

- 1.भारतीय अक्षय ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी लिमिटेड (IREDA) के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/ है?
- (1). यह एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड सरकारी कम्पनी है।
- (2). यह एक गैर-बैंकिंग वितीय कम्पनी है। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited is a Public Limited Government Company which was setup as Institution of Non-Banking Financial Services in year 1987 under the administration of Ministry of Non Renewable Energy in order to encourage, develop and provide financial help for renewable energy and energy efficiency to promote necessity and need of Energy for All. This description confirms that statement 1 which shows "It is a Public Limited Government Company" and statement 2 that says "It is a Non Banking Financial Company" are both correct, so option C is correct.

- 2.निम्नलिखित में से किसको/किनको 'भौगोलिक सूचना (जिआग्राफिकल इंडिकेशन)' की स्थिति प्रदान की गई है?
- (1). बनारसी जरी और साड़ियाँ
- (2). राजस्थानी दाल-बाटी-चूरमा
- (3). तिरूपति लड्डू नीचे दिए गए कूट प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3



Solution || Geographical indication relates to name or sign which is applied on particular products that is in relation to particular geographical location. Geographical indication is quality or speciality in a product as per traditional methods or reputation due to geographical importance. From the above question, we see that statement 1 is correct as Banarasi saree are finest sarees in India which are famous for gold and silver brocade or zari embroidery. Statement 2 is incorrect as Rajasthani Daal-Bati-Churma is a traditional food having no speciality, hence have no Geographical Indication tag. Statement 3 is correct as Tirupathi Laddu both has a Geographical indication tag. We see that both statements 1 and 3 are correct, so option C is correct.

3.वर्ष-प्रतिवर्ष निरन्तर घाटे का बजट रहा है। घाटे को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी कार्रवाई/कार्रवाइयाँ की जा सकती हैं/ हैं?

- (1). राजस्व-व्यय में कमी लाना
- (2). नई कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ आरम्भ करना
- (3). उपदानों (सब्सिडीज) का युक्तीकरण करना
- (4). उद्योगों का विस्तार करना नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1 और 3
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1
- D. 1, 2, 3 और 4

Answer | | A

Solution ||| Budget deficit occurs when there are shortage of tax revenues which helps in funding government spending in shape of government bonds. Statement 2 is incorrect as by introducing new welfare schemes there will be increase in expenditure and with this the budget deficit will also increase, hence this eliminates option B and D. Statement 1 is correct as by reducing revenue expenditure, the budget deficit will also decreases. Statement 3 is correct as rationalizing subsidies will cut down the budget deficit. Statement 4 is incorrect as expanding of industries will require investments that increases the expenditure, which increases the budget deficit, hence this statement eliminates option D. So we see that since statement 1 and 3 are correct, so the correct choice is A.



- 4.निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक, 'बीज ग्राम संकल्पतना (सीड विलेज कान्सेप्ट)' के प्रमुख उद्देश्य का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?
- A. किसानों को अपने ही खेत के बीजों का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना और उन्हें दूसरों से बीज खरीदने के लिए हतोत्साहित करना
- B. किसानों को गुणतायुक्त बीज उत्पादन का प्रशिक्षण देने में लगाना और उनके द्वारा दूसरों को समुचित समय पर तथा वहन करने योग्य लागत में गुणतायुक्त बीज उपलब्ध कराना
- C. कुछ ग्रामों को अनन्य रूप से प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए ही उदिष्ट (इयरमार्क) करना
- D. ग्रामों में उद्यमियों को अभिज्ञात (आइर्डेटिफाइ) करना तथा उन्हें बीज कम्पनियों की स्थापना करने लिए प्रोदयागिकी और वित उपलब्ध कराना

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Seed Village is a place where skilled farmers are employed in production of seeds which involves certain crops that will help in upgrading the quality of farm saved seeds. This concept take care of isolation where cross pollinated crops as maize, sunflower which can be resolved by raising single variety of crop in larger area. This statement shows that B is correct as this concept trains farmers in seed production that can be helpful for them to make available good quality seeds at required time and nominal cost. Option A is incorrect as this concept doesn't encourage farmers to use own farm seeds and stop buying seeds from others. Option D is incorrect as this programme did not involves in finding of entrepreneurs and finance to set up seed companies.

5.कलमकारी चित्रकला निर्दिष्ट (रेफर) करती है

- A. दक्षिण भारत में सूती वस्त्र पर हाथ से की गई चित्रकारी
- B. पूर्वीतर भारत में बाँस के हस्तशिल्प पर हाथ से किया गया चित्रांकन
- C. भारत के पश्चिमी हिमालय क्षेत्र में ऊनी वस्त्र पर ठप्पे (ब्लॉक) से की गई चित्रकारी
- D. उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में सजावटी रेशमी वस्त्र प्र हाथ से की गई चित्रकारी



Solution || Kalamkari is prehistoric Indian Pen art work art which came appears 3000 years ago in which artist make use of bamboo or date palm stick and fixes hair to be used as brush or pen. The Machilipatnam Kalamkari craft which was prepared at Machilipatnam in Krishna district grows with support of Mughals and Golconda. It is seen that kalamkari art in India has two styles, one is Srikalahasti style and other is Machilipatnam style, hence the correct option is A.

- 6. 'प्रयूअल सेल्स (fuel cells)', जिसमें हाइड्रोजल से समृद्ध इंधन और ऑक्सीजन का उपयोग विद्युत पैदा करने के लिए होता है, के सन्दर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). यदि शुद्ध हाइड्रोजन का उपयोग ईंधन के रूप में होता है, तो फ्यूअल सेल उप-उत्पाद (बाई-प्रोडक्ट) के रूप में ऊष्मा एवं जाल का उत्सर्जन करता है।
- (2). फ्यूअल सेल्स का उपयोग भवनों को विद्युत प्रदाय के लिए तो किया जा सकता है, किन्तु लैपटॉप कम्पयूटर जैसे छोटी युक्तियों (डिवाइसेज़) के लिए नहीं।
- (3). फ्यूअल सेल्स प्रत्यावर्ती धारा (AC) के रूप में विद्युत उत्पादन करते हैं। उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा / से सही है / हैं?
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Fuel cell produces electrical current which directs the cell to give power to electric motor or anything else. For generating electricity, fuel cells creates less pollution which uses hydrogen and oxygen on combining to form harmless by-product, such as water on releasing heat. This shows that statement 1 is correct. Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect as single fuel cell generates less direct current electricity, so few fuel cells on clubbing can generate more electricity. If an alternating current is required then DC output of fuel cell gets channelled through inverter.

7.अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नकदी (लिक्किडिटि) की समस्या निम्नलिखित में से किसकी अनुपब्लधता से सम्बन्धित है?



- A. वस्तुएँ और सेवाएँ
- B. सोना और चाँदी
- C. डॉलर और अन्य दुर्लर्भ मुद्राएँ (हार्ड करेंसीज़)
- D. निर्यात-यॉय बेशी (सरप्लस)

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| International Liquidity relates to international reserves of particular country who participates in world monetary and trading system. International liquidity is linked with international payments which appears from international trade. Since Dollar being the commander of international currency dominating across the world in forex, so problems related with international liquidity concerns with non-availability of dollar and other related currencies. This description shows that option D is correct.

8.भारतीय रेल द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले जैव शौचालयों (बायो-टॉयलेट्स) के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- (1). जैव शौचालयों में मानव अपशिष्ट का अपघटन फंगल इनॉकुलम (fungal inoculum) द्वारा उपक्रमित (इनिशिएट) होता है।
- (2). इस अपघटन के अत्य उत्पाद केवल अमोनिया एवं जल-वाष्प होते हैं, जो वायुमण्डल में निर्मुक्त हो जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/ है?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| D

Solution || Bio-toilets decomposes Human Excretory Waste in digester tank with particular high graded bacteria which convert it into methane and water. In this Carbon dioxide and Methane are released in atmosphere. In case of human excretion when in contact with bacteria converted to methane and water by anaerobic digestion. This shows that statement 1 is incorrect. Under the bio-toilet, bio-digester tank is filled with inoculums having many bacteria types. The water trap system in the



toilet prevents air from getting into tank where human waste gets processed by anaerobic bacteria in a tank by allowing methane gas to exposed to air. Thos shows that statement 2 is also incorrect, hence the correct option is D.

9.H1N1 विषाणु का प्राय: समाचारों में निम्निलिखित में से किस एक बीमारी के सन्दर्भ में उल्लेख किया जाता है?

- A. एड्स (AIDS)
- B. बर्ड फ्लू
- C. डेंगू
- D. स्वाइन फ्लू

Answer | | D

Solution || H1N1 virus is known as swine flu as the disease is caused directly in contact with pigs. It is a contagious respiratory disease in pigs which is caused by swine influenza which is a viruse. It can be transmitted to humans through infected pigs or environments which gets contaminated with swine influenza viruses. This description shows that option D is correct while all other options are incorrect.

10.भारत में संसदीय प्रणाली की सरकार है, क्योंकि

- A. लोक सभी जनता द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से निर्वाचित होती है
- B. संसद, संविधान का संशोधन कर सकती है
- C. राज्य सभी का भंग नहीं किया जा सकता
- D. मंत्रिपरिषद, लोक सभा के प्रति उत्तरदायी है

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Parliamentary form of Government appears as a system of government where close and pleasant relationship exists among executive and legislative organisation where stability and efficiency of executive department depend on legislature. In this, Council of Ministers is totally responsible to Lok Sabha, so option D is correct.



- 11.कृषि उत्पादन में काष्ठ के हलों के स्थान पर इस्पात के हलों का उपयोग निम्नलिखित में से किसका उदाहरण है?
- A. श्रम बढ़ाने वाली प्रौदयोगिकीय (टेक्नोलॉजिकल) प्रगति
- B. पूँजी बढ़ाने वाली प्रोद्योगिकीय प्रगति
- C. पूँजी घटाने वाली प्रोद्यागिकीय प्रगति
- D. उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Technology progress can only be related to either labour or capital augmenting. Capital is basically the backbone of machinery or capital goods which are used to produce other goods. Labour augmenting technological process takes place when labour skills are upgraded through communication or instructions. Capital augmenting technological progress applicable in more productive application of capital goods, which can be substitution of steel for wooden plows where low machine is substituted by better machine which helps in steel production. With this we see that option B is correct.

- 12.भारत के संविधान में 'कल्याणकारी राज्य' का आदर्श किसमें प्रतिष्ठापित है?
- A. उददेशिका
- B. राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्व
- C. मूल अधिकार
- D. सातवी्र अनुसूची

Answer | | | B

Solution ||| Welfare State is that where the focus of government is to protect and promote economic and social well-being of citizens. It depends on principles of equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth and public responsibility for those who are not able to enjoy minimal provisions of good life. Directive Principles of State Policy helps in publicize welfare state in making policies for social well-being of citizens of India. This description shows that option B is correct. Option A which is Preamble is incorrect as it lists objectives of socio-economic for the society and is not related to designing and execution of policies as per objectives. Option C is incorrect as Fundamental Rights simply involves in



freedoms of citizens by enjoying certain rights and is not considered for framing of any policies.

- 13.निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). चीन
- (2). फ्रांस
- (3). भारत
- (4). इज़राइल
- (5). पाकिस्तान

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से, परमाणु शास्त्रों के अप्रसार विषयक संधि (ट्रीटी ऑन द नॉन्-प्रोलिफरेशन ऑफ न्यूक्लीयर वेपन्स) जिसे सामान्यत: परमाणु अप्रसार संधि (न्यूक्लीयर नॉन्-प्रोलिफरेशन ट्रीटी) (NPT) के नाम से जाना जाता है, कि मान्यता के अनुसार, परमाणु शस्त्र-सम्पन्न राज्य (न्यूक्लीयन वेपन्स स्टेट्स) है?

- A. केवल 1और 2
- B. केवल 1, 3, 4 और 5
- C. केवल 2, 4 और 5
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5

Answer | | A

Solution ||| Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was an agreement between five acknowledged states which are United States, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, France and China where nuclear weapons along with nuclear explosive devices with their technology not to be transferred to any non-nuclear-weapon state. From this we see that only 1 and 2 are correct as China and France are part of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Statements 3 and 5 are incorrect as India and Pakistan produces Nuclear weapons and have already tested and declared, but are not part of the treaty. Statement 4 is incorrect as that they possess nuclear weapons, while Israel has had a policy of cloudiness regarding its nuclear weapons program.

14.भारत में मुद्रास्फीति के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा सही है?



- A. भारत में मुद्रा स्फीति का नियंत्रण केवल भारत सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है
- B. मुद्रास्फीति के नियंत्रण में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की कोई भूमिका नहीं है
- С. घंटा हुआ मुद्रा परिचलन (मनी सर्कुलेशन), मुद्रास्फीति के नियंत्रण में सहायता करता है
- D. बढ़ा ह्आ मुद्रा परिचलन, मुद्रास्फीति के नियंत्रण में सहायता करता है

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Inflation in India is due to coming up of surplus requirement of goods and services in relation to output at existing prices. It is an alteration in percentage value of Wholesale Price Index on year and year basis which are used to find the prices of excess goods and services on year and year basis. Lowering of money circulation will stop money to be invested by people for purchasing of goods. When the demand is lower, then the goods price will fall which basically helps in reducing inflation. This explanation clearly describes that option C is correct. Option A is not correct as it is not only the role of Government alone in controlling the inflations, but at the same time the duty of manufacturer to take care of inflation rates. Option B is incorrect as Reserve Bank of India decides for the percentage of banks demand and liabilities in form of Cash Reserve Ratio without interest as payment of interest attenuates its effectiveness in terms of monetary policy. Option D is incorrect as inflation can be controlled if the money circulations is lower.

- 15.भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). बैंक-दर
- (2). खुली बाजार कार्रवाई (ओपेन मार्केट ऑपरेशन)
- (3). लोक ऋण (पब्लिक डेब्ट)
- (4). लोक राजस्व (पब्लिक रेवेन्यू) उपर्युक्त मे से कौन-सा/ से मौद्रिक नीति का/ के घटक है/ हैं?
- A. केवल 1
- B. 2, 3 और 4
- C. 1 और 2
- D. 1, 3 और 4

Answer | | | C



Solution || Monetary policy is a credit control taken by central bank which serves as methodology through which monetary authority of nation handles supply of money in order to meet inflation rate or interest rate for proper supply of money, rate of interest and availability of money for achieving particular objective. The components of Monetary policy includes bank rate variations, open market operations and changing reserve requirements, so 1 and 2 are correct, hence option C is correct. Public debt and Public revenue are related to Fiscal policy as these are taxes and expenditures used by government in order to manipulate economy, so 3 and 4 are incorrect, which eliminates option B and D.

16.पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का मूल उद्देश्य का सुनिश्चित करना है?

- (1). विकास में जन-भागरीदारी
- (2). राजनीतिक जबावदेही
- (3). लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण
- (4). वितीय संग्रहण (फाइनेंशियल मोबिलाइजेशन)

निचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर च्निए।

- A. केवल 1, 2 और 3
- B. केवल 2 और 4
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2, 3 और 4

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Panchayat Raj system serves as backbone of Indian villages/rural population which takes care of problems of rural areas. In the above question, Statement 1 is correct as Panchayat Raj system ensures that people in villages should actively participate in development which can in areas of agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, public health, education, etc. Statement 2 is not correct as Political accountability serves as obligation of government officials to behave in interests of society which is not the objective of Panchayat Raj system which eliminates options A, B and D. Statement 3 is correct as Democratic decentralization improves opportunity for local people in order to take part in decision making resources which is the duty of Panchayat Raj system. Statement 4 is incorrect as financial mobilization is not the objective of Panchayat Raj system but on the contrary panchayats have powers to collect revenue to fulfil fundamental objectives which eliminates options B and D, so finally option C is correct.



- 17.निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक, 'प्रितंत्र (ईकोसिस्टम)' शब्द का सर्वोत्कृष्ट वर्णन है?
- A. एक-दूसरे से अन्योन्क्रिया करने वाले जीवों (ऑगानिज्म्स) का एक सम्दाय
- B. पृथ्वी का वह भाग जो सजीव जीवों (लिविंग ऑगानिज्म) द्वारा आवासित है
- C. जीवों (ऑर्गनिज्म्स) का सम्दाय और साथ ही वह पर्यावरण जिसमें वे रहते हैं
- D. किसी भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के वनस्पतिजात और प्राणिजात

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| An ecosystem is a group of organized elements which are formed by interaction of community of organisms along with its environment which includes. It is a community of living and non-living things such as air, water and mineral soil. From the above options we see that option C is correct as it days a community of organisms together with environment in which they live. Options A, B and D are incorrect as ecosystem does not relate to community of organisms interacting with one another, nor it is the portion of Earth that is populated by living organisms and also it has no relevance with flora and fauna of a geographical area.

- 18. भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखण्डता की रक्षा करें और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखें" यह उपबन्ध किसमें किया गया है?
- A. संविधान की उद्देशिका
- B. राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्व
- C. मूल अधिकार
- D. मूल कर्तवय

Answer | | D

Solution ||| The Article 51A of Constitution constituting Part IVA reads under Fundamental Duties which says that it is the duty of every citizen of India to support and protect independence, self government, unity and integrity of India. This explanation clearly describes that option D is correct. Option A is incorrect as Preamble of the Constitution does not represent functioning part of Indian constitution. Option B is incorrect as Directive Principles of State Policy serves as principles which are given to central and state governments in order to frame laws in State and is not



related to individual duty. Option C is incorrect as Fundamental Rights are privilege for every Indian citizen to enjoy proper and harmonious personality.

- 19.निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). भारत में किसी राज्य की विधान परिषद में उस राज्य की विधान सभा की सभी सीट बड़ी हो सकती है।
- (2). किसी राज्य का राज्यपाल उस राज्य की विधान परिषद् के सभापति को निर्देशित करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/ से सही है/ हैं?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| In Legislative Council is permanent house having the strength of Council members will not be more than one-third the strength of state assembly. In case of smaller states, the minimum strength of Legislative Council can be 40. Since there exists fixed strength of members in Legislative council which limits to 1/3rd that of legislative Assembly, so Statement 1 is incorrect. This eliminates option A and C. Statement 2 is also incorrect as Chairman of Legislative Council is elected by council of members and not nominated by Governor. So with this we see that option D is only correct as both the statements are incorrect.

- 20.भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). पिछले दशक में वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि-दर लगातार बढ़ती रही है।
- (2). पिछले दशक में बाजार कीमतों पर (रूपयों में) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद लगातार बढ़ता रहा

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा / से सही है / हैं?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2



C. 1 और 2 दोनों

D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Real GDP growth or Gross Domestic Product growth is the quantitative measure of nation full economic activity that shows monetary value of goods/services produced in borders over particular time. The table below shows comparison of Real GDP growth of India:

	are	
2020	7.75	
2019	7.70	
2018	7.65	
2017	7.55	
2016	7.47	
2015	7.46	
2014	7.17	
2013	5.90	
2012	5.08	
2011	5.64	
2010	.0.26	
2009	3.48	
2008	3.89	
2007	9.80	
2006	9.26	

This shows that statement 1 is incorrect as rate of growth of real Gross Domestic Product does not gradually increase in last decade, so this eliminates A, C and D. Statement 2 is correct as when growth rate declines, then GDP will not be negative, hence GDP at market prices always increases every year since last decade, so option B is correct.

21. "हर दिन कमोबेश एक-सा ही होती है। सुबह, समुद्री मन्द पवन के साथ, साफ और उजली होती है। जैसे-जैसे सूर्य आकाश में ऊपर चढ़ता है, गर्मी बढ़ती जाती है, घने बादल



बनने लगते है और फिर बादलों की गरज और बिजली की चमक के साथ वर्षा होने लगती है। लेकिन वर्षा शीघ्र ही समाप्त हो जाती है।य् उपर्युक्त उद्धरण में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में से किसका वर्णन किया गया है?

- A. सवाना
- B. विषुवतीय
- C. मॉनसून
- D. भूमध्यसागरीय

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Equatorial climate relates to high temperatures which can be above 28 °C with heavy precipitation which can be around 900 cm with heavy clouds having high relative humidity normally with very less variation in temperature. This description clearly describes the lines in the questions, so option B is correct.

- 22.प्राय: सामाचारों में देखी जाने वाली 'बीजिंग घोषणा और कार्रवाई मंच (बीजिंग डिक्लरेशन ऐंड प्लैटफॉम फॉर ऐक्शन)' निम्नलिखित में से क्या है?
- A. क्षेत्रीय आंतकवाद से निपटने की एक कार्यनीति (स्ट्रैटजी), शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (शंघाई कोऑपरेशन ऑग्नाइजेशन) की बैठक का एक परिणाम
- B. एशिया -प्रशान्त में धाारणीय आर्थिक संवृद्धि की एक कार्य-योजना, एशिया आर्थिक मंच (एशिया-पैसिफिक इकानॉमिक फोरम) के विचार-विमर्श का एक प्रिणाम
- C. महिला सशक्तीकरण हेतु एक कार्यसूची, सयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा आयोजित विश्व सम्मलेन का एक परिणाम
- D. वन्य जीवों के अनुसार दुर्व्यापार (ट्रैफिकिंग) की रोकथाम हेतु कार्यनीति, पूर्वी एशिया शिखर सम्मलेन (ईस्ट एशिया सिमट) की एक उद्घोषणा

Answer ||| C

Solution || Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action serves as international declaration of women's rights which is started at United Nations landmark Fourth World Conference on Women which was conducted by Beijing in year 1995. This platforms function on matters and concerns related to women and poverty, violence against women and decision-making. This statement confirms that option C is correct. Option



A is incorrect as Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is not a strategy which will handle regional terrorism. Option B is incorrect as Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is not related to sustainable economic growth in Asia-Pacific Region. Option D is also incorrect as Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action doesn't relate to strategy to combat wildlife trafficking.

23.भारत में, निम्नलिखित में से किस एक वन-प्ररूप में, सागौन (टीक) एक प्रभावी वृक्ष स्पीशीज है?

- A. उष्टकटिबंधीय आर्द्र पर्णपाती वन
- B. उष्टकटिबंधीय वर्षा वन
- C. उष्टकटिबंधीय कैटीली झाड़ी वन
- D. घाससलयुक्त शीतोष्ण वन

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Teak is a large deciduous tree that is around 130 feet tall having grayish brown branches that prefers moist and worm tropical climate and can handle extreme temperatures. It serves as pioneer species and are available in region having high rainfall of about 2000mm. Teak tree is an important species of Tropical moist deciduous forests as it can sustain in extreme temperature and requires heavy rainfall of around 70-200 cm. The other species of this forest are Sandal wood, Shisam, Mahua, Sal and Bamboo, with this we see that option A is correct. Option B is incorrect as Tropical rain forest are areas with hot and wet climate. The examples of this are Banana Tree and Rubber Tree. Option C is incorrect as Tropical thorn scrub forest receives very less rainfall of about 80 cm. Option D is also incorrect as Temperate forest with grasslands has extreme temperatures which does not allow Teak plantation.

24.दिक्षण-पश्चिमी एशिया का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक देश भूमध्यसागर तक फैला नहीं ंहै?

- A. सीरिया
- B. जॉर्डन
- C. लेबनान



D. इजराइल

Answer | | | B

Solution ||| Countries having coastlines on Mediterranean Sea appears to be Albania, Algeria, Bosnia, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Montenegro, Palestine, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Tunisia. From the above list of countries we see that it is Jordan which has no opening at Mediterranean sea as it is surrounded by Syria and Israel, with this we see that option B is correct. Apart from Jordon, other South West Asian countries which does not open out on Mediterranean Sea are Iran, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Yemen.

- 25. बर्डलाइफ इंटरनैशनल (BirdLife International) नामक संगठन सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित मे से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/ हैं?
- (1). यह संरक्षण संगठनों की विश्वव्यापी भागीदारी है।
- (2). 'जैव विविधता हॉटस्पॉट' की सकंल्पना इस संगठन से शुरू ह्ई
- (3). यह 'महत्त्वपूर्ण पक्षी एवं जैव विधिता क्षेत्र' (इम्पॉटैन्ट बर्ड ऐंड बॉयोडाइवर्सिटि एरियाज़) के रूप में ज्ञात/निर्दिष्ट स्थलों का पहचान करता है। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| BirdLife International is the world's largest nature conservation Partnership which makes every effort to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity while working along with people in the direction of sustainability. BirdLife International has over 120 partner organisations which aims to find, monitor and protect birds across the world and various other wildlife. This description shows that option C is correct as both statement 1 and 3 explains about principles of BirdLife International nature conservation Partnership. Statement 2 is incorrect as



BirdLife International does not demarcate any biogeographic region, so biodiversity hotspot does not appear from this partnership.

26.हाल ही में निम्नलिखित में से किस एक भाषा को शास्त्रीय भाषा (क्लासिकल लैंग्वेज) का दर्जा (स्टेटस) दिया गया है?

- A. उड़िया
- B. कोंकणी
- C. भोजप्री
- D. असमिया

Answer ||| A

Solution || In Indian Constitution, out of 22 languages there are scheduled languages who have given recognition, status and official encouragement like Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Odia. It is noted that in 2014, Odia was 6th language of India who got classical language status and receives financial assistance for setting of centre of excellence for study. With this we see that option A is correct, while option B, C and D are incorrect as these languages doesn't come under classical language status which was awarded recently.

- 27. 'वन कार्बन भागीदारी सुविधा (फॉरेस्ट कार्बन पार्टनरशिप फेसिलिटि)' के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/ है?
- (1). यह सरकारों, व्यवसायों, नागरिक समाज और देशी जनों (इंडिजिनस पीपल्स) की एक वैश्विक भागीदारी है।
- (2). यह धारणीय (सस्टेनेबल) वन प्रबन्धन हेतु पर्यावरण-अनुकूली (ईको-फ्रेंड्ली) और जलवायु अनुकूलन (क्लाइमेट ऐडेप्टेशन) प्रोद्योगिकियों (टेक्नोलॉजीज) के विकास के लिए वैज्ञानिक वानिकी अनुसंधान में लगे विश्वविद्यालयों, विशेष (इंडिविजुअल) वैज्ञानिकों तथा संस्थाओं को वितीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- (3). यह देशों की, उनके 'वनोन्मूलन और वननिम्नीकरण उत्सर्जन कम करने + (रिडयूसिंग एमिसन्स फ्रॉम डीफारेस्टेशन ऐंड फॉरेस्ट डिग्रेडेशन +((REDD +)]' प्रयासों में वितीय एंव तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर,मदद करती है। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।



- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 2
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is a programme managed by World Bank that serves as global partnership among governments, businesses, civil society and Indigenous Peoples which works on lowering of emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks and sustainable manage forests. This description clearly satisfies that both statement 1 and 3 are correct, so option C is correct. Statement 2 is not relevant to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility programme as it does not provide provides any financial aid to universities, scientists, institutions who are involved in scientific forestry research, so this eliminates option B and D.

28.कभी कभी समाचारों में देखा जाने वाला शब्द 'इन्डआर्क (IndARC)' किसका नाम है?

- A. देशज रूप से विकसित, भारतीय रक्षा (डिफेन्स) में अधिष्ठापित रेडार सिस्टम
- B. हिन्द महासागर रिम के देशों को सेवा प्रदान करने हेत् भारत का उपग्रह
- С. भारत द्वारा अन्टार्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित एक वैज्ञानिक प्रतिष्ठान
- D. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र के वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन हेतु भारत की अन्तर्जलीय वेधशाला (अंडरवॉटर ऑब्जर्वेटरी)

Answer | | D

Solution || IndARC is a multi-sensor Indian underwater moored observatory deployed in Kongsfjordan Fjord of Arctic which is in between Norway and North Pole which interacts among Arctic ice shelf and deep sea which studies about detailed climate shift of annual seasonal cycle. The idea behind this is to gather real time data based on seawater temperature, salinity, ocean currents and parameters related to fjord. This certifies that option D is correct. Options A, B and C are incorrect as purpose of multi-sensor underwater moored observatory is not to introduced indigenously developed radar system introduce in Indian Defence, nor related to providing services to countries of Indian Ocean Rim and does not serve as scientific establishment in Antarctic region.



- 29. निम्नलिचित राज्यों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). अरूणाचल प्रदेश
- (2). हिमाचल प्रदेश
- (3). मिजोरम

उपर्युक्त राज्यों में से किसमें/ किनमें 'उष्ण्कटिबन्धीय आर्द्र सदापर्णी वन' होते हैं?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests are rain forests that are found in places where there will be heavy rainfall and annual temperature varies from 25 ° to 27 °C with average humidity above 78%. We see that evergreen forests are commonly found along Western Ghats from northeast to south-west across Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So with this we see that 1 and 3 are correct hence correct option is C. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests are not found in Himachal Pradesh, so this eliminates option B and D.

- 30.'निकट क्षेत्र संचार (नियर फील्ड कम्युनिकेशन) (NFC) प्रौद्योगिकी' के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों मे से कौन-सा / से सही है / है?
- (1). यह एक सम्पर्करित संचार प्रौद्योगिकी है, जो विद्युत्-चुम्बकीय रेडियो क्षेत्रों का उपयोग करती है।
- (2). NFC उन युक्तियों (डिवाइसेज़) द्वारा उपयोगा के लिए अभिकल्पित किया गया है, जो एक-दूसरे से एक मीटर की दूरी पर भी स्थिति हो सकते हैं।
- (3). संवेदनशील सूचना भेजते समय NFC कोडीकरण (एन्क्रिप्शन) का उपयोग कर सकता है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 3



C. केवल 1 और 3

D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer | | | C

Solution || Near field communication is a wireless communication technology based on electromagnetic radio fields and devices communication such as smartphones or tablets. This statement clearly satisfies statement 1 in the question. Statement 2 is incorrect as NFC works from 4 cm to 10 cm, so this eliminates options A and D. Statement 3 is correct as NFC establishes secure channel and encrypt sensitive information while sending just like credit card numbers. While encrypting credit cards information, subway tickets and paper coupons on single device, customer will able to travel in train and can exchange his details through smartphone. Since both statements 1 and 3 are correct, so best option is C.

31.'एंग्रीमेंट ऑन ऐग्रीकल्चर (Agreement on Agriculture),' 'ऐग्रीमेंट ऑन दि ऐप्लीकेशन ऑफ सैनिटरी ऐंड पफाइटोसैनिटरी मेजर्स (Agreenebt on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures)' और 'पीस क्लॉज़ (Peace Clause)' शब्द प्राय: समाचारों में किसके मामलों के सन्दर्भ में आते हैं?

A. खाद्य और कृषि संगठन

B. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र का रूपरेखा सम्मलेन

C. विश्व व्यापार संगठन

D. सयुंक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Agreement on Agriculture is an international treaty of World Trade Organization which got negotiated during completion of Uruguay Round of General agreements on trade and tariff. The main principles of AOA are domestic annual support, fair market oriented agricultural trading and subsidies on exports. This clearly says that option C is correct. Option A is incorrect as Food and Agriculture Organization supports countries in design and implementation of trade agreements which are favourable to enhanced food security. Option 2 is also incorrect as United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an environmental agreement whose aim is to stable greenhouse gas



concentrations in atmosphere to save dangerous human involvement with climate.

- 32.आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के सन्दर्भ में, हाल ही में समाचारों में आये दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर स्थित एक कण संसूचक (पार्टिकल डिटेक्टर) 'आइसक्यूब (ICECUBE)' के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). यह विश्व का सबसे बड़ा, बर्फ में एक घन किलोमीटर घेरे वाला, न्यूट्रिनो ससूचंक (न्युट्रिनो डिटेक्टर) है।
- (2). यह डार्क मैटर (dark matter) की खोज के लिए बनी शक्तिशाली दूरबीन है।
- (3). यह बफ में गहराई में दबा हुआ है। उपयुक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/ से सही है/ हैं?
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| D

Solution || IceCube serves as particle detector which is placed at South Pole that keep record of relations of massless subatomic particle. Te searches for neutrinos from aggressive astrophysical basis like setting off stars, bursting of gamma ray and devastating happening that carry black holes and neutron stars. The telescope serves as strong tool to find dark matter and describes physical processes that are linked with mysterious origin of highest energy particles in nature. IceCube is largest neutrino detector that cover cubic kilometre of ice and is placed below the surface of ice at the depth of 2500 meters so as to obtain accurate results. With this explanation, we see that all the three statements are correct and hence option D is correct.

- 33.निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'आद्योगिक कर्मकारों के लिए उपभोक्ता कीमत सूचकांक (कज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स नम्बर फॉर इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स)' निकालता है?
- A. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
- B. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग



- C. श्रम ब्यूरो
- D. कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers measure price change with time of fixed basket of goods and services that are utilised by Labourer. This Consumer Price Index Number releases on the last working day of the month, so this makes option C correct.

34.भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने निम्नलिखित में से किसको स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित किया?

- A. न्यायपालिका एवं विधायिका (लेजिस्लेचर) के बीच शक्ति का पृथक्करण
- B. केन्द्रीय एवं प्रान्तीय सरकारों की अधिकारिता
- C. भारत के सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट एवं वायसराय की शक्तियाँ
- D. उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer | | | B

Solution ||| Government of India Act 1919 also known as Montage-Chelmsford Reforms came into power in 1921 that mainly involves in process of easing of central control of provinces by way of demarcation and separation of central and provincial subjects. This statement confirms that option B is correct. Option C is incorrect as the act discusses the powers of Secretary of State and Governor general in terms of reserved and transferred subjects. Option A is incorrect as the power of judiciary and legislatures are not separated.

- 35.निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). राज्य सभा में धन विधेयक को या तो अस्वीकार करने या संशाधित करने की कोई शक्ति निहित नहीं है
- (2). राज्य सभी अनुदानों की माँगों पर मतदान नहीं कर सकती है।
- (3). राज्य सभा में वार्षिक वितीय विवरण पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती। उपयुक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा / से सही है / हैं?



- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 1 और 2
- C. केवल 2 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| B

Solution | | Statement 1 is correct as in terms of Money Bill, Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or amend a Money Bill but can only make recommendations on it. Money Bill if not returned to Lok Sabha within 14 days, then it is concluded that the Bill have been passed by both the Houses with particular period of time. Statement 2 is also correct as Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the Demands for Grants and has no power to pass no-confidence vote in Council of Ministers, cannot vote on the Demands for Grants We see that only Lok Sabha can vote on demand for grants while Rajya Sabha can only keep money bill for not more than 14 days prior which the bill should be returned to Lok Sabha along with recommendations or passed by Rajya Sabha. If it is not agreed in both the houses, then the bill is deemed passed in form as passed by Lok Sabha. We see that every year budget is discussed by Rajya Sabha. Statement 3 is incorrect as Rajya Sabha may discuss Annual Financial Statement. These three statements eliminates options A, C and D so option B is correct.

36.कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए

- (1). इसने ब्रिटिश माल के बहिष्कार और करों के अपवचनर (इवेज़न) की वकालत की।
- (2). यह सर्वहारा-वर्ग का अधिनायकत्व स्थापित करना चाहती थी।
- (3). इसने अल्पसंख्यकों तथा दलित वर्गों के लिए पृथक् निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की वकालत की। उपयुक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/ है?
- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 3
- C. 1, 2 और 3
- D. कोई नहीं

Answer | | D

Solution ||| Congress Socialist Party work as collective group inside Indian National Congress that supports decentralized socialism keeping



required shares of economic powers for co-operatives, trade unions, independent farmers and local authorities. The CSP after forming group of socialists focus on complete Independence from imperialism. Statement 2 which is" It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat " is incorrect as concept of dictatorship of proletariat started with Karl Marx which further adopted by Vladimir Lenin, so this eliminates option A and C. Statement 3 which is "advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes" is also not correct as it was Pocker Bahadur in 1947 advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes and not CSP group.

37.निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक, भारत का राष्ट्रीय जलीय प्राणी है?

- A. खारे पानी का मगर
- B. ऑलिव रिड्ल टर्टल (कूर्म)
- C. गंगा की डॉलफिन
- D. घडियाल

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Gangetic Dolphin or River Dolphin is National Aquatic Animal of India which represents purity of holy Ganga since it can survive only in pure and fresh water, so option C is correct. Option D is incorrect as Gharial is a fish-eating crocodile which is not a National Aquatic Animal of India and is found mostly in northern part of Indian Subcontinent. Option B is also incorrect as Olive ridley turtle is the smallest sea turtle which is not National Aquatic Animal of India.

38.भारत में कृषि उत्पादनों के बाजार को किसके अधी विनियमित किया जाता है?

- A. अवाश्यक वस्त् अधिनियम, 1955
- B. राज्यों द्वारा अधिनियिमित कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समिति अधिनियम
- C. कृषि उत्पादन (श्रेणीकरण एवं चिहनांकन) अधिनियम, 1937
- D. खाद्य उत्पाद आदेश, 1956 एवं मास तथा खाद्य उत्पाद आदेश, 1973

Answer | | | B



Solution || We see that in India, agriculture markets across the Country are established which are regulated under APMC Acts. In a state, market area is confined and demarcated inside markets which are managed by Market Committees that are constituted by respective State Governments. With we see that option B is correct. We see that option 1 is incorrect as Essential Commodities Act is related to controlling and monitoring the production, supply and distribution of certain commodities and not related to regulating of market. Option 3 is incorrect as Agricultural Produce Act is related to commodity grade designation, penalty of selling mis-graded articles etc. Option 4 is incorrect as Food Products Order, 1956 and Meat and Food Products Order, 1973 implement hygienic standards and further will exercise on quality control on meat food products.

- 39.स्वास्थय क्षेत्र में नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी के उपयोग के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है / है?
- (1). नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी के द्वारा लक्ष्ययुक्त औषधि प्रदान करना (टार्गेटेड ड्रग डिलिवरि) सम्भव कर दिया गया है।
- (2). नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी जीन उपचार (जीन थेरेपी) में एक बड़ा योगदान दे सकती है। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer | | | C

Solution || In case of Nanotechnology, we see that statement 1 is correct as nanomedicine serves as targeted drug delivery by nanoscale drug carriers which results in 94% of new potential therapeutics having poor pharmaco kinetics and biopharmaceutical properties, which shows that there results in great demand to develop drug delivery systems which express therapeutically active molecules without disturbing organs and tissues. Statement 2 is also correct as nanotechnology can be used as non viral approach to enhance gene therapy for cancer which improves transfection efficiencies of nonviral carriers. Since both statements 1 and 2 are correct we see that option C is correct.



40.जब भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक सांविधानिक नकदी अनुपात (स्टैटच्यूरी लिक्किडिटि रेशियो) को 50 आधार अंक (बोसिस पॉइट) कम कर देता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से क्या होने की सम्भावना होती है?

- A. भारत की GDP विकास दी प्रबलता से बढेगी
- B. विदेशी संस्थागत निवेशक हमारे देश में और अधिक पूँजी लायेंगे
- C. अन्सूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक अपने उधार देने की दर को घटा सकते हैं
- D. इससे बैंकिंग व्यवस्था की नकदी (लिक्किडिटि) में प्रबलता से कमी आ सकती है

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| In order to have more liquidity to banking system, Reserve Bank of India sometimes reduces Statutory Liquidity Ratio to certain required basis points. Lowering of SLR allows banks to park less money with RBI through securities cash etc and can lend extra money, so option C is correct. The idea of GDP is to keep India growing financially by creating various jobs and having good standard of living. It is not in relation with lowering SLR by Reserve Bank of India, so it is incorrect. Lowering of SLR with 50 basis points made by RBI is concern with lending rates and not liquidity in banking so this is also incorrect.

- 41. विश्व आर्थिक सम्भावना (ग्लोबल इकनामिक प्रॉस्पेक्ट्स) रिपोर्ट आवधिक रूप से निम्नलिखित में से कौन जारी करता है?
- A. एशिया विकास बैंक
- B. यूरोपीय पुननिर्माण और विकास बैंक (यूरोपियन बैंक फॉर रिकस्ट्रकशन ऐंड डेवलप्मेन्ट)
- C. यू. एस. फेडरल रिजर्व बैंक
- D. विश्र बैंक

Answer | | D

Solution ||| World Bank reports Global Economic Prospects twice in a year in order to examine growth trends for global economy for developing countries which was published by IMF, so this description clearly says that Global Economic Prospects is related with World Bank, hence option D is correct.



- 42.निम्नलिखित में से कौन, भारत में उपनिवेशवाद का/के आलोचक था/थे?
- (1). दादाभाई नौरोजी
- (2). जी. सुब्रमण्य अययर
- (3). आर. सी. दत्त

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 1 और 2
- C. केवल 2 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| D

Solution || Dadabhai Naoroji, also called as Grand Old Man of India was a businessman who had excellent analysis on colonial economy related to economic drain in Poverty and Un British Rule in India, so it is correct. Apart from Dadabhai Naoroji, G.V. Joshi, G. Subramaniya lyer, G.K. Gokhale were other workers and journalists who analysed several other aspects of economy and studied economic issues and colonial economic policies, so this is also correct. Romesh Chandra Dutt who was a retired ICS officer published "Economic History of India' in 20th century in order to examine details about complete economic record of colonial rule since 1757. So with all above options we see that option D is correct as all three statements are correct.

- 43.भारत में पाये जाने वाले स्तनधारी 'डयूगोंग' के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों मे से कौन-सा/से सही है/ है?
- (1). यह एक शाकाहारी समुद्री जानवर है।
- (2). यह भारत के पूरे समुद्र तट के साथ-साथ पया जाता है।
- (3). इसे वन्य जीव (सरंक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची I के अधीन विधिक संरक्षण दिया गया है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 3



D. केवल 3

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Consider the above statements we see that statement 1 which is "It is a herbivorous marine animal" is correct as Dugong also called as sea cow is a herbivorous marine mammal having peculiar grazing features. Statement 2 which is "It is found along the entire coast of India" is incorrect as its habitats are present across major reef regions of Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Gulf of Kachchh. It is present not along the Indian coastal but also in warm waters from East Africa to Australia. Statement 3 is correct as Dugong has been protected under serial 7 part-I Mammal of schedule I of Wild Life Act, 1972. So we see that option C is correct

44.ईंधन के रूप में कोयले का उपयोग करने वाले शक्ति संयत्रों से प्राप्त 'फ्लाई ऐश' के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/ से सही है/ है?

- (1). फ्लाई ऐश का उपयोग भवन निर्माण के लिए ईंटों के उत्पादन में किया जा सकता है।
- (2). फ्लाई ऐश का उपयोग कंक्रीट के कुछ पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट अंश के स्थानापन्न (रिप्लेस्मेंट) के रूप् में किया जा सकता है।
- (3). फ्लाई ऐश केवल सिलिकॉन डाइऑक्साइड तथा कैल्सियम ऑक्साइड से बना होता है और इसमें को विषाक्त (टॉक्सिक) तत्त्व नहीं होते। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 3
- D. केवल 3

Answer | | | A

Solution ||| Fly ash prepared from coal gets released from thermal power stations which are rich in oxides and are used as raw material for various industries. Presently, fly ash applied in preparing bricks is used as a building material, so statement 1 is correct. Fly ash serves as good raw material for manufacturing of construction material such as blended cement, mosaic tiles and hollow blocks, so statement 2 is correct. Fly ash contains traces of heavy metals and substances like arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, barium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum,



nickel, radium, selenium, thorium, uranium, vanadium and zinc that are harmful to health. Statement 3 is incorrect which eliminates options C and D. We see that as both statements 1 and 2 are correct so correct option is A.

45.निम्नलिखित में से किनका, इबोला विषाणु के प्रकोप के लिए हाल ही में समाचारों में बार-बार उल्लेख हुआ?

- A. सीरिया और जॉर्डन
- B. गिनी, सिएरा लिओन और लाइबेरिया
- C. फिलिपीन्स और पापुआ न्यू गिनी
- D. जमैका, हैती और सुरिनाम

Answer | | | B

Solution ||| The Ebola virus emerges in year 2013 across the region of West Africa which results in significant loss of life and social disruption. Its outbreak began in Guinea in December 2013 and spread to Liberia and Sierra Leone. With this, option B is correct.

46.रौलट सत्याग्रह के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा / से कथन सही है / है?

- (1). रौलट अधिनियम, 'सेडिशन कमेटी' की सिफारिश पर आधारित था।
- (2). रौलट सत्याग्रह में, गाँधीजी ने होम रूल लीग का उपयोग करने का प्रयास किया।
- (3). साइमन कमीशन आगमन के विरूद्ध लीग का उपयोग करने का प्रयास किया। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 1 और 2
- C. केवल 2 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer | | B

Solution ||| Rowlatt Act passed on recommendations of Rowlatt Committee or Sedition Committee which was appointed by British Empire in India to consider political violence and terrorism, so statement 1 is



correct. Statement 2 is also correct as Rowlatt Satyagraha was organised by Gandhiji who uses Home Rule. The Simon Commission suggested future constitutional reforms in India which arrives in Bombay on 3rd February 1928. Statement 3 which is Demonstrations against the Simon Commission coincided with the Rowlatt Satyagraha, is incorrect as the commission in India will examine effects and operations of constitutional reforms.

47.निम्नलिखित य्ग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	तीर्थस्थान		अवस्थिति
1.	श्रीशैलम	:	न मला पहाडियाँ
2.	ओंकारेश्रवर	:	सतमाला पहाडियाँ
3.	पुष्कर	:	महादेव पहाड़ियाँ

उपयुक्त में से कौन-सा/से युग्म सही सम्लित है/है?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| In this question we have to compare Pilgrim places with their location. Statement 1 shows that Srisailam is a town having shrine of Lord Mallikarjuna that is located on top of Nallamala Hills, so this is correct. Statement 2 describes Omkareshwar pilgrimage which is located on Mandhata hills in Madhya Pradesh and not on Satmala Hills, so this is incorrect. This statement eliminates option B and D. Statement 3 describes about pilgrimage place Pushkar that is a shrine of Lord Bhrama located in Ajmer district on Arravali hills and not on Mahadeo Hills as this hill in Madhya Pradesh, so this is not correct. This statement eliminates option B, C and D, hence only option A is correct.

48.विषुवतीय प्रतिधाराओं (इकेटोरियल कांउटर-करेंट) के पूर्वाभिमुख प्रवाह की व्याख्या किससे होती है?



- A. पृथ्वी का अपने अक्ष पर घूर्णन
- B. दो विष्वतीय धाराओं का अभिसरण (कन्वर्जेंस)
- C. जल की लवणता में अन्तर
- D. विष्वत्-वृत के पास प्रशान्तमण्डल मेखला (बेल्ट ऑफ काम) का होना

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The Equatorial Counter Current occur near the equator describes eastward moving wind current which is 10-15m deep that is driven by distinct surface wind pattern in tropics. It is found that strong westward winds result in westward surface flow which occurs several hundred kilometres north of equator. Option B is correct as equatorial counter-current phenomenon near the equator shows eastward flow of oceanic water that opposes and flanked by westward currents. Option A is incorrect as eastward flow of the equatorial counter-current is not concerning with Earth rotation on its axis as it is an imaginary line which is passed through North and South Poles. Option C is also not related as Salinity is amount of salts in water and is nothing to concern with ocean current. Occurrence of the belt of calm near equator is a region where trade winds from north and south converges and creates a zone with lack of wind. This option is also not related with eastward flow of the equatorial counter-current.

49.गन्ने की उचित एवं लाभप्रद कीमत (FRP) को निम्नलिखित में से कौन अनुमोदित करता / करती है?

- A. आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंण्लीय समिति
- B. कृषि लागत और कीमत आयोग
- С. कृषि मंत्रालय का विपणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय
- D. कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समिति

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Cabinet Committee on approval from Economic Affairs approves Fair and Remunerative price of sugarcane that needs to be paid by sugar mills during particular sugar season which is fixed for 1 quintal. Once the approval is received their result in guaranteed price for cane growers, hence option A is correct. In option B, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices will recommend fair and remunerative prices as per inter-crop price parity, inflation and return for farmers, so it is



incorrect. Option C is incorrect as Directorate of Marketing and Inspection will cater all agricultural and allied produce marketing activities in the country which will save the interest of producers, sellers and consumers. Agricultural produce market committee save farmers from money lenders to sell their produce at required rates and further monitors food produce to be sold through market yard and not directly to money lenders, so this option is not correct.

50.प्रकृति एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनसें के सरंक्षण के लिए अंन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ (इंटरनैशनल यूनियन फॉर कन्जर्वेशन ऑफ नेचर ऐंड नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज) (IUCN) तथा वन्य प्राणिजात एवं वनस्पतिजात की संकटापन्न स्पीशीज: के अन्तर्राष्टीय व्यापार पर कर्न्वेशन (कर्न्वेशन ऑन इंटरनैशनल ट्रेड इन एन्ड्रेजर्ड स्पीशीज ऑफ वाइल्ड फॉना ऐंड फ्लोरा) (CITES) के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (1). IUCN संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) का एक अंग है तथा CITES सरकारों के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय करार है।
- (2). IUCN, प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण के बेहतर प्रबन्धन के लिए, विश्र भर के हजरों क्षेत्र परियोजनाएँ चलाता है।
- (3). CITES उन राज्यों वर वैध रूप से आबद्धकर है जो इसमें शामिल हुए हैं, लेकिन यह कन्वेशन राष्ट्रीय विधियों का स्थान नहीं लेता है। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर च्निए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer | | | B

Solution || IUCN is not an organ of United Nations but has observer and consultative status at United Nations, hence statement 1 is incorrect which eliminates option A, C and D. CITES is an international treaty which has set resolution that was adopted by members of International Union for Conservation of Nature in 1963 to save endangered plants and animals. Different projects across the globe are running which works on conservation of natural environment, so statement 2 is correct. From the above explanation we see that as statements 2 and 3 are correct, so we see that option C is correct.



- 51.कृषि में नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरकों के अत्यधिक/अनुपयुक्त उपयोग का क्या प्रभाव हो सकता है?
- (1). नाइट्रोजन यौगिकीकरण सूक्ष्मजीवों (नाइट्रोजन-फिक्सिंग माइक्रोऑर्गनेज्म्स) का मिट्टी में प्रचुरोद्वन (प्रोलिफरेशन) हो सकता है।
- (2). मिट्टी की अमतला में बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है।
- (3). भौम जल (ग्राउंडवॉटर) में नाइट्रेट का निक्षालन (लिचिंग) हो सकता है। नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1 और 3
- B. केवल 2
- C. केवल 2 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| To answer the question, we need to analyse above statements. Considering statement 1, which describes that having more nitrogen in fertilizer, there result in proliferation of nitrogen, which causes less amounts of micro-organisms in the field. With one dose of fertilizer, there result in extra nitrogen in farms, so this shows that it is incorrect which eliminates options A and D. Statement 2 explains that if use of nitrogen fertilizer is in excess, then acidity in soil tends to increase, which is correct. Statement 3 describes that nitrogen fertilizer on breaking into nitrates will result in emissions of nitrous oxides from soil that travels through soil. As being water-soluble, it is available in groundwater causing certain effects, hence it is correct. We see that since both statements 2 and 3 are correct so option C is correct.

- 52.राष्ट्रीय नवप्रवंतन प्रतिष्ठान-भारत (नैशनल इनोवेशन फाउंडेशन-इंडिया) (NIF) के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/है?
- (1). NIF, केन्दीय सरकार के अधीन विज्ञान और प्रौद्यागिकी विभाग की एक स्वायत संस्था है।
- (2). NIF, अत्यन्त उन्नत विदेशी वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं के सहयोग से भारत की प्रमुख (प्रीमियर) वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं में अत्यन्त उन्नत वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को मजबूत करने की



पहल है

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| B

Solution || National Innovation Foundation is an organisation having institutional support in areas of scouting, spawning, sustaining and scaling grassroots across country. IUCN observed pragmatic solutions to environment which focus on saving and conserving nature using nature based solutions to global challenges such as climate, food and development. IUCN supports scientific research which takes care of field projects by bringing NGOs, UN and Companies closer to design policies and laws, so this makes statement 2 correct. Statement 1 is incorrect as IUCN is not an organ of United Nations which is observer and consultative status of United Nations. CITES is Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora serves as international agreement between governments to make sure about international trade specimens of wild animals and plants, hence statement 3 is correct. With this, since both statements 2 and 3 are correct, so option B is correct.

- 53.निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक नैशनल पार्क इसलिए अन्ठा है कि वह एक प्लवमान (फ्लोटिंग) वनस्पति से युक्त (स्वैंप) होने के कारण समृद्ध जैव विविधता को बढ़ावा देता है?
- A. भीतरकणिका नैशनल पार्क
- B. केइब्ल लाम्जाओं नैशनल पार्क
- C. केवलादेव घाना नैशलनल पार्क
- D. सुल्तानपुर नैशनल पार्क

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Bhitarkanika National Park is rich, lush green lively ecosystem in estuarine region of Brahmani Baitarani which lies in-between indirect creeks and rivers with largest mangrove eco-system & wetland with diverse fauna, so this not matched with questions as it doesn't



having floating vegetation. Keibul Lamjao National Park is only floating park in North East India that serves characterized floating decomposed plant, so this is correct. Keoladeo National Park is wintering areas for variety of species having birds and Siberian crane, so it is incorrect as again it is not having floating vegetation. Sultanpur National Park is important for migratory and resident birds which also has no floating vegetation, hence is also incorrect.

54.'आठ मूल उद्योगों के सूंचकांक (इंडेक्स ऑफ एट कोर इंडस्ट्रीज)' में निम्नलिखित में से किसको सर्वाधिक महत्त्व दिया गया है?

- A. कोयला उत्पादन
- B. विद्य्त् उत्पादन
- C. उर्वरक उत्पादन
- D. इस्पात उत्पादन

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| There are Eight Core Industries such as Coal, Crude oil, Natural gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity. Consider the percentage weighted index of Eight Core Industries from the table:

Coal (4.38%) Crude oil (5.22%) Natural gas (1.71%) Refinery (5.94%)

Fertilizers (1.25%) Steel (6.68%) Cement (2.41%) Electricity (10.32%)

From the above table it seems that the weighted index of Electricity generation is maximum, so option B is correct.

55.राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- (1). ये तत्त्व देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक लोकतंत्र की व्याख्या करते हैं।
- (2). इन तत्त्वों में अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्ण् किसी न्यायालय द्वारा प्रवर्तनीय (एन्फोर्सिएबल) नहीं है

उपर्य्क्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/ है?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों



D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| C

Solution || In Article 12, Directive principles are guidelines issued by constitution to state which are applied at the time of designing laws, policies, ordinances and several other policies. The idea of such policies is to introduce socio-economic democracy in a state in order to create welfare state. Further Article 39 describes state to go all out to have ample way of livelihood, pay for similar work, safeguard the citizens etc. The Directive principles are not enforceable in court of law, as it is only Fundamental Rights which gets practiced in a state.

56.भारत के राज्यों का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक युग्म, सबसे पूर्वी और सबसे पश्चिमी राज्य को इंगित करता है?

- A. असम
- B. अरूणाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान
- C. असम और ग्जरात
- D. अरूणाचल प्रदेश और ग्जरात

Answer ||| D





Solution |||

In the map shown we see that Assam is not the easternmost state of India as after this, Arunachal Pradesh exists while from the map, Rajasthan is not the exact westernmost states, but from the map it is Gujarat, so this eliminates options A, B and C. So option D is correct as Arunachal Pradesh is easternmost point of Indian mainland while Gujarat is westernmost point of India mainland.

57.उष्टकटिबंधीय (ट्रॉपिकल) अक्षांशों में दक्षिणी अटलांटिक और दक्षिण-पूर्वी प्रशान्त क्षेत्रों में चक्रवात उत्पन्न नहीं होता। इसका मुख्य कारण क्या है?

- A. सम्द्री पृष्ठों के ताप निम्न होते हैं
- B. अन्त:उष्टकटिबंधीय अभिसारी क्षेत्र (इंटर ट्रॉपिकल कन्वर्जेस जोन) बिरले ही होता है
- C. कोरिऑलिस बल अत्यत्न दुर्बल होता है
- D. उन क्षेत्रों में भूमि मौजूद नहीं होती

Answer | | A

Solution || In South Atlantic and South Eastern Pacific regions located in tropical latitudes, cyclone will not take place as in these regions the cold current flow which helps in lowering of sea temperature. To have a cyclone, the temperature of sea should be minimum 270 Celsius. We see that option B is incorrect as formation of ITCZ is not needed to have



cyclones. Option C is incorrect as Coriolis force results as weak force that is present in region having 0 to 5 degrees either North or South latitudes. Option D is invalid as land cuts moisture from cyclone, so correct option is A.

58.किसी देश की, कर से GDP के अनुपात में कमी क्या सूचित करती है?

- (1). अर्थिक वृद्धि-दर धीमी होना
- (2). राष्ट्रीय आय का कम साम्यिक (एक्किटेबल) वितरण) नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer | | B

Solution ||| Statement 1 describes, slow economic growth rate that happens due to collection of low tax which results in lowering of GDP without prior statistics on economic features. Lowering of economic growth rates is not relevance to less tax GDP ratio, so it is incorrect, as it eliminates option A and C. Statement 2 describes change in taxes due to change in GDP having tax buoyancy which overstress tax evasion without well-organized tax collection standards. Further fixed low tax GDP ratio does not lower TAX GDP ratio for particular time, hence shrinking tax GDP ratio is for short term fact, hence it is correct. With this we see that option B is correct, while all remaining options are false.

59.हाल ही में समाचारों में आई 'फोर्टालेज़ा उद्घोषणा (फोर्टालेज़ा डिक्लरेशन)' निम्नलिखित में से किसके मामलों मे सम्बन्धित है?

- A. ASEAN
- **B. BRICS**
- C. OECD
- D. WTO



Solution ||| Fortaleza Brazil was a Summit held at Brazil on 15th July 2014 where leaders of Federative Republic of Brazil, Russia, Republic of India, People's Republic of China and Republic of South Africa meet for 6th BRICS Summit to inaugurate 2nd BRICS Summits Cycle for Inclusive Growth in apprehension with macroeconomic and social policies which takes care of different confront to humanity just for growth, protection and preservation. We see that this description clearly shows that BRICS mentioned in option B which is correct while all other options are incorrect.

- 60.चौदहवें वित्त आयोग के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/ हैं?
- (1). इसने केन्द्रीय विभाज्य पूल में राज्यों को मिलने वाला हिस्सा 32 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 42 प्रतिशत कर दिया है।
- (2). इसने विशेष तौर पर सेक्टरों से जुड़े (सेक्टर-स्पेसिफिक) अनुदानों से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशें की हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer | | | A

Solution ||| The idea of 14th Finance Commission is that every states should involve in complete priority of tax revenues that appears around 46% against 33% which serves as high change in respect to devolution of percentage. Further it is seen that total devolutions in financial year 2014-15 from relevant states increases to 48% in financial year 2015-16. With this, it seems that only statement 1 is correct while statement 2 is incorrect as it is not relevance to any recommendation for grant. Since statement 2 is incorrect, it eliminates option B, C and D, so option A is correct.

- 61. 'प्रधानमंत्री जनधन योजना' निम्नलिखित में से किसके लिए प्रारम्भ की गई है?
- A. गरीब लोगों को अपेक्षाकृत कम ब्याज-दर पर आवास ट्टण प्रदान करने के लिए
- B. पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के स्वयं-सहायता समूहों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए



- C. देश में वितीय समावेशन (पफाइनेंशियल इंक्ल्ज़न) को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए
- D. उपांतिक (मार्जिनलाइज्ड) समुदायों को वितीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए

Answer | | | C

Solution || Pradhan mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a full fledge financial programme started by government that explains that every individual should have a bank account that will include life insurance of account. The idea of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is to encourage financial inclusion in nation, so this seems that option C is correct. Options A, B and D are incorrect as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is not related to any housing loan or promotion of womens group and not involved in financial help to lower communities.

- 62.निम्नलिखित में से किन कार्यकलापों में भारतीय दूर संवेदन (IRS) उपग्रहों का प्रयोग किया जाता है?
- (1). फसल की उपज का आकलन
- (2). भौम जल (ग्रांउडवॉटर) संसाधनों का स्थान-निर्धारण
- (3). खनिज का अन्वेक्षण
- (4). दूरसंचार
- (5). यातायात अध्ययन

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. केवल 1, 2 और 3
- B. केवल 4 और 5
- C. केवल 1 और 2
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5

Answer ||| A

Solution || Indian Remote Sensing satellite is basically used to study national economy in areas of agriculture, water resources, forestry, ecology, geology, water sheds, marine fisheries and coastal management. With this we see that 1, 2 and 3 are correct, so option A is correct. Indian Remote Sensing satellite is not applied in telecommunications or in traffic studies as for these purposes geo-stationary satellite is used, so 4 and 5 are incorrect which eliminates option B and D.



- 63.महासागरों और समुद्रों में ज्वार-भाटाएँ किसके/किनके कारण होता/ होते हैं?
- (1). सूर्य का गुरूत्वीय बल
- (2). चन्द्रमा का गुरूत्वीय बल
- (3). पृथ्वी का अपकेन्द्रीय बल नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Tides are basically alternate rising and falling of sea levels that are caused mainly by gravitational pull of Moon and Sun and secondly by rotation of Earth. In case of gravitational Earth-Moon system, gravity behaves as rope which pulls two bodies together while centrifugal force is applied to keeps two bodies apart. As centrifugal force is more than gravitational pull of the Moon, so the ocean water on other side of Earth protuberance outward. Hence we see that of the above options are correct, hence option D is correct.

64.भारत के एक विशेष क्षेत्र में, स्थानीय लोग जीवित वृक्षों की जड़ों का अनुवर्धन कर इन्हें जलधारा के आर-पार सुदृढ़ पुलों में रूपान्तरित कर देते हैं। जैसे-जैसे समय गुजरता है, ये पुल और अधिक मजबूत होते जाते हैं। ये अनोखे 'जीवित जड़ पुल कहाँ पाये जाते हैं?

- A. मेघालय
- B. हिमाचल प्रदेश
- C. झारखण्ड
- D. तमिलनाड्

Answer ||| A

Solution || Living root bridges are type of tree shaping handmade aerial roots of living banyan trees which are made of massive thick roots that are intermingled to form a bridge and are mostly found in state of



Meghalaya. Living root bridges can be double-decker or single-decker root bridges which are exception in world. This clearly shows that option A is correct while all three options B, C and D are incorrect.

65.निम्नलिखित मे से किस आन्दोलन के कारण भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ जिसके परिणामस्वरूप् 'नरम दल' और 'गरम दल' का उद्भव हुआ?

- A. स्वदेशी आन्दोलन
- B. भारत छोडो आन्दोलन
- C. असहयोग आन्दोलन
- D. सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The movement responsible for splitting in Indian National Congress in moderates and extremists is Surat Split which is called as separation of congress party into two groups of moderates and extremists at surat session of congress held in 26th December 1907. At that time Swadeshi Movement was in power which laid its contribution for protesting against partition of Bengal. With this option A is correct. Options B, C and D are incorrect as moderates and extremists re-united in Lucknow session in 1916 which was earlier Non-cooperation/Quit India/Civil Disobedience Movements.

- 66.'क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए हिन्द महासागर रिम संघ (इंडियन ओशन रिम एसोसिएशन फॉर रीजनल कोऑपरेशन (IOR-ARC) के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिएः (1). इसकी स्थापनों अत्यन्त हाल ही में समुद्री डकैती की घटताओं और तेल अधिप्लाव (आयल सिप्लस) की दुर्घटनाओं के प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप की गई है। (2). यह एक ऐसी मैत्री है जो केवल समुद्री सुरक्षा हेतु है। उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/ से सही है/ हैं?
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2



Answer ||| D

Solution || Indian Ocean Rim Initiative, an organisation started in Mauritius on 6th March 1995 comprising of coastal states which are bordering Indian Ocean. The idea of this organisation is to handled Maritime Safety & Security, Trade & Investment Facilitation, Fisheries Management, Disaster Risk Management, Activities in areas of Academic, Science & Technology, Exchange of Tourism & Cultural and Gender empowerment. With this we see that Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation was set up not to look on piracy and accidents of oil spills, neither meant for maritime security only, so both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect. This eliminates options A, b and c, and hence d is correct.

- 67.निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिएः
- (1). पूरे बर्ष 30 ° N और 60 ° S अक्षांशों के बीच बहने वाली हवाएँ पछुआ हवाएँ (वेस्टरलीज़) कहलाती हैं।
- (2). भारत के उत्तर-पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में शीतकालीन वर्षा लाने वाली आर्द्र वायु संहितयाँ (मॉइस्ट एयर मासेज़) पछुआ हवाओं के भाग हैं। उपयुक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/ हैं?
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer | | B

Solution ||| Westerlies wind flow between 30 and 60 degrees North latitude to 30 and 60 degrees South latitude blowing from high pressure area in the horse latitude towards the pole. Now we will analyse both statement 1 and 2, so we see that statement 1 is incorrect as Westerlies wind flow does not blows between 30 degree North latitude and 60 degree South latitude as mentioned in the statement . this eliminates options A, C and D. Statement 2 is correct which says moist air masses cause winter rams in North-Western region of India since western cyclonic disturbances is a winter month phenomena which are carried by westerly flow from Mediterranean region that influence north and north-western weathering conditions in the regions of India which are non-monsoonal precipitation driven by Westerlies.



68.समाचारों में प्रायः आने वाला 'बासल III (Basel III) समझौता' या सरल शब्दों में 'बासल III

- A. जैव विविधता के सरंक्षण और धारणीय (सस्टेनेबल) उपयोग के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीतियाँ विकसित करने का प्रयास करता है
- B. बैंकिंग क्षेत्रों के, वितीय और आर्थिक दबावों का सामना करने के सामर्थ्या को उन्नत करने तथा जोखिम प्रबंन्धन को उन्नता करने का प्रयास करता है
- C. ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करने का प्रयास करता है किन्तु किकसित देशों पर अपेक्षाकृत भारी बोझ रखता है
- D. विकसित देशों में निर्धन देशों को प्रोद्योगिकी के अन्तरण का प्रयास करता है ताकि वे प्रशीतन में प्रयुक्त होने वाले क्लोरोफ्लुओरोकार्बन के स्थान पर हानिरहित रसायनों का प्रयोग कर सकें।

Answer | | | B

Solution ||| Basel III Accord is global, voluntary regulatory framework have certain reform measures that are developed by Basel Committee in 2010–11 with an idea to supervise Banking sector in terms of improving risk management, strengthen banks' transparency and disclosures and capabilities to digest shocks appeared from financial and economic stress. This confirms that option B is correct. Option A is incorrect as idea of Basel III Accord is not to develop national strategies for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Option C is incorrect as idea of Basel III Accord is related to finance and banking and not reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Option D is incorrect as Basel III Accord is not related to chemical technology transfer of chlorofluorocarbons with harmless chemicals.

- 69.मेंकाँग-गंगा सहयोग में, जो छ: देशों के पहल है, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/ से देश प्रतिभागी नहीं है/ है?
- (1). बागंलादेश
- (2). कम्बोडिया
- (3). चीन
- (4). म्यांमार
- (5). थाईलैंड
- नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।



- A. केवल 1
- B. 2, 3 और 4
- C. 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 5

Answer ||| C

Solution || Mekong Ganga Cooperation established on 10th November 2000 at First Ministerial Meeting in Vientiane with an idea to expand cooperation in tourism, culture, education, and transportation among India and countries of Mekong region such as Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand. This statement shows that option C is correct as Bangladesh and China are not part of Mekong Ganga Cooperation.

70.जेनेटिक इंजीनियरिंग अनुमोद समिति का गठन निम्नलिखित में से किसके अधीन किया गया है?

- A. खाद्य स्रक्षा एंव मानक अधिनियम, 2006
- B. माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) अधिनियम (जियाग्राफिकल इंडिकेशंस ऑफ गुड्स (रजिस्ट्रेशन ऐंड प्रोटेक्शन) एकट), 1999
- C. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986
- D. वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972

Answer ||| C

Solution || Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee is a biotech regulatory committee that functions as legislative body under Environment Protection Act 1986 of Ministry of Environment & Forestry that engaged with rules of Manufacturing, Import, Export, Storage of Hazardous Micro organisms and Genetically Engineered Organisms. The main idea of this body is to approve proposals related to release of genetically engineered organisms and products in environment. With above statements, option C is correct. Options A, B and D are incorrect as Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee does not concern with Food Safety Act, Geographical Indications of Goods Act 1999 and Wildlife Protection Act 1972.



- 71.निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिएः
- (1). त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम 1996-97 में गरीब किसानों को ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आरम्भ किया गया था।
- (2). कमांड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम 1974-75 में जल-उपयोग दक्षता के विकास के लिए शुरू किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/ हैं?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Consider statement 1, which describes "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme was launched during 1996-97 to provide loan assistance to poor farmers" is incorrect such programme gives financial aid to speed up completion of uncompleted Major/Medium Irrigation which will carry Extension, Renovation and Modernization of irrigation projects hence it will not provide loan assistance to poor farmers. Statement 2 describes "Command Area Development Programme was launched in 1974-75 for the development of water-use efficiency" which is correct as this programme improves utilization of irrigation potential and optimizing agricultural productivity along with production from irrigated areas.

- 72.निम्नलिचात में से कौन भारत के संविधान का अभिरक्षण (कस्टोडियन) है?
- A. भारत का राष्ट्रपति
- B. भारत का प्रधानमंत्री
- C. लोक सभी का सचिवालय
- D. भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Supreme Court of India is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases which hear appeals against decisions of High Courts. Its Judges serves as Guardian of constitution which takes oath in order to support constitution and its laws. Hence Supreme Court and High Courts



serves as custodian of constitution, so option D is correct. Option A is also correct since President also serves as custodian of constitution as he/she saves and defends constitution and its laws, hence both A and D are correct.

73.संघ की सरकार (यूनियन गवर्नमेंट) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिएः

- (1). राजस्व विभाग, संसद् में प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले केन्द्रीय बजट को तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।
- (2). भारत के संसद् के प्राधिकारण (ऑथराइजेशन के बिना कोई धन भारत के संचित निधि से निकाला नहीं जा सकता।
- (3). लोक लेखा से किए जाने वाले सभी संवितरणों (डिस्बर्समेंट्स) के लिए भी भारत की संसद् के प्राधिकरण की आवश्यकता होती है। उपर्य्कत कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/ हैं?
- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 2
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| To analyse above question we need to study all three statements. As per the question, statement 1 is incorrect as for preparing the budget to be presented in Parliament, Department of Economic Affairs is responsible for preparation of Union Budget and not the Revenue Department. Since the Budget division is part of Economic Affairs, so Finance Secretary will coordinate for designing and implementation of Budget process which eliminates option A, B and D. It is noted that past authorization is needed in order to withdraw any amount from Consolidated Fund of India, hence statement 2 is incorrect. Statement 3 is incorrect as Indian Public Account can be operated by executive action where there will be no authorization needed from Parliament; hence this eliminates option B and D.

74.भारत के संविधान में पाँचवी अनुसूची और छठी अनुसूची के उपबन्ध निम्नलिखित मे से किसलिए किए गए है?



- A. अन्सूचित जनजातियों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए
- B. राज्यों के बीच सीमाओं के निर्धारण के लिए
- C. पंचायतों की शक्तियों, प्रिधकारों और उत्तरदायित्वों के निर्धारण के लिए
- D. सभी सीमावर्ती राज्यों के हितों के सरंक्षण के लिए

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The Fifth Schedule of Indian Constitution relates to protection of cultural distinctiveness of Tribals in states of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan, while Sixth Schedule relates to the provisions of administering tribal areas in States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, hence both Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule will protect the interest of Scheduled Tribes in respective scheduled areas in states, so option A is correct. Option C is incorrect as it excludes fifth and sixth schedule areas from Panchayati Raj system so that tribal customs, religious laws and political institutions will not interfere.

75.भारत में इस्पात उत्पादन उद्योग को निम्नलिखित में से किसके आयात की अपेक्षा होती है?

- A. शोरा
- B. शैल फॉस्फेट (रॉक् फॉस्फेट)
- C. कोककारी (कोकिंग) कोयला
- D. उपर्युक्त सभी

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Saltpetre are nitrogen based compounds and minerals which are primarily used in fertilizers, tree stump removal, rocket propellants and fireworks and not in production of steel, hence option A is incorrect. rock phosphate has high amounts of phosphate bearing minerals which is used to make organic phosphate fertilizers and not in case of production of steel, so option B is also incorrect. Coking coal is a metallurgic coal which serves as essential ingredient in steel production which gets heated in coke oven that releases impurities to produce coke, so option C is correct. Option D is incorrect as both options A and B are false, while only option C is correct.



76.भारत निम्नलिखित में से किसका/किनका सदस्य है?

- (1). एशिया-प्रशान्त आर्थिक सहयोग (एशिया-पैसिफिक इकनॉमिक कोऑपरेशन)
- (2). दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई राष्ट्रों का संगठन (एसोशिएशन ऑफ साउथ-ईस्ट एशियन नेशन्स)
- (3). पूर्वी एशिया शिख्या सम्मलेन (ईस्ट एशिया समिट) नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 3
- C. 1, 2 और 3
- D. भारत इनमें से किसी का सदस्य नहीं है

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Statement 1 is incorrect as India is not a member of APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, because India doesn't border the pacific and not allowing APEC to give Western Pacific bias. Statement 2 is also incorrect as India is not a member of Association of Southeast Asian Nations; ASEAN is a political and economic organisation of ten Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Statement 3 is correct as India is a member of East Asia Summit which is a forum held annually by leaders of 16 countries in East Asian region.

77. 'बायोकार्बन फंड इनिशिएटिव फॉर सस्टेनेबल फारैस्ट लैंडस्केप्स (BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes)' का प्रबन्धन निम्नलिखित में से कौन करता है?

- A. एशिया विकास बैंक
- B. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष
- C. संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम
- D. विश्व बैंक

Answer ||| D

Solution || BioCarbon Fund for Sustainable Forest Landscapes is multilateral fund which gets collected from donations by Government and are handled by World Bank. This fund is obtained in order to give awareness to lower greenhouse gas emissions which originates from



deforestation, forest degradation and from sustainable agriculture. This statement correctly describes option D.

78.भारतीय इतिहास के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से सामन्ती व्यवस्था का/ के अनिवार्य तत्त्व है/ है?

- (1). अत्यन्त सशक्त केन्द्रीय राजनीतिक सत्ता और अत्यन्त दुर्बल प्रान्तीय अथवा स्थानीय राजनीतिक सत्ता
- (2). भूमि के नियंत्रण तथा स्वामित्व पर आधारित प्रशासनिक संरचना का उदय
- (3). सामन्त तथा उसके अधिपति के बीच स्वामी-दास सम्बन्ध का बनना नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| B

Solution | | Feudalism was applicable early and central Middle Ages that structure the society with relationships by getting land in exchange for service or labour. It originates as result of decentralization of empire. To answer such question you have to see for all the three statements. Statement 1 which describes "A very strong centralized political authority and a very weak provincial or local political authority" is incorrect as in case of Feudalism, there appears to be a weak central authority as it applies to politically decentralised as monarch power is restricted of local lords hence it applies to any state having collection of deemed regions. This eliminates option A and D. Statement 2 which says "Emergence of administrative structure based on control and possession of land" and statement 3 which describes "Creation of lord-vassal relationship between the feudal lord and his overlord" are correct as vassal results when someone is pledging political commitment and gives certain services to lord which can be in domain of military, political and financial and over above lord enjoys full control on land and take part in service of different monarch thereby framing a relationship among monarch and lord.

79.भारत के कला और पुरातातत्त्विक इतिहार के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से किस एक का सबसे पहले निर्माण किया गया था?



- A. भुवनेश्रवर स्थित लिंगराज मंदिर
- B. धौली स्थित शैलकृत हाथी
- C. महाबलिपुरम स्थित शैलकृत स्मारक
- D. उदयगिरि स्थित वराह मूर्ति

Answer ||| B

Solution || Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar was created during 6th century 615 to 657 CE or around 11th AD. Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli is the earliest Buddhist sculpture of Odisha constructed by Ashoka in 272-231 BC which carries sculpted elephant faces east . Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram was found by Pallava Mahendravarman-I in 600-630 or 6th century AD. Varaha Image at Udayagiri in Madhya Pradesh, India was the personal temple of King Chandra Gupta II who ruled from 376-415 C.E around 5th century AD. With this we see that Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli which is option B is the oldest art and archaeological structure in the history of India, so it is correct.

80.ऐम्नेस्टी इंटरनैशनल क्या है?

- A. गृहयुद्धों के शरणार्थियों की मदद के लिए सयुक्त राष्ट्र का एक अभिकरण
- B. विश्वव्यापी मानव अधिकार आन्दोलन
- C. अति निर्धन लोगों की मदद के लिए एक गैर-सरकारी स्वैच्छिक संगठन
- D. युद्ध से निष्ट हर क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा आकस्मिकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक अन्तर-सरकारी अभिकरण

Answer | | | B

Solution ||| Amnesty International, a non-governmental organisation is global movement of 7.5 million people across many countries whose focus is to end abusing of human rights. It is a worldwide campaigning movement which promotes protections of human rights. This confirms option B as correct. Option A is incorrect as UNHCR is an agency of United Nations which helps refugees of civil wars nor Amnesty International. Option D is incorrect as Federal Emergency Management Agency an intergovernmental agency which caters medical emergencies in war ravaged regions.



- 81.निम्निलिखित नैशनल पार्की में से किस एक की जलवायु उष्णकिटबंधीय से उपोष्ण, शीतोष्ण और आर्किटक तक परिवतर्तित होती है?
- A. कंचनजंघा नैशनल पार्क
- B. नंदादेवी नैशनल पार्क
- C. नेवरा वैलि नैशनल पार्क
- D. नामदफा नैशनल पार्क

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| In the Namdapha National Park, located in Arunachal Pradesh, the climate varies from tropical to subtropical, temperate and arctic. It is tropical and subtropical in the southern region while it is of arctic type in the northern part of the park. The Khangchendzonga National Park lies in Sikkim, in the state of West Bengal has many ecosystems within itself from sub-tropical to arctic and subtropical and East-Himalayan to Alpine. Nanda Devi National Park is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi (7816 m) in the state of Uttarakhand

- 82.कैबिनेट मिशन के सन्दर्भ में, निम्नलिखित मे से कौन-सा/ से कथन सही है/ है?
- (1). इसने एक संघीय सरकार के लिए सिफारिश की।
- (2). इसने भारतीय न्यायालयों की शक्तियों का विस्तार किया।
- (3). इसने ICS में और अधिक भारतीयों के लिए उपबन्ध किया। निचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1
- B. 2 और 3
- C. 1 और 3
- D. कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution || In a proposal made on May 1946, the Cabinet Mission announces that a country should have Federal government which contains Britisher and Indian in India, in order to cater problems related to Defence, communication, foreign affairs and international trade. This shows that statement 1 is correct which eliminates option D. Statement 2



is incorrect as it was not the job of Cabinet mission to enlarge to power of Indian court, but such can be implemented by Supreme Court itself. This eliminates option B. Statement 3 is incorrect as Cabinet mission goal is not to have more Indians in ICS, at ICS caters its own act, so this eliminates option B and C, hence option A is correct.

83.वर्ष 2014 के लिए इंदिरा गाँधी शान्ति, निस्त्रीकरण और विकास पुरस्कार निम्नलिखित में से किस एक को दिया गया था?

- A. भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र
- B. भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान
- C. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अन्संधान संगठन
- D. टाटा मूलभूत अन्संधान संस्थान

Answer ||| C

Solution || Indira Gandhi Peace Prize for Peace is a prominent award which is accorded by India to individuals or organizations who made efforts towards promoting international peace, development and fresh international economic order. The award carries cash price of 2.5 million Indian rupees. In 2014, the Prize for Peace was awarded to Indian Space Research Organisation for their path breaking achievement in Mars orbiter mission thereby strengthening international cooperation peaceful in outer space. With this, we see that option C is correct.

- 84.'हरित जलवायु निधि (ग्रीन क्लाइमेट फंड)' के बारे में निम्नलिखित मे से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/ हैं?
- (1). यह विकासशील देशों को जलवायु परिवर्तन का सामना करने हेतु अनुकूलन और न्यूनकरण पद्धितियों में सहायता देने के आशय से बनी है।
- (2). इसे UNEP, OECD, एशिया विकास बैंक और विश्व बैंक के तत्वावधान में स्थापित किया गया है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों



D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer | | | A

Solution ||| Green Climate Fund is a financial mechanism of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change that help developing countries to control carbon emissions. It receives/takes donations from developed countries and distributes it in developing nations so as to balance costs of change to renewable energy sources thereby adapting to effects of climate change. This statement confirms that it is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect as Green Climate Fund is not founded under guidance of UNEP, OECD, Asian Development Bank and World Bank. This eliminates option B, C and D, hence A is correct option.

- 85.निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिएः
- (1). भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की प्रथम महिला अध्यक्ष सरोजिनी नायडू थीं।
- (2). भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस के प्रथम मुस्लिम अध्यक्ष बदरूद्दीन तय्यब जी थे। उपयुक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/ से सही है / हैं?
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| To answer this question we have to analyse both statements 1 and 2. Statement 1 is incorrect as Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian President of India National Congress and was not the first woman President. Annie Basent was first Woman President of Indian National Congress, this eliminate options A, C and D. Statement 2 is correct as Badruddin Tyabji was elected as first Muslim president of Indian National Congress in year 1887 at Madras session, so option B is correct.

86.इनमें से किसने कृष्णा नदी की सहायक नदी के दक्षिणी तट पर एक नये नगर की स्थापना की और उस देवता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में अपने इस नये राज्य पर शासन करने



का दायित्व लिया जिसके बारे में माना जाता था कि कृष्णा नदी से दक्षिण की समस्त भूमि उस देवता की है?

- A. अमोघवर्ष प्रथम
- B. बल्ला द्वितीय
- C. हरिहर प्रथम
- D. प्रतापरूद दवितीय

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Option C is correct as Harihara I was founder of Vijayanagar Empire who controls over the valley of Tungabhadra River which expands till regions of Konkan and Malabar.

87.इनमें से किसने अप्रैल 1930 में नमक कानून तोड़ने के लिए तंजौर तट पर एक अभियान संगठित किया था?

- A. वी. ओ. चिदम्बरम पिल्ले
- B. सी. राजगोपालाचारी
- C. के. कामराज
- D. ऐनी बेसेंट

Answer | | | B

Solution || To protest against the salt tax imposed by the British Raj in India, the Vedaranyam March also called as Vedaranyam Satyagraha was organised by C. Rajagopalachari on April 1930 along with group of volunteers from Indian National Congress which started from Tiruchirappalli and ended in Vedaranyam which is a small coastal town of Tanjore District, so this statement confirms that option B is correct. Option A is incorrect as V.O Chidambaram Pillai was not involved in salt satyagraha but is mainly known to set up first local shipping service from Tuticorin and Colombo. Option C is incorrect as Kamaraj was involved in Sword Satyagraha which was started in 1927 in Madras. Option D is incorrect as Annie Besant was the founder leader of All India Home Rule League that aims as self-government as Home Rule.



88.'गोल्डीलॉक्स ज़ोन (Goldiloks Zone)' शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किसके सन्दर्भ में अक्सर समाचारों में देखा जाता है?

- A. भूपृष्ठ के ऊपर वासयाोग्य मण्डल की सीमाएँ
- B. पृथ्वी के अन्दर का वह क्षेत्र, जिसमें शेल गैस उपलब्ध है
- C. बाह्य अन्तरिक्ष में पृथ्वी जैसे ग्रहों की खोज
- D. मूल्यवान धात्ओं से युक्त उल्कापिंडों (मीटिओराइट्स) की खोज

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Planet Earth occupies some region around stars which is known as Goldilocks Zone. It is a region around star which is neither too hot nor too cold where planetary mass objects carries atmospheric pressure which helps to support liquid water. This system confirms option C. Option A is incorrect as Goldilocks Zone is not in relevance with habitable zone as it serves as range of orbits around star where planetary surface support liquid water at required atmospheric pressure.

- 89.निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). भारतीय संघ की कार्यपालिका शक्ति प्रधानमंत्री में निहित है।
- (2). प्रधानमंत्री, सिविल सेवा बोर्ड का पद्न अध्यक्ष होता है। उपर्युक्त कथनों मे से कौन-सा/से सही है/ है?
- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 2 दोनों
- D. न तो 1 और न ही 2

Answer ||| D

Solution || Union executive comprises of President, Vice-President and Council of Ministers along with Prime Minister who headed to advise President. Statement 1 is incorrect as Executive power of Union of India is vested in President who exercise his powers directly or by way of its subordinate in accordance with Constitution. Statement 2 is also incorrect as Cabinet Secretariat who is directly under the charge of Prime Minister serves as an administrative head of Secretariat who is an ex-officio



Chairman of Civil Services Board. Since both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect so option D is correct.

90.आम तौर पर समाचारों में आने वाला रियो +20 (Rio + 20) सम्मलेन क्या है?

- A. यह धारणीय विकास (सस्टेनेबल डेवलप्मेन्ट) पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मलेन है
- B. यह विश्व व्यापार संगठन की मंत्रीवर्गीय (मिनिस्टीरियल) बैठक है
- C. यह जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अन्तर-सरकारी पैनल (इंटर-गवर्नमेंटल पैनल ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज) का सम्मलेन है
- D. यह जैव विविधता पर कन्वेशन के सदस्य देशों का सम्मलेन है

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Rio+20 is related to United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development also called as Rio 2012 whose emphasis is not only on economic performance but intergenerational and intergenerational equity. This statement confirms that option A is correct. Option B is incorrect as Rio+20 Conference is not concern with ministerial meeting of World Trade Organization. Option C is also incorrect as Rio+20 Conference doesn't concern with Inter-governmental Panel related to Climate Change.

91.भारत सरकार ने नीति (NITI) आयोग की स्थापना निम्नलिखित में से किसका स्थान लेने के लिए की है?

- A. मानव अधिकार आयोग
- B. वित्त आयोग
- C. विधि आयोग
- D. योजन आयोग

Answer ||| D

Solution || NITI Aayog is National Institution for Transforming India Aayog which is a policy established by Government of India which has an idea to replace the Planning Commission and involves respective states in making economic policies. NITI Aayog will works on the strategic and technical advice received from central and state governments that will



consider bottom-up approach instead of normal top-down approach. From this we see that option D is correct. Option A is incorrect as Human Rights Commission emphasis more on working of political and economic rights rather than on establishing economic policies. Option B is also incorrect as Finance commission is nothing to do with NITI Aayog as it not involves policies related to fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. Option C is also incorrect as NITI Aayog will not involve in policies related to law and order planning, but concerns more with matters related to Planning Commission.

92.निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिए:

बाबर के भारत में आने के फलस्वरूप

- (1). उपमहाद्वीप में बारूद के उपयोग की शुरूआत ह्ई
- (2). इस क्षेत्र की स्थापत्यकला में मेहराब और गुबंद बनने की शुरूआत ह्ई
- (3). इस क्षेत्र में तैम्री (तिम्रिद) राजवंश स्थापित हुआ नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Gunpowder technology earlier appeared in India during 13th century by Mongols who conquered China resulting in transmission of secret Chinese technology. It was studied that Mongols initially used Chinese gunpowder weapons, so this shows that statement 1 is incorrect which eliminates options A, C and D. Statement 2 is incorrect as arch and dome were introduced by muslim rulers before the ruling of Babur in India, so this eliminates option A and D. Further we see that statement 3 is correct as Mughal Empire formed by Babur in 1525 conquered Delhi from Afghanistan and established Timurid dynasty.

93.निम्निलिखित में से कौन-सा एक, ओाजान का अवक्षय करने वालो पदार्थों के प्रयोग पर नियंत्रण करने और उन्हें चरणबद्ध रूप से प्रयोग-बाहय करने (फेजिंग आउट) के मुद्दे से सम्बद्ध है?



- A. ब्रेटन ब्ड्स सम्मलेन
- B. मॉन्ट्रियाल प्रोटोकॉल
- C. क्योरो प्रोटोकॉल
- D. नगोया प्रोटोकॉल

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Ozone depleting substance prevents establishment and spread of quarantine pests and to control it. From the options listed in the questions, option B is correct as Montreal Protocol on Depletion of Ozone Layer serves as international treaty that saves ozone layer by discontinued production of substances responsible for ozone depletion. Option A is incorrect as Bretton Woods conference is related to IMF and World Bank and not with ozone depletion. Option C which is Kyoto Protocol is also incorrect as it describes about cutting of emissions of greenhouse gases. Option D which is Nagoya protocol is also an incorrect option as it explains about benefit of sharing gains by genetic resources.

94.निम्नलिखित राज्यों मे से किनका सम्बन्ध ब्द्ध के जीवन से था?

- (1). अवन्ती
- (2). गान्धार
- (3). कोसल
- (4). मगध

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- A. 1, 2 और 3
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. 1, 3 और 4
- D. केवल 3 और 4

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Buddha during his period travelled across many places across Northeastern and Central part of India to teach people. During his preaching period, he covered 8 kingdoms such as Sakka, Kosala, Vajji, Angga, Magatha, Kasi, Vangsa and Avanti. Since Avanti was not directly associated with life of Buddha, so this statement is incorrect, which eliminates options A and C. Statement 2 which describes Gandhara as



kingdom of Buddha is also incorrect as it serves as expansion of Mauryan empire which again was not associated directly with life of Buddha, so this eliminates option A and B. Statement 3 and 4 describing Kosala and Magadha as kingdom of Buddha are correct as king of Kosala results as Buddha's contemporary. For teachings, Buddha travelled across towns of Kosala and Magadha.

95.भारत के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में से किस एक में, मैग्रोव वन, सदापर्णी वन और पर्णपित वनों का संयोजन है?

- A. उत्तर तटीय आंध्र पद्रेश
- B. दक्षिण-पश्चिम बंगाल
- C. दक्षिण सौराष्ट्र
- D. अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह

Answer ||| D

Solution || Mangroves are largely found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Sunderbans of West Bengal, so option B is not correct. Southern Saurashtra carries moist deciduous forests which are not evergreen and shed their leaves in March-April, so option c is also not correct. Mangrove wetlands are present in the states of Tamil Nadu, North Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, so option A is also incorrect. The group of Andaman Islands carries Evergreen and Deciduous Forests as these areas receive ample of rainfall. Tropical evergreen forests also are present in slope of Western Ghats, hills of north-eastern region and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, hence option D is correct.

96.जब संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक में कोई विधेयक निदिष्ट (रेफर) किया जाता है, तो इसे किसके दवारा पारित किया जाना होता है?

- A. उपस्थित तथा मत देने वालो सदस्यों का साधारण बहुमत
- B. उपस्थित तथा मत देने वाले सदस्यों का तीन-चौथाई बह्मत
- C. सदनों का दो-तिहाई बहुमत
- D. सदनों का पूर्ण बहुमत



Solution || In order to pass any Bill, the government requires support from both the Houses. Under article 108 in Indian constitution, there is a provision of joint sitting for finalising ordinary bills/financial bills and not money bills/amendment bills. The joint sitting is administered using rules and process carried by Lok Sabha where the bill required to be passed from majority of members of both the houses in accordance with simple voting, with this option A is correct. Option B and C are incorrect as both lead to supermajorities which includes 3/5 as 2/3 and 3/4.

- 97. निम्नलिखित निदयों पर विचार कीजिए:
- (1). वंशधारा
- (2). इन्द्रावती
- (3). प्रणहिता
- (4). पेन्नार

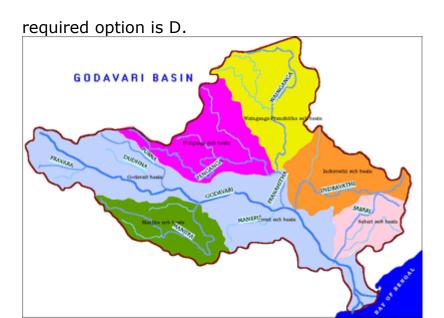
उपर्युक्त मे से कौन-सी गोदावारी की सहायक नदियाँ है?

- A. 1, 2 और 3
- B. 2, 3 और 4
- C. 1, 2 और 4
- D. केवल 2 और 3

Answer ||| D

Solution || Vamsadhara River in Statement 1 originates from Odisha and joins Bay of Bengal, so it cant be a tributary of Godavari, hence this statement is incorrect. This will eliminate options A and C. Indravati River in statement 2 is a tributary of Godavari River as it originates from Eastern Ghats in Kalahandi district and flows towards Chhattisgarh state. This river will traverse in western and southern direction before joining Godavari River, so this is correct. Pranhita River in statement 3 flows in Maharashtra and in Andhra Pradesh which joins Vainganga towards Sironcha and joins Godavari River in Maharashtra, so it is correct. Pennar river describe in statement 4 originates from Karnataka and flows towards east by draining into Bay of Bengal which is again not a tributary of Godavari, so this is incorrect and eliminates options B and C. Hence the





98.निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-सा/ से सही सुमेलित है / हैं?

- A. 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2
- C. 1 और 3
- D. केवल 3

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Statement 1 is incorrect as Champaka state is not located in Central India, but is located in northern India in region of Himachal Pradesh which is commonly called as Chamba, so this eliminates options A and C. Statement 2 is correct as Durgara state is located in region of Jammu which is the Northern part of India, so option B is correct. Statement 3 is incorrect as Kuluta is located in Kulu which is in Himachal Pradesh which also lies in Northern part of India and not in Malabar, as this eliminates options C and D.



99.रूपये की परिवर्तनीयता से क्या तात्पर्य है?

- A. रूपये के नोटो के बदले सोना प्राप्त कर सकना
- B. रूपये के मूल्य को बाजार की शक्तियों द्वारा निर्धारित होने देना
- C. रूपये को अन्य मुद्राओं में और अन्य मुद्राओं को रूपये में परिवर्तित करने की स्वतंत्र रूप से अनुज्ञा प्रदान करना
- D. भारत में मुद्राओं के लिए अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय बाजार विकसित करना

Answer | | | C

Solution ||| Rupee convertibility system allows amount of rupee which gets converted to different currency with a view of foreign exchange. It means that you can convert foreign exchange such as US dollars, Pound, Sterlings etc. into Indian rupees and vice-versa at market determined rate of exchange. This statement confirms that option C is correct. Options A is incorrect as convertibility of rupees is not applicable on asset. Options B is incorrect as it explains about the economic value of rupee value in the market which is not asked in the question. Option D is also incorrect as convertibility of rupee is not related to building relations for currencies in market.

100.'गोलन हाइट्स' के नाम से जाना जाने वाला क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित में से किससे सम्बन्धित घटनाओं के सन्दर्भ में यदा-कदा समाचारों में आता है?

- A. मध्य एशिया
- B. मध्य पूर्व (मिडिल् ईस्ट)
- C. दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया
- D. मध्य अफ्रीका

Answer | | B

Solution ||| Golan Heights is a Plateau which was situated between south Lebanon, south Syria and northern Israel that was captured from Syria and occupied by Israel in a Six-Day War taken over by Israel in 1981. From the map we see that the demographic location of Golan Heights is



Middle east.



gradeup