasabha opposed the call. The Communist Party of India strongly opposed the Quit India movement and supported the war effort because of the need to assist the Soviet Union, despite support for Quit India by many industrial workers. In response the British lifted the ban on the party. The movement had less support in the princely states, as the princes were strongly opposed and funded the opposition.

Muslim leaders opposed Quit India. Muhammad Ali Jinnah's opposition to the call led to large numbers of Muslims cooperating with the British, and enlisting in the army. The Muslim League gained large numbers of new members.

46. Correct Answer is : (d) Chaudhary Rahmat Ali

Chaudhry Rehmat (16 November 1895 – 3 February 1951) was a Pakistani Punjabi [Muslim](#) nationalist who was one of the earliest proponents of the creation of the state of [Pakistan](#). He is credited with creating the name "Pakistan" for a separate Muslim homeland in South Asia and is generally known as the founder of the movement for its creation. He is best known as the author of a famous 1933 [pamphlet](#) titled "Now or Never; Are We to Live or Perish Forever", also known as the [Pakistan Declaration](#).

47. Correct Answer is : (d) 4

The Indian subcontinent has a history of devastating [earthquakes](#). The major reason for the high frequency and intensity of the earthquakes is that the Indian plate is driving into [Asia](#) at a rate of approximately 47 mm/year. Geographical statistics of India show that almost 54% of the land is vulnerable to earthquakes. A World Bank & United Nations report shows estimates that around 200 million city dwellers in India will be exposed to storms and earthquakes by 2050. The latest version of seismic zoning map of India given in the earthquake resistant design

code of India [IS 1893 (Part 1) 2002] assigns four levels of seismicity for India in terms of zone factors. In other words, the earthquake zoning map of India divides India into 4 seismic zones (Zone 2, 3, 4 and 5) unlike its previous version, which consisted of five or six zones for the country. According to the present zoning map, Zone 5 expects the highest level of seismicity whereas Zone 2 is associated with the lowest level of seismicity.

48. **Correct Answer is : (c) Operation Thunderbolt**

The name of the operation started by the British Government to arrest the leaders of Quit India *Movement* was Operation Thunderbolt.

49. **Correct Answer is : (b) 2 and 3**

Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) or **hypovitaminosis A** is a lack of **vitamin A** in **blood** and **tissues**. It is common in poorer countries but rarely seen in more developed countries. **Nyctalopia** (night blindness) is one of the first signs of VAD. **Xerophthalmia**, **keratomalacia**, and complete blindness can also occur since Vitamin A has a major role in **phototransduction**.

Vitamin A deficiency is the leading cause of preventable childhood blindness and is critical to achieving **Millennium Development Goal 4** to reduce child mortality

Nutritional rickets, also called **osteomalacia**, is a condition caused by **vitamin D deficiency**.

Beriberi is a disease caused by a vitamin B1 (thiamine) deficiency. There are two types of the disease: wet beriberi and dry beriberi. Wet beriberi affects the heart and circulatory system. In extreme cases, wet beriberi can cause heart failure. Dry beriberi damages the nerves and can lead to a loss of muscle strength and eventually, muscle paralysis. Beriberi can be life-threatening if it isn't treated.

If you have access to foods rich in thiamine, such as beans, vegetables, meat, and whole grains, your chances of developing beriberi are low. Today, beriberi mostly occurs in people with an alcohol use disorder (alcoholism).

Scurvy: Causes, Symptoms and Treatments. **Scurvy** is a disease **caused** by a diet that lacks vitamin C (ascorbic acid). Patients develop anemia, debility, exhaustion, edema (swelling) in some parts of the body, and sometimes ulceration of the gums and loss of teeth. The name **scurvy** comes from the Latin scorbutus.

50. **Correct Answer is : (c) force**

Newton's Second Law –

The rate of change of momentum of an object is directly proportional to the resultant force applied and is in the direction of the resultant force.

The resultant force is equal to the rate of change of momentum.

$$F = \frac{\Delta(mv)}{\Delta t}$$

Impulse

If we multiply the force acting on an object by the time it is acting for this is called the **impulse** of a force.

Impulse is a vector and its unit is the kilogram metre per second (kgms^{-1}) or the newton second (Ns).

$$\text{impulse} = F\Delta t$$

$$F\Delta t = \Delta(mv)$$

So we can see that impulse is equal to the change in momentum.

51. Correct Answer is : (b) Maharashtra

Velas Turtle Festival :

Maharashtra is blessed with 720 kms long coastline. Shared with Konkan, Thane, and Ratnagiri also Sindhudurg districts. Many marine creatures come visit. However, the exact count and type are unknown. As from what is believed there is not a detailed study available. In the year 2000-01, it was found that a species of turtle, Olive Ridley is a prominent visitor to the shores of Maharashtra for breeding purposes. Other species are the Green Turtle, Hawksbill and the Leatherback.

Velas turtle festival is a popular annual festival where new born baby turtles and released back to sea. Tourists and photographers enjoy the time watching baby turtles take first steps of their life towards sea and then start their long journey of life which is full of challenges.

52. Correct Answer is : (d) Assam

An exotic variety of Black rice or purple rice recently has gained popularity in Assam. It was recently sown by the local farmers for the first time in Barak Valley. The Black rice is also known as world super food because of its high nutrition value, unique texture and intriguing nutty flavor.

53. Correct Answer is : (d) China's bullet train

‘Shangri-la of the World’ kicks off from Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, to Beijing — a distance of 2,760 km.

China on Thursday launched its longest bullet train “Shangri-la of the World” from Kunming, capital of south-west China’s Yunnan Province to Beijing, expanding its high speed train network to about 20,000 km connecting almost all provinces.

The train’s name highlights the world famous resort in Shangri-la of Yunnan, a name first appearing in British novelist James Hilton’s Lost Horizon.

54. Correct Answer is : (a) Ivanova

Ivanovo is a city and the administrative center of Ivanovo Oblast, **Russia**, located 254 kilometers ... Because of its textile manufacturing industry, Ivanovo earned the sobriquet of the "**Russian Manchester**" during the 19th century.

55. Correct Answer is : (a) Excess rainfall

Regions with this climate experience high temperatures all year round. The average monthly temperatures are about 26 – 28 degrees Celsius. The annual temperature range (the difference between the average temperature of the hottest and coldest months) is very small. The annual temperature range may be as low as 3 degrees Celsius. The diurnal or daily temperature range (the difference between the highest temperature in the day and the lowest temperature at night) is usually greater. Humidity is usually very high.

Another major characteristic of this climate is the high rainfall. These regions usually experience 2000 mm of rainfall or more in a year. Rainfall is high for most of the year.

56. Correct Answer is : (c) They lie parallel to the direction of the monsoon winds

Firstly the Arabian Sea Branch of South West Monsoon that causes rains in Western and South-Western India runs parallel to the Aravalli range and thus hardly causes any rainfall as the winds do not get interrupted. In the southern Aravallis (near Mount Abu) the mountains have slight east-west span thus receiving good rains in this region.

57. Correct Answer is : (a) Russia

Russia has officially withdrawn from International Criminal Court (ICC) after President Vladimir Putin signed an executive order in this regard.

ICC based in The Hague, Netherlands is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal. It has the jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. It was established by the Rome Statute which was adopted in July 1998 and entered into force in July 2002.

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

US First Lady Michelle Obama has selected Indian-American Swetha Prabakaran (16) to serve in the inaugural Student Advisory Board's 'Better Make Room' education campaign.

59. **Correct Answer is : (a) Shankari Prasad Vs. Union of India**

The Story of tussle between Articles 13(2) and 368:

The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 which was in contravention of then fundamental Right to Property (Article 31). It was hit by 13(3) as it was infringing Article 31 (Part III, Fundamental Rights).

The Act was challenged in High Court which held the act to be unconstitutional for being violative of Article 14 of the Constitution

Thus in order to protect and validate zamindari abolition laws, the Government made **First Amendment** of the Constitution of India which made several changes to the Fundamental Rights provisions of the constitution. It provided against abuse of freedom of speech and expression, **validation of zamindari abolition laws**, and clarified that the right to equality does not bar the enactment of laws which provide "special consideration" for weaker sections of society. Article 31-A and 31 B was also added. **Ninth Schedule** was inserted which protects any legislation inserted within the schedule, from judicial review.

Shankari Prasad vs Union of India (AIR 1951 SC 455)

The constitutional validity of first amendment (1951), which curtailed the right to property, was challenged.

The SC ruled out that the power to amend the Constitution under Article 368 also included the power to amend fundamental rights and that the word "law" in Article 13 (8) includes only an ordinary law made in exercise of the legislative powers and does not include Constitutional amendment which is made in exercise of constituent power. Therefore, a Constitutional

amendment will be valid even if it abridges or takes any of the fundamental rights.

Sajjan Singh V. State of Rajasthan (AIR 1965 SC 845)

The validity of the 17th Amendment Act, 1964 (which changed the definition of an "estate" given in article 31A of the Constitution so as to include therein lands held under ryotwari settlement in addition to other lands in respect of which provisions are normally made in land reform enactments.

The Amendment also added 44 additional State enactments relating to land reforms to the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution in order to secure their constitutional validity and prevent them from being challenged before the judiciary on the ground that they are inconsistent with any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights.) was challenged on the ground that one of the acts inserted by the amendment in the 9th Schedule affected the petitioner on the basis that the amendment fell within the purview of Article 368 and the requirements in the proviso to Article 368 had not been complied with. Supreme Court approved the judgment in Shankari Prasad case and held that on Article 13 (2) the case was rightly decided. Amendment includes amendment to all provisions of the Constitution.

Golaknath V. State of Punjab (AIR 1967 SC 1643)

The Hon'ble Supreme Court prospectively overruled its decision in Shankari Prasad and Sajjan Singh cases and held that Parliament **had no power to amend Part III of the Constitution** so as to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights. It also added that Article 368 merely lays down the procedure for the purpose of amendment. Further, The Court said that an amendment is a law under Article 13(2) of the Constitution of India and if it violates any fundamental right, it may be declared void.

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (AIR 1973 SC 1461)

In this case, the validity of 24th, 25th and 29th amendments to the Constitution of India was challenged. The main question related to the nature, extent and scope of amending power of the Parliament under the Constitution. The views of the majority were as follows:

- (1) L.C. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC 1643 (which had held that fundamental rights were beyond the amending powers of Parliament) was overruled;
- (2) The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971 (giving power to

Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution) was valid;

(3) Article 368, as amended, was valid but it did not confer power on the Parliament to alter the **basic structure or framework of the Constitution**; The court, however, did not spell out in any exhaustive manner as to what the basic structure/framework was except that some judges gave a few examples.

(4) The amendment of Article 368(4) excluding judicial review of a constitutional amendment was unconstitutional.

(5) The amendment of Article 31C containing the words “and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy” was held invalid.

60. **Correct Answer is : (b) Article 129**

Article 129 in The Constitution Of India 1949

Supreme Court to be a court of record The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

61. **Correct Answer is : (a) The Sale of Goods Act – 1927**

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930

THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996

INDIAN COPYRIGHT ACT 1957

Right to Information Act, 2005

62. **Correct Answer is : (b) Rudal Sah Vs. State of Bihar**

In Rahul Sah’s case the apex Court for the first time was faced with a dilemma whether or not to award compensation for violation of right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article-21. The stand taken on behalf of the State, was that the petitioner should be left entirely to claim damages under the ordinary Civil Law, by filing a suit in that behalf. This contention was, however, rejected by the Supreme Court as according to Hon’ble Mr. Justice Chandrachud, the

then CJ it would have amounted to robbing Article 21 of its “Significant Content”. He also felt it necessary to award monetary compensation of Rs. 30,000=00 without impairing the right of the petitioner to claim damages under ordinary law through Civil Courts. Chandrachud, CJ had observed that “the petitioner can be relegated to the ordinary remedy of suit if his claim to compensation was factually controversial in the sense that a Civil Court may or may not have upheld his claim but while the court has already found in the present case, that petitioner’s prolonged detention after his acquittal, in prison was wholly unjustified and illegal, there can be no doubt that if the petitioner files a suit to recover damages for his illegal detention a decree for damages would have to be passed in that suit”. After this decision the Hon[”]ble Supreme Court had occasion to award compensation for violation of fundamental rights in four more cases, namely-Sabastain M. Hongaray² , Bhim Singh³ , Saheli⁴ and Ravi Kant Patil⁵ .

63. **Correct Answer is : (c) religious and linguistic minorities**

Constitutional safeguards for religious and linguistic minorities of India

Though the Constitution of India does not define the word ‘Minority’ and only refers to ‘Minorities’ and speaks of those ‘based on religion or language’, the rights of the minorities have been spelt out in the Constitution in detail.

64. **Correct Answer is : (a) Freedom of trade and profession**

Fundamental rights available to citizens not to foreigners	F c
Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (article 15).	E c
Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (article 16).	F c
Protection of six rights regarding freedom of (speech and expression, (ii) assembly (iii) association, (iv) movement (v) residence and profession (article 19).	F (
Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (article 29).	F 2
Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (article 30).	F ii

Fundamental rights available to both citizens & foreigners (except aliens)
Equality before law and equal protection of laws (article 14).
Protection in respect of conviction for offences (article 20).
Protection of life and personal liberty (article 21).
Right to elementary education (article 21A)
Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (article 22)

65. **Correct Answer is : (c) V.S. Malimath Committee**

Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

CHAIRMAN Dr. Justice V.S. Malimath

Formerly, Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal Member, National Human Rights Commission Bangalore 560 052

66. Correct Answer is : (d) To control the receipt and issue of public money and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer

The role and duties of the Comptroller and Auditor General are elaborated by an act of the Parliament passed in 1971. An amendment of this act in 1976 has relieved him from preparing the accounts of the government.

- The Comptroller and Auditor General audit the account of the union government and report to the President. The annual report relating to the accounts of the Central Government is submitted to the President. The President lay the report before both the Houses of the Parliament for consideration.
- It is the duty of the CAG to ensure that proper approval of the Parliament has been taken prior to spending the public money from the Consolidated Fund of India. He reports on all expenditures from the Consolidated Fund as well as from the Contingency Fund.
- He also audits and reports on the trade and manufacture by government departments. Accounts of Public Corporations are also audited by him.

The functioning of the Comptroller and Auditor General in India is exposed to several criticisms. In India the emphasis is almost exclusively on audit rather than on control of expenditures.

67. Correct Answer is : (a) Fazal Ali

The States Reorganization Commission was preceded by the Linguistic Provinces Commission (aka Dhar Commission) in 1948, and then the "JVP Committee". In December 1953, Prime Minister [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) appointed the [States Reorganisation Commission](#) to reorganise the Indian states. It was headed by the retired Chief Justice of [the Supreme Court, Fazal Ali](#). The other two members of the commission were [H. N. Kunzru](#) and [K. M. Panikkar](#). The efforts of this commission were overseen by [Govind Ballabh Pant](#), who served as the [Home Minister](#) from December 1954. The commission submitted a report on September 30, 1955, recommending the reorganisation of India's states. The Parliament debated the Commission report. Subsequently, bills making changes to the constitution and reorganising the states were passed.

68. Correct Answer is : (c) Charged expenditure

CHARGED EXPENDITURE

1.1 In terms of Article 112 (1) of the Constitution of India, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India is presented to the Parliament every year. Article 112(2) provides that the estimate of expenditure embodied in this annual financial Budget, shall show separately.

- (a) The sums required to meet the expenditure described by the Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated fund of India: and
- (b) The sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of India.

1.2 The types of expenditure that are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, as enumerated in Article 112(3) of the Constitution of India, are as follows:

- a) The emoluments and allowances of the President and the expenditure relating to his office.
- b) The salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of People.
- c) Debt Charges for which the Government of India is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to loans and the service and redemption of debt.
- d)
 - (i) The salaries and allowances and pension payable to or in respect of judges of the Supreme Court.
 - (ii) the pension payable to or in respect of Judges of the Federal Court;
 - (iii) The pension payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court which exercises jurisdiction in relation to any area included in the territory of India or which at any time before the commencement of the Constitution exercised jurisdiction in relation to any area included in a Governor's Province of the Dominion of India.
- (e) The salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (f) Any sums required to satisfy and judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal;
- (g) Any other expenditure declared by the Constitution or by Parliament to be so charged.

Classification of Expenditure as “Charged” or as “Voted”

Expenditure which under the provision of the Constitution is subject to the Vote of the Legislature shall be shown in the annual accounts separately from expenditure which is “Charged” on the Consolidated Fund of India. The expression “Charged” or “Voted” shall be appended to the heads concerned in the annual accounts to distinguish the two categories of expenditure.

69. Correct Answer is : (a) Banaras Hindu University

Benarus Hindu University is the Asia’s largest residential campus spread over 1300 acres with 20,000 students. It was established in 1916 at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh by *Madana Mohana Malaviya* who was a well known Indian educationist and freedom fighter.

70. Correct Answer is : (d) Injeti Srinivas Committed

Keen to avoid a repeat of the furore caused by IOA’s decision to name scam-tainted Suresh Kalmadi and Abhay Chautala as Life Presidents, Sports Minister Vijay Goel on Monday constituted a committee to suggest improvements in the National Sports Code.

“In the wake of IOA episode, the Minister of State (I/C) for Youth Affairs and Sports Shri Vijay Goel has decided to constitute a Committee headed by Secretary (Sports) to suggest improvements in the National Sports Development Code and functioning of Sports Federations etc. The committee will give its report within one month,” the Ministry said in a statement.

Injeti Srinivas is currently the Secretary (Sports) in the Ministry.

71. Correct Answer is : (d) 2016

According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the year 2016 was the warmest year on record globally.

72. Correct Answer is : (a) an amendment of the Constitution

The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

73. **Correct Answer is : (a) India i.e. Bharat**

What does the Constitution call this country?

Article 1(1) says, “India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.” This is the only provision in the Constitution on how this country be called for official and unofficial purposes.

How did the Constitution come to have this provision?

On September 18, 1949, the Constituent Assembly deliberated upon the ‘namakaran’ or naming ceremony for the newborn nation. Various suggestions were made: Bharat, Hindustan, Hind, Bharatbhumi, Bharatvarsh. In the end, the Assembly resolved as follows: “Article 1. Name and territory of the Union. 1.1. India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.”

74. **Correct Answer is : (c) Pakistan**

The United States declared Pakistan based Jamaat-ur-Ahrar (JuA) as a ‘terror group’ by adding it to its list of global terrorists.

75. **Correct Answer is : (d) Digital Payments**

Committee on Digital Payments headed by Shri. Ratan P Watal, Principal Advisor, NITI Aayog and former Finance Secretary submits its Final Report to the Union Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley today.

76. **Correct Answer is : (a) aquifuges**

Aquifuge: It is a geological formation which neither porous nor permeable. There are no interconnected openings and hence it cannot transmit water. Massive compact rock without any fracture is an acquifuge.

77. **Correct Answer is : (b) 1 and 2**

Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) is an initiative to enable fast, secure, reliable cashless payments through your mobile phone. BHIM is interoperable with other Unified Payment Interface (UPI) applications, and bank accounts. BHIM is developed by the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI). BHIM is made in India and dedicated to the service of the nation. How does it work?

Register your bank account with BHIM, and set a UPI PIN for the bank account. Your mobile number is your payment address (PA), and you can simply start transacting. Yes! It is that simple.

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

Swachh Swasth Sarvatra initiative, aimed at strengthening health centres in open defecation-free blocks, will be launched on Thursday by the Union Health Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Human Resource Development.

The objective is to strengthen community health centres in 708 open defecation-free blocks across the country to enable them to achieve higher levels of cleanliness and hygiene.

79. **Correct Answer is : (c) development of land and water resources of the watershed**

Watershed **management** is a term used to describe the process of implementing land use practices and water **management** practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a **watershed** by **managing** the use of those land and water resources in a comprehensive manner.

80. **Correct Answer is : (b) collection and preservation of water**

In general, water harvesting is the activity of direct collection of rainwater. The rainwater collected can be stored for direct use or can be recharged into the groundwater. Rain is the first form of water that we know in the hydrological cycle, hence is a primary source of water for us. Rivers, lakes and groundwater are all secondary sources of water. In present times, we depend entirely on such secondary sources of water. In the process, it is forgotten that rain is the ultimate source that feeds all these secondary sources and remain ignorant of its value. Water harvesting means to understand the value of rain, and to make optimum use of the rainwater at the place where it falls.

81. **Correct Answer is : (d) Wheat × Rye**

Triticale is a crop species resulting from a plant breeder's **cross between** wheat (*Triticum*) and rye (*Secale*) and is a niche crop in the Yuma area. The name **triticale** combines the scientific names of the two genera involved. The **hybrid** is produced by **cross** pollinating wheat and rye.

82. **Correct Answer is : (a) Rice**

Azolla is a floating pteridophyte, which contains as endosymbiont the nitrogen-fixing cyanobacterium *Anabaena azollae* (Nostocaceae family). Widely cultivated in the Asian regions, Azolla is either incorporated into the soil before **rice** transplanting or grown as a dual crop along with **rice**.

83. **Correct Answer is : (b) United Nation convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992**

The *Biological Diversity Act 2002* was born out of India's attempt to realise the objectives enshrined in the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992 which recognizes the sovereign rights of states to use their own Biological Resources. The Act aims at the conservation of biological resources and associated knowledge as well as facilitating access to them in a sustainable manner and through a just process For purposes of implementing the objects of the Act it establishes the National Biodiversity Authority in Chennai.

84. **Correct Answer is : (a) Shataka**

Mathura was a great centre for the manufacture of a special type of cloth which was called shataka.

85. **Correct Answer is : (c) Gold coins**

On account of the contact with Rome, the Kushans issued the dinar type of gold coins which became abundant under the Gupta rule.

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

India has contributed US 100,000 dollars to the United Nations' Trust Fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers. With this India became the first country to make a contribution to the fund and to start UN fund for sex abuse victims.

87. **Correct Answer is : (b) Grihya-Sutras**

Grihya-sutra, in [Hinduism](#), any of a number of manuals detailing the domestic (*grihya*) religious ceremonies performed by both male and female householders over the fire. The *Grihya-sutras*, together with the *Shrauta-sutras* (which deal with the grand [Vedic](#) sacrifices) and the *Dharma-sutras* (which deal with rules of conduct), make up the *Kalpa-sutras*—collections of

texts that emerged within the different Vedic schools. The *Grihya-sutras* describe the ceremonies (*samskaras*) that mark each stage of an individual's life, from the moment of conception to the final death rites; the five daily sacrifices (*mahayajna*); seasonal ceremonies; and those observed on special occasions, such as house building or cattle breeding.

Smriti, literally "that which is remembered," refers to a body of **Hindu** texts usually attributed to an author, traditionally written down but constantly revised, in contrast to **Śrutis** (the Vedic literature) considered authorless, that were transmitted verbally across the generations and fixed *Smriti* is a derivative secondary work and is considered less authoritative than *Sruti* in Hinduism, except in **Mimamsa** school of **Hindu philosophy**.

The Smrti literature is a corpus of diverse varied texts. This corpus includes, but is not limited to the six **Vedāngas** (the auxiliary sciences in the Vedas), the epics (the **Mahābhārata** and **Rāmāyana**), the **Dharmasūtras** and **Dharmaśāstras** (or Smritiśāstras), the Arthasaśāstras, the **Purānas**, the Kāvya or poetical literature, extensive *Bhasyas* (reviews and commentaries on *Shrutis* and non-Shruti texts), and numerous *Nibandhas* (digests) covering politics, ethics (*Nitisastras* culture, arts and society).

88. **Correct Answer is : (d) All the three**

Some of the foreign rulers were converted to vaishnavism. The Greek ambassador Heliodoros set up a pillar in honour of Vishnu near Vidisa in Madhya Pradesh. The famous Greek ruler Menander was converted to Buddhism. The Kushan rulers worshipped both Shiva, and Buddha and the images of these two gods appeared on the Kushan coins.

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

Paṇini is the name of an ancient **Sanskrit** grammarian and a revered scholar in **Hinduism**. Considered the father of Indian **linguistics**, Panini likely lived in the Swat area, in the northwest of the **Indian subcontinent** during the early **Mahajanapada** era.

The **Nāṭya Śāstra** is a Sanskrit Hindu text on the performing arts. The text is attributed to sage Bharata Muni, and its first complete compilation is dated to between 200 BCE and 200 CE, but estimates vary between 500 BCE and 500 CE.

The **Harshacharita**, is the biography of Indian emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of seventh-century CE India.

Buddhacharita is an epic poem in the Sanskrit mahakavya style on the life of Gautama **Buddha** by Aśvaghoṣa, composed in the early second century CE.

90. **Correct Answer is : (a) Bindusara**

Bindusara was the second Mauryan emperor of India. He was the son of the dynasty's founder ... The Mahabhashya names Chandragupta's son as **Amitra-ghata** (Sanskrit for "slayer of enemies").

91. **Correct Answer is : (b) Kambar**

Kambar was a medieval Tamil poet and the author of the Ramavataram, popularly known as Kambaramayanam, the Tamil version of Ramayana

92. **Correct Answer is : (a) Jainism**

Civaka Cintamani is a classical epic poem. It is a Jain religious epic authored by Tirutakkatevar. Civaka Cintamani means "fabulous gem", is also known by alternative name Mana nool or "Book of Marriages".

93. **Correct Answer is : (b) Second General Council**

Second Council:

- Held at Vaishali, one hundred years after the Buddha's death in the reign of Kalasoka of the Sisunaga dynasty, it was probably presided over by Sabakami. Over small points of monastic discipline, the Buddhist order broke into the orthodox **Sthaviravadins** or "Believers in the Teachings of the Elders", and the unorthodox **Mahasanghikas** or "members of the Great Community".
- The Sthaviras gave rise to several schools, one of which was the **Theravada** school.

94. **Correct Answer is : (c) Shiva Temple at Elephanta**

The great cave temple in Elephanta Island, devoted to Shiva, was excavated in the 6th to the 8th centuries.

95. **Correct Answer is : (b) Ghiyas ud din Balban**

Ghiyas ud din Balban was the ninth sultan of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi. Ghiyas ud Din was the vizier and heir of the last Shamsi Sultan, Nasir ud-Din. He reduced the power of the treacherous nobility **and heightened the stature of the sultan**. In spite of having only few military achievements, he was the most powerful ruler of the sultanate between Shamsuddin Iltutmish and Alauddin Khilji.

Adoption of ceremonies. He introduced the practice of **Sijda in his court**. The ceremony required for each noble to bend down on their knees and touch the ground with their forehead in salutation to the Sultan. Balban was convinced that the glory of Kingship was possible only by following the Persian traditions and he very carefully followed these traditions in his personal and public life. He introduced several Persian etiquettes in his court.

96. **Correct Answer is : (b) Seed viability**

The **Tetrazolium Chloride (TZ) test** is often called the quick germination **test**. It's a chemical **test** used to determine seed viability, and results are usually available within 24 to 48 hours.

97. **Correct Answer is : (c) Nalanda Mahavihara**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN cultural agency added nine new sites on its World Heritage List. Decision in this regard was taken at the 40th session of The World Heritage Committee meeting in Istanbul, Turkey.

Nalanda Mahavihara (India): It is an archaeological site having remains of a monastic and scholastic institution dating from the 3rd century BC to the 13th century AD.

98. **Correct Answer is : (a) The iron-containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein in the red blood cells of all vertebrates with the exception of the fish family as well as the tissues of some invertebrates**

Hemoglobin also spelled haemoglobin (United Kingdom spelling) and abbreviated **Hb** or **Hgb**, is the iron-containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein in the red blood cells of all vertebrates (with the exception of the fish family Channichthyidae) as well as the tissues of some invertebrates. Hemoglobin in the blood carries oxygen from the respiratory organs (lungs or gills) to the rest of the body (i.e. the tissues). There it releases the oxygen to

permit [aerobic respiration](#) to provide energy to power the functions of the organism in the process called [metabolism](#).

99. **Correct Answer is : (c) Micropaedia**

Upon [Hutchins](#)'s retirement in 1974, [Adler](#) succeeded him as chairman of the Board of Editors. Under the [stewardship](#) of Adler, [Benton](#), and Charles E. Swanson (president of the company from 1967 to 1985), a vast editorial effort was assembled, resulting in the first publication of [Britannica 3](#), or the 15th edition, in 1974. The new set consisted of 28 volumes in three parts serving different functions: the [Micropædia: Ready Reference and Index](#), [Macropædia: Knowledge in Depth](#), and [Propædia: Outline of Knowledge](#). The articles in the *Micropædia* tended to be short, specific, and unsigned and were followed (until 1985) by index references to related content elsewhere in the set. The *Micropædia* also included brief summaries of the longer, broader *Macropædia* articles. The *Propædia* provided a topical guide to the encyclopaedia as well as information about the contributors.

100. **Correct Answer is : (c) Gradual withdrawal of state support from higher education**

The first question 'what should be the agency for the expansion of secondary education' was answered with the following set of recommendations.

(a) "The government should gradually withdraw from the field of direct management of secondary schools and leave the expansion to private bodies through a system of grant-in-aid."

(b) "The duty of the government was to establish one high school in every district and after that the expansion of secondary education in that district should be left to private enterprise."