

Directions for the following 2(two) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the item that follows the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

PASSAGE 1 (Q.1)

Gandhi's efforts towards "spiritualizing economics" are truly reflected in his concept of trusteeship. He based his doctrine of trusteeship on the first sloka of Isopanisd, according to which one is asked to dedicate everything to God and then use it only to the required extent. The principal condition laid down in it is that one must not covet what belongs to others. In other words, in the first instance, everything must be surrendered to God, and then out of it, one may use only that which is necessary for the service of god's creation, according to one's strict needs. This makes it clear beyond doubt that it is not in industrial and business sectors only that the doctrine of trusteeship is to be made applicable. The spirit of this doctrine is detachment and service. Unless these two virtues are inculcated, it is impossible to obey the command "covet not anybody's riches." Therefore, Gandhi's idea of trusteeship arose from his faith in the law of non-possession. It was founded on his religious belief that everything belonged to God and was from God. Therefore, the bounties of the world were for his people, as a whole, not for any particular individual. When an individual had more than his respective portion, he became a trustee of that portion for god's people. God who is all-powerful has no need to store. He creates things afresh every day. Therefore, man should also live his life from day to day without trying to store things for the future. If people imbibed this principle in general, it would have become legalized and trusteeship would have become a legalized institution. Gandhi wished it became a gift from India to the world.

Q.1) What is the main idea that we can infer from the above passage?

- a) Doctrine of trusteeship is applicable to the business and industrial sectors mainly.
- b) Doctrine of trusteeship is based on the principle that everything belongs to God.
- c) The doctrine of trusteeship is legalized principle.
- d) None of the above

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The above lines actually start with the idea of "spiritualizing economics" i.e. that everything belongs to god and is from god. Throughout the passage, the idea is to explain its linkage with the principle of trusteeship in several spheres of life.

PASSAGE 2 (Q.2)

With women here expected to accumulate only 64% of wealth as compared to men, India is the worst performer among the 12 Asia-Pacific countries studied. The trade-off between a smooth career trajectory and caregiving has an outsized influence in India, where only 3% of women in the workforce occupy senior positions. But even though Argentina has highly qualified women, with a relatively high proportion in leadership roles, it fares a shade worse than India. Argentinean economy is prone to bouts of hyperinflation. Thanks to insufficient financial literacy, this has a bigger impact on women's accumulated wealth. Gender-wise wealth disparity is a product of deeper inequalities that are not easily remedied.

Q.2) Which of the following is the most logical and rational inference based on the above passage?

- a) Financial literacy can make a huge impact on the wealth generation capacity of a person.
- b) Having more women in leadership roles will help in solving the gender-wise wealth disparity in India.
- c) Most of the wealth is created in the senior positions of a company.

d) The gender pay gap is the reason for the difference in the wealth disparity between men and women in India.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: The passage mentions, “Thanks to insufficient financial literacy, this has a bigger impact on women’s accumulated wealth.” So, it is clear that the financial literacy is an important determinant in the wealth generation capacity of a person. Hence, it is the most logical inference to the given passage.

Option b is incorrect: The passage mentions, “But even though Argentina has highly qualified women, with a relatively high proportion in leadership roles, it fares a shade worse than India..... Thanks to insufficient financial literacy..... Gender-wise wealth disparity is a product of deeper inequalities that are not easily remedied.” We can infer that having a relatively high proportion of qualified women in leadership roles does not necessarily solve the gender-wise wealth disparity. This is because the disparity is deeply entrenched in society and addressing one factor may not yield desired result. So, this statement cannot be the most logical and rational inference.

Option c is incorrect: The passage does not mention anything about the wealth generation in different levels of position in a company or business. So, it is an incorrect statement.

Option d is incorrect: The passage does not mention about the gender pay gap being the reason for the difference in the wealth disparity between men and women in India. It mentions three reasons for the wealth disparity: the trade-off between a smooth career trajectory and caregiving, lesser women workforce occupy senior positions and the insufficient financial literacy. So, it is an incorrect statement.

Q.3) Which of the following doctrines provides that, ‘when some particular provision of a statute is against the Constitution, only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute’?

- a) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- b) Doctrine of Eclipse
- c) Doctrine of Severability
- d) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

While interpreting the Constitution, the Supreme Court is guided by a number of doctrines. The important doctrines are mentioned below:

Option a is incorrect: The Doctrine of Pith and Substance states that if the substance of legislation falls within a legislature’s lawful power, the legislation does not become unconstitutional just because it impacts an issue beyond its area of authority.

Option b is incorrect: The Doctrine of Eclipse says that any law inconsistent with Fundamental Rights is not invalid. It is not dead totally but overshadowed by the fundamental right. The inconsistency (conflict) can be removed by a constitutional amendment to the relevant fundamental right so that eclipse vanishes and the entire law becomes valid.

Option c is correct: The Doctrine of Severability means that when some particular provision of a statute offends or is against a constitutional limitation, **only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute.** Article 13 of the Constitution of India provides for Doctrine of severability which states that all laws in force in India before the commencement of Constitution shall be void in so far, they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

Option d is incorrect: The Doctrine of Colourable Legislation strictly prohibits doing indirect things when it is not allowed to do so directly. It tests whether the legislature has enacted a law as per its authorised competency or not.

Source:

https://www.smpalwal.com/SILR_PALWAL/pdf/4thsem/llb6/Principles%20of%20Constitutional%20Interpretation-converted.pdf

<https://blog.ipleaders.in/doctrine-of-severability/>

Q.4) Which of the following components are included in the calculation of the Gross Domestic Product of a country?

1. Production done by a foreign company in India.
2. Remittances sent from Non-Resident Indians to their families in India.
3. Government spending on capital goods.
4. Value of second-hand goods.
5. Investment on purchases of fixed assets by the private companies in India.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value, in local currency, of all final economic goods and services produced in a country during a specific period of time.

Option 1 is correct: GDP calculates the monetary value of all goods and services produced in a country including the goods and Services produced by a foreign company in its geographical range.

Calculating GDP includes adding together private consumption or consumer spending, government spending, capital spending by businesses, and net export (exports minus imports).

- 1) **Private Consumption:** The value of the consumption of goods and services acquired and consumed by the country's households. This accounts for the largest part of GDP.
- 2) **Option 3 is correct: Government Spending: All consumption, investment,** and payments made by the government for current use.
- 3) **Option 5 is correct: Capital Spending by Businesses: Spending on purchases of fixed assets and unsold stock by private businesses.**
- 4) **Net Exports:** Represents the country's balance of trade (BOT), or the difference between exports and imports. A positive number indicates that the country exports more than it import.

Option 2 is incorrect: Transfer payments are not included in the GDP calculation. As the remittances from NRIs are forms a part of the transfer payments, they are not included while calculating the GDP of a country.

Option 4 is incorrect: Second-hand items, such as used cars, are also not included in the GDP calculations. As these items were counted as part of GDP when they were originally sold.

Source: <https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/030415/what-functional-difference-between-gdp-and-gnp.asp>

Q.5) During lightning, a person would be safest:

- a) under a tree
- b) in open area
- c) inside a closed car
- d) along concrete walls

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option c is correct. During a lightning a person is safe in the car. **Cars are safe** from lightning because of the **metal cage** surrounding the people inside the vehicle. This may sound counter-intuitive because metal is a good conductor of electricity, but the **metal cage of a car directs the lightning charge** around the vehicle occupants and safely into the ground. The car essentially becomes a Faraday cage and protects anyone inside.

Options a, b and d are incorrect. During a thunderstorm and lightning it is unsafe to lie on concrete floors or leaning on concrete walls. Lightning can travel through any metal wires or bars in concrete walls or flooring.

During a thunderstorm, **never** shelter under an **isolated tree** and avoid open vehicles such as convertibles, motorcycles, and golf carts. Be sure to **avoid open structures** and stay away from open spaces.

Source: <https://www.nbc12.com/2020/04/06/why-are-you-safe-lightning-car/>
<https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/lightning/safetytips.html>

Q.6) Which of the following is the immediate cause of Vellore Mutiny of 1806?

- a) The refusal of the British Government to pay foreign service allowance while fighting in remote region.
- b) The changes in dress code of sepoys ordered by British authorities.
- c) The discrimination in the promotions based upon caste.
- d) The large-scale annexation of territories by Britishers.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Vellore Mutiny is also known as **Indian Mutiny** took place in the year **1806**. This incident is considered the **first revolt against the British** who colonized us. The immediate cause of this mutiny by the native Indians was due to a **change in dress code ordered by the British**, in which the **Muslims** were ordered to **shave their beards** and **trim the Mustaches** and the **Hindus** were prohibited from **wearing a tilak** on their forehead. General **Sir John Craddock** who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army ordered the sepoys to **wear a round hat** that resembled the one used by the Europeans and gave the impression as if the Indians had converted to Christianity. All these issues triggered the sentiments of Muslims and the Hindus, and the sepoys of the Indian natives were ill-treated and punished. In this revolt, the mutineers seized Vellore fort and killed or wounded more than 150 British troops.

Source: https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/military_history_375/Book-1/Chapter-11.pdf

Q.7) With reference to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), consider the following statements:

1. It was established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.
2. Its role includes monitoring the implementations of the provisions mentioned in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
3. Its definition of 'child' includes all children below the age of eighteen years

4. It developed a GHAR portal to monitor the restoration and repatriation of children.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up as a **statutory body in March 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Commission is mandated under section 13 of CPCR Act, 2005 to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as **enshrined in the Constitution of India and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.**

Statement 3 is correct: As per the definition of **children by the commission it includes all children below the age of 18.** It looks after the matters related to deprivation and violation of child rights, non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children etc,

Statement 4 is correct: The NCPCR has developed and **launched The GHAR (GO Home and Re-Unite) portal to digitally monitor and track the restoration and repatriation of children.** One of the features of this scheme is digital tracking and monitoring of children who are in the Juvenile Justice system and have to be repatriated to another Country/State/District.

Source: <https://www.ncpcr.gov.in/Report>

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1882217>

Q.8) Which of the following are correct regarding the possible short-term impact of rising inflation on the Indian economy?

- 1. Increase in the savings rates
- 2. Increase in the real interest rates.
- 3. Increase in the overall investments
- 4. Increase in the Current Account Deficit.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Inflation refers to a continuous rise in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Inflation leads to decline in the value of money over a period of time.

Statement 1 is correct: During Inflation, holding money does not remain an intelligent economic decision. That is why people visit banks more frequently and try to hold least money with themselves and put maximum with the banks in their saving accounts. This is also known as the shoe leather cost of inflation. It means that saving rate increases. But this happens as a short-term effect of inflation.

In the long-run, higher inflation depletes the saving rate in an economy.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Real Interest rate is the nominal rate of interest minus Inflation. So, real interest rate falls by the same percentage with which inflation rises. This means lenders suffer and borrowers benefit out of inflation.

Statement 3 is correct: Investment in the economy is boosted by the inflation in the short-run. It is because of two reasons:

- 1) Higher inflation indicates higher demand and suggests entrepreneurs to expand their production level,
- 2) Higher the inflation, lower the cost of loan

Statement 4 is correct: High inflation leads to increase in the Current Account Deficit. This is due to cheaper imports availability as compared to expensive domestic goods. Further, exports also fall due to increase in price of domestic goods.

Source: <https://www.ijaiem.org/Volume5Issue4/IJAIEM-2016-04-26-44.pdf>

Q.9) The shift of ITCZ in the northern hemisphere is greater compared to that in the southern hemisphere. Which of the following is the most important reason for such greater shift in northern hemisphere?

- a) Stronger warm oceanic currents in the northern hemisphere.
- b) Larger area of land in the northern hemisphere.
- c) Greater amount of cold polar icecap in southern hemisphere.
- d) Stronger jet streams in the southern hemisphere.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement a is incorrect: There are **warm oceanic currents** of **almost comparable strengths** both in the northern and southern hemisphere. They have **no bearing** on ITCZ shifts.

Statement b is correct: ITCZ is a **zone where trade winds converge due to intense low pressure**. Northern hemisphere has **more land mass** than the southern hemisphere. And **land heats up much more and much faster than water**. So **low pressure areas** created in the **northern** hemisphere when sun is directly over the **Tropic of Cancer are much more intense**, than those created in the southern hemisphere when sun is directly overhead on the Tropic of Capricorn. So, the **shift of ITCZ is more in the northern hemisphere** than in the southern hemisphere.

Statement c is incorrect: Although polar ice is more in the southern hemisphere than northern hemisphere, this does not make temperatures so cool that there is no ITCZ in the southern hemisphere.

No strong relationship between polar ice and ITCZ shift has been established as yet.

Statement d is incorrect: **Jet streams** of varying intensities are **found in both** the hemispheres and do **not cause any special hindrance** to shift of ITCZ in the southern hemisphere.

Source: NCERT Class 11th Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Ch-9

Q.10) Manoj prepares a budget to visit London. However, he spends 12% of his budget on the first 10% days of his travel when he stays in the city. He knows that he has to spend another 35% of days in city itself, after which he would travel to the country side. What should be the minimum decrease in spending in country side as a percentage of his spending in city so as to complete his travel on the initial budget itself?

- a) 20%
- b) 26.33%
- c) 30.3%
- d) 25%

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Budget spends on 10% of days = 12%

So, in 1% of days = $\frac{12}{10}$

35% remaining days in city = $\frac{12}{10} \times 35 = 42\%$

Overall budget spent on 45% of days in city = $\frac{12}{10} \times 45 = 42\%$

Days remaining = 55%, budget remaining = 46%

In 1% of day remaining, he can spend = $\frac{46}{55}$ of budget

Therefore, percentage decrease required = $\frac{\frac{12}{10} - \frac{46}{55}}{\frac{12}{10}} \times 100 = 30.3\%$

Q.11) Anant buy certain cups at the rate of Rs.30 per cup. Cup is part of an overall collection and the value is linked to the number of items that are already on the market. So, Anant sells the first cup for Rs.5, the second one for Rs.10, the third for Rs.15... and so on. If he wants to make an overall profit of at least 60%, what is the minimum number of cups he should sell?

- a) 19
- b) 25
- c) 27
- d) 32

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Let us assume Anant buys n cups.

Total CP = 30n

Total SP = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + n terms

5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + N terms $\geq 1.6 \times 30n$

5(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + n terms) $\geq 48n$

$\frac{n}{2} [2 + (n - 1)] = \frac{48n}{5}$ (Sum of n terms = $\frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d]$)

$n \geq 18.2$

Anant should sell a minimum of 19 cups.

Q.12) Which of the following statements correctly describe the term 'Ecological footprint'?

- a) The amount of carbon-dioxide emitted by any activity of human or machine in a year.
- b) The amount of oxygen required to replenish the environment in a particular area.
- c) The total greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual, organization or place expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent.
- d) The area needed to provide the renewable resources that a population consumes and to absorb the waste it generates.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Ecological Footprint accounting measures the demand on and supply of nature. The **ecological footprint (EF) estimates the biologically productive land and sea area needed to provide the renewable resources that a population consumes and to absorb the wastes it generates. It** uses prevailing technology and resource-management practices—rather than trying to determine how many people a given land area or the entire planet can support.

The **amount of carbon-dioxide that any activity** by any human or machine produces is called **carbon foot-print not ecological footprint**.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/science/ecological-footprint>

<https://www.footprintnetwork.org/our-work/ecological-footprint/>

Q.13) In context of 'Art and Traditions of India', which one of the following statements correctly describe 'Dokra'?

- It is the folk dance that portrays the pain of the women, whose partners are away from home.
- It is the traditional one-act play of north India that uses masks to depict special expressions.
- It is a form of ancient bell metal craft practiced mostly in several eastern states of the country.
- It is a form of rod and string puppetry that is indigenous to the southern region of India.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Dokra is a form of **ancient bell metal craft** practiced by the Ojha metalsmiths living in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Telangana. The name 'Dhokra' comes from the Dhokra Damar tribes, who are the traditional metal smiths of West Bengal. Their **technique of lost wax casting is named after their tribe**, hence Dhokra metal casting.



Dokra Metal Art

The Dokra artifacts are made in **brass and are unique in that the pieces do not have any joints**. The method is combining metallurgical skills with wax techniques employing the lost wax technique, a unique form where mould is used only once and broken, making this art the only one-of-its-kind in the world. Dokra Art is still used to **craft artefacts, accessories, utensils and jewellery**.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/bengal-village-lalbazar-a-hub-for-dokra-metalcraft-basks-in-the-lustre-of-metal/article66288504.ece>

Q.14) The legislatures of two or more states can pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List. With reference to such a law made by the Parliament, which of the statements given below are correct?

- The law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions.
- The bill to give effect to such a law can be initiated only in the Rajya Sabha.
- Such a law cannot be amended or repealed by the legislatures of the concerned states.
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974 was passed under this provision.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. A law so enacted **applies only to those states** which have passed the resolutions. However, **any other state may adopt it** afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The bill to give effect to such a law can be initiated **in any house** of the Parliament.

Statement 3 is correct. Such a law can be amended or repealed **only by the Parliament** and not by the legislatures of the concerned states. The effect of passing a resolution under the above provision is that the Parliament becomes entitled to legislate with respect to a matter for which it has no power to make a law. On the other hand, **the state legislature ceases to have the power** to make a law with respect to that matter.

Statement 4 is correct. Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972, Prize Competition Act, 1955, **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**, Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 were passed under this provision.

Source: Indian Polity by M. Laxmikant

Q.15) With reference to the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in India, consider the following statements:

1. Since it is treated as a foreign territory, the value added by firms in SEZ is not added to the Gross Domestic Product of India.
2. The firms in the SEZ are not allowed to sell its products in India's domestic market.
3. Units in SEZ are required to be net foreign exchange earners within a specified time limit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act was enacted in 2006 with an aim to create special economic zones. Units in SEZs used to enjoy 100% income tax exemption on export income for the first five years, 50% for the next five years and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for another five years.

Government plans to table the Development of Enterprise and Service Hubs (DESH) Bill in the Parliament. This bill will replace the current Special economic zones (SEZ) Act, 2005.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a specifically delineated duty-free enclave and shall be deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariffs only. **The value added by firms is added to the Gross Domestic Production.** The SEZ is a geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's typical economic laws. The goal is to increase foreign investments.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In the current SEZ regime, **a firm is allowed to sell in the domestic market after the duty is paid on the final product.**

Statement 3 is correct: Units in SEZ are required to achieve **net foreign exchange positive cumulatively in five years (i.e, export more than they import).**

Source: <https://blog.forumias.com/govt-proposes-new-sez-law/>

<https://blog.forumias.com/draft-development-of-enterprise-and-service-hubs-desh-bill-sezs-to-be-turned-into-mfg-hubs-for-domestic-markets/>

Q.16) Why did the East India Company did not annex Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?

1. The Company was not willing to take over the responsibility of administration.
2. The Company's prime objective at that time was the expansion of trade.
3. The local rulers in India were ready to grant privileges to the East India Company.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab. The East India Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of administration because of this they did not annex Bengal.

Statements 2 and 3 are correct. The company established trading posts in **Surat (1619), Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), and Calcutta (1690)**. By 1647, the company had 23 factories, each under the command of a factor or master merchant and governor, and 90 employees in India. The main objective of any business is **to earn a profit**, so the prime objective of East India Company was the expansion of trade. And this could be done without conquest, because the local rulers were willing to grant privileges to the east India company. Thus, they did not annexed Bengal.

Source: class 8th NCERT. Our pasts.

Q.17) Recent studies have shown that wind speeds in major Indian cities have been slowing down significantly over several decades. In this context, which of the following might be the most likely implications of slowing wind speed?

1. Changing rainfall patterns
2. Low output from wind energy sector
3. Higher transpiration rate in agricultural sector
4. Air pollution in cities will take longer to get dispersed

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

A recent analysis has shown that wind speed in major Indian cities has been slowing down consistently and significantly over several decades. The average wind speed has fallen by 47% in Hyderabad, 47% in Bengaluru, 46% in Kolkata.

The implications of Slowing wind speed are:

Statement 1 is correct: Slow winds **cannot carry moisture** for long which will result in **altered rainfall patterns**.

Statement 2 is correct: **Falling wind speed** also has huge implications for the **wind-energy sector and thus for the clean energy sector**. Typically, a 5% fall in wind speed can lead to an almost 17% fall in wind energy in an average turbine.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Agriculture depends crucially on **transpiration** (a plant's exhalation of water vapour), which in turn needs evaporation which is dependent on wind speed. So, falling wind **speed reduce the transpiration rate** and impact plant growth.

Statement 4 is correct: **Wind-dispersed plant species** also depend on wind speeds for survival. They also affect **natural disasters and ocean dynamics**. This also means **that air pollution in cities** will take longer to get dispersed, exacerbating public-health problems.

Q.18) In case of which of the following types of bills, the Governor has to obligatorily reserve them for the consideration of President, after they have been passed by the State Legislature?

1. If the bill endangers the position of the state High Court.
2. If the bill is dealing with compulsory acquisition of property.
3. If the bill is against the provisions of Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. If the bill is against the larger interest of the country

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

When a bill is sent to the Governor after it is passed by state legislature, he can give his assent to the bill, or withhold his assent to the bill, or return the bill or reserve the bill for the consideration of the President.

Statement 1 is correct: In one case reserving the bill is obligatory, that is, where the bill passed by the state legislature **endangers the position of the state high court**.

Statement 2, 3 and 4 are incorrect: In addition, the **Governor can also reserve** (discretionary power of the Governor and not obligatory on the Governor) the bill if it is of the following nature:

- (1) Ultra-vires, that is, **against the provisions of the Constitution**.
- (2) Opposed to the **Directive Principles of State Policy**. (**Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect**)
- (3) **Against the larger interest of the country**. (**Hence, Statement 4 is incorrect**)
- (4) Of grave national importance.
- (5) Dealing **with compulsory acquisition of property**. (**Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect**)

However, in the above-mentioned cases, the reservation is not obligatory but on the discretion of the Governor.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 30 – Governor.

Q.19) The plant cells can withstand much greater changes in the surrounding environment than animal cells because:

- a) plant cells consist of an active element called chlorophyll.
- b) plant cells have an extra cell wall.
- c) plant cells contain membrane bound nucleus
- d) plant cells show active osmosis.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

A major difference between plant and animal cells is the presence of a cell wall. It surrounds the cell membrane (also called the plasma membrane) of plant cells. The cell wall provides tensile strength and protection against mechanical and osmotic stress. It helps cells to develop turgor pressure.

Option a is incorrect: Chlorophyll is found in virtually all photosynthetic organisms, including green plants, cyanobacteria, and algae. It absorbs energy from light; this energy is then used to convert carbon dioxide to carbohydrates. However, it does not explain the reason that plant cells can withstand much greater changes.

Option b is correct: Plant cell can withstand much greater changes in the surrounding medium than animal cell because **plant cell has an extra cell wall which gives them support during absorption or emission of water**. It holds the organelle inside the cell intact and prohibits bursting. Plants require protection from osmotic stress and mechanical pressure. These functions are provided by this additional layer.

Option c is incorrect: Both Plant and Animal cells contain membrane bound nucleus. Thus, it does not explain the reason that plant cells can withstand much greater changes.

Option d is incorrect: Plant cells show active osmosis. For example, if a plant cell is surrounded by a solution that contains a higher concentration of water molecules than the solution inside the cell, water will enter the cell by osmosis and the plant cell will become turgid (firm). However, it does not explain the reason that plant cells can withstand much greater changes.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/iesc105.pdf>

Q.20) With reference to 'Scorched Earth Tactics', consider the following statements:

1. It is a military strategy that aims to seek alliance with stronger countries/nations in order to counter the enemy state.
2. Harming civilians as part of this strategy has been banned under the 1977 Geneva Convention.
3. In India, the armies of Maratha leader Chhatrapati Shivaji were known for their scorched earth tactics.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

German Chancellor Olaf Scholz said Russian President Vladimir Putin was using "energy and hunger" as weapons but his "scorched earth tactics" would not help Russia win the war over Ukraine.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Scorched earth tactics form part of a **military strategy which seeks to destroy anything that could be of use to the enemy**, including energy supplies, bridges, provision stores, agricultural fields, road and railway links, etc.

Statement 2 is correct: Under the 1977 Geneva Convention, **harming civilians as part of scorched earth tactics strategy has been banned**. It is forbidden to attack or destroy objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, namely, foodstuffs and food-producing areas, crops, livestock, drinking water supplies and irrigation works, whether it is to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away or for any other reason.

Statement 3 is correct: Scorched earth policy has been part of warfare since ancient times, with the nomad Scythians using the tactics in their war against the Persian Achaemenid Empire led by King Darius the Great (who ruled 522 BCE to 486 BCE). In India, **the armies of Maratha leader Chhatrapati Shivaji were known for their scorched earth tactics**. Some historians have said that while the Maratha leaders looted and burnt enemy towns, they were under orders to not harm civilians or desecrate religious sites.

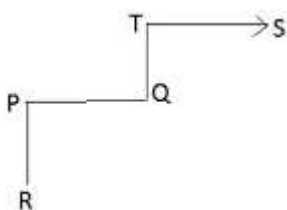
Source: <https://journalsofindia.com/what-is-the-scorched-earth-tactic/>
<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-global/german-chancellor-says-russia-using-scorched-earth-tactics-what-is-this-strategy-8221461/>

Q.21) Of the five poles P, Q, R, S and T situated close to each other, P is to the west of Q, R is to the south of P and T is to north of Q and S is to the east of T. Then R is in which direction with respect to S?

- North-west
- South-east
- South-west
- Data inadequate

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.



(Direction for Q.22): Four cricket teams Bombay, Telangna, Chandigarh and Dehradun decided to set up a joint player for the coming BCCI president post Election. The formula agreed by them was the acceptance of a candidate, by most of the teams. Four aspiring candidates, Amandeep, Samson, Tewatia and Dinesh approached the teams for their tickets.

- Amandeep was acceptable to Bombay but not to Dehradun.
- Samson was acceptable to Chandigarh but not to Telangna.
- Tewatia was acceptable to Bombay and Chandigarh.
- Dinesh was acceptable to Bombay and Telangna.

Q.22) When candidate Samson was preferred by Bombay and Dehradun, candidate Tewatia was preferred by Telangna and Dehradun, and candidate Amandeep was acceptable to Telangna but not to Chandigarh; who got the ticket?

- Amandeep
- Samson
- Tewatia
- Dinesh

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

From statement (C) Tewatia was acceptable by Bombay and Chandigarh teams and he was preferred by Telangna and Dehradun. So, he was acceptable by all teams.

Q.23) Which of the following statements is the correct description of the term “Antitrust cases” that was recently in news?

- It is a regulation that encourages competition by limiting the market power of any particular company.
- It refers to a situation where a group of similar companies agrees on prices in order to increase profits and limit competition.

- c) It is a particular form of collusive behaviour by which firms agree to submit common bids to eliminate price competition.
- d) It refers to the legal action brought against companies that are charged with limiting free competition in the market.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Competition Commission of India (CCI) has fined Google twice – for abusing its dominant position in the market with its Android mobile operating system (OS) and for anti-competitive policies in its in-app billing and payment processing.

Option a is incorrect: **Antitrust** refers to a field of economic policy and laws dealing with monopoly and monopolistic practices. Antitrust laws prevent multiple firms from colluding or forming a cartel to limit competition through practices such as price fixing. **Antitrust laws are regulations that encourage competition by limiting the market power of any particular firm.** This often involves ensuring that mergers and acquisitions don't overly concentrate market power or form monopolies, as well as breaking up firms that have become monopolies.

Option b is incorrect: A **cartel** is an **association of similar companies** or businesses that have grouped together in order to **prevent competition** and to control prices.

Option c is incorrect: **Bid rigging** is a particular form of collusive price-fixing behaviour by which firms coordinate their bids on procurement or project contracts. There are two common forms of bid rigging. In the first, **firms agree to submit common bids**, thus **eliminating price competition**. In the second, firms agree on which firm will be the lowest bidder and rotate in such a way that each firm wins an agreed upon number or value of contracts.

Option d is correct: **Antitrust case is a legal action** brought against parties who are charged with **limiting free competition** in the market place. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) is empowered under the Competition Act, 2002 to check whether companies, especially large tech companies are not eliminating healthy competition in the market and creating a monopoly.

Knowledge Base:

Under Section 27 of the Competition Act, CCI has the power to impose such a penalty as it may deem fit which shall be not more than 10% of the average turnover for the last three preceding financial years upon each of such persons or enterprises which are parties to such agreements or abuse.

In 2014, the Supreme Court ruled that the penalty should be imposed not on the “total/ entire turnover of the offending company” but on “relevant turnover”.

GOOGLE Vs CCI


ANTITRUST INVESTIGATIONS SO FAR

February 2018

A fine of Rs 135.86 crore on Google for "search bias" and abusing its dominant position in online general web search and web search advertising services in India

April 2019

CCI opens an antitrust investigation against Google's alleged abuse of Android's dominance in India



November 2020


New antitrust probe ordered into the issue of mandatory use of Google Play Store's payment system for paid apps and in-app purchases in India. Also being examined is whether Google Pay abused its dominance in the digital payments market


June 2021


CCI orders an antitrust probe into allegations of Google abusing its Android OS dominance in India's smart television market

January 2022

Antitrust investigation opened against Google over alleged abuse of dominant position in news aggregation







Source: <https://blog.forumias.com/antitrust-cases-against-google-how-regulator-decided-fine/>
<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/antitrust%20case#:~:text=Definitions%20of%20antitrust%20case,action%20at%20law%2C%20legal%20action>
<https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/googles-antitrust-cases-in-india-other-markets-a-quick-look-7914881.html>
<https://www.oecd.org/regreform/sectors/2376087.pdf>

Q.24) Recently, the Ministry of Culture organised an international conference on the contributions of Jagadish Chandra Bose. Which of the following are the contributions of Jagadish Chandra Bose?

1. He was the first in the world to demonstrate wireless transmission of electromagnetic waves.
2. He developed an instrument for measuring the growth in plants.
3. He developed a method to describe chemical and physical conditions in stars.
4. His work 'Bose statistics' laid the foundation for quantum statistics.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Jagadish Chandra Bose (1858 – 1937) was an Indian physicist and plant physiologist. Recently the Ministry of culture organised an International conference on the contributions of J C Bose: A Satyagrahi Scientist as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM).

Statement 1 is correct: J C Bose **discovered wireless communication** and was named the Father of Radio Science by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering. In 1895 in Calcutta, he **publicly demonstrated wireless transmission of electromagnetic waves for the first time anywhere in the world**, using the waves to ring a distant bell and thereby to explode some gunpowder.

Statement 2 is correct: A crescograph is a device for measuring growth in plants. It was **invented in the early 20th century by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose.** He developed the crescograph **to establish that plants have life** and to introduce their world to human life. He went on to demonstrate the similarities between animals and plants, particularly when it came to **reactions to different environmental, electrical, and chemical influences.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Meghnad Saha was an **Indian astrophysicist** who developed the **Saha ionisation equation**, used to describe **chemical and physical conditions in stars.** His work allowed astronomers to accurately relate the **spectral classes of stars to their actual temperatures.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: Satyendra Nath Bose is best known for his work such as **Bose Statistics**, Bose Einstein Condensation and Higgs Boson. His work laid the **foundations of Quantum Statistics and a basis for modern Atomic Theory.** Einstein's biographer Abraham Pace regarded his work as one of the last four revolutionary papers on old Quantum Theory.

Source: <https://blog.forumias.com/ministry-of-culture-organizes-international-conference-on-the-contributions-of-j-c-bose-a-satyagrahi-scientist/>

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.asp?PRID=1880655>

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/internet/google-doodle-honours-scientist-jagadish-chandra-bose/article16730101.ece1>

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PMO=3&PRID=1514840>

Q.25) Which of the following classical Indian dance forms is also known as 'mobile sculpture'?

- a) Manipuri
- b) Odissi
- c) Kuchipudi
- d) Kathakali

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Odissi is one of the pre-eminent classical dance forms of India which originated in the Hindu temples of the eastern coastal state of Odisha in India. Its theoretical base trace back to 'Natya Shastra', the ancient Sanskrit Hindu text on the performing arts.

Option b is correct: Odissi is redolent with sculptural poses which are reminiscent of the glorious stone sculptures of Konark and other temples from Odisha. These sculptures appear as if they are actually executing the steps of Odissi.

The serenity on the faces of the dancing figures is in keeping with the deeply devotional fervor of the dance. Odissi, if one has to describe its characteristics, is rather uncomplicated. Its beauty, its sculptural poses and the lovely tribhangi - the **triple bend in the body** - always remind one of the beauties of Indian art in general.

Odissi dance form is unique in its representation of gracefulness, sensuality and beauty. The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with the body. Hence, it is known as 'mobile sculpture'.

Source: Page 48, Link (<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/47396/1/Unit-7.pdf>)

Nitin Singhania CH 6 : Indian Dance forms

Q.26) With regard to freedom struggle of princely states, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Responsible government in the princely states were demanded in the 1920 Nagpur session of Indian national congress (INC).

2. The formation of congress ministries in 8 provinces in 1937 encouraged the formation of Praja mandals in many princely states.

3. In the Lahore session of 1929, INC declared its objective was to achieve complete independence for whole India including the princely states.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Numerous local organizations of the States' people came into existence after Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement. Some of the States in which praja mandals or States' People's Conferences were organized were Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda, the Kathiawad States, the Deccan States, Jamnagar, Indore, and Nawanagar. This process came to a head in December 1927 with the convening of the All-India States' People's Conference (AISPC).

Statement 1 is correct: The policy of the Indian National Congress towards the Indian states had been first enunciated in 1920 at Nagpur. Here a resolution calling upon the princes to **grant full responsible government in their States had been passed**. This session also permitted residents of the States to become members of the Congress. But they **could not initiate political activity in the States in the name of Congress** but only in their individual capacity or as members of the local political organizations.

Statement 2 is correct: The formation of congress ministries in **8 provinces (U.P., C.P., Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and N.W.F.P)** in 1937 created a new sense of confidence and expectation in the people of the Indian States and acted as a spur to greater political activity. The years 1938-39 witnessed a large number of movements demanding responsible government and other reforms. **Praja mandals** mushroomed in many States that had earlier no such organizations. Major struggles broke out in Jaipur, Kashmir, Rajkot, Patiala, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and the Orissa States.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lahore session was significant because Indian National Congress adopted the Poorna Swaraj or complete independence resolution in Lahore. But it did not talk about complete independence of the princely states.

Source: India struggle for Independence Bipin Chandra Chapter-28 page-356 to 358

Q.27) With reference to the First Information Report (FIR), consider the following statements:

- 1. The term 'First Information Report' is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- 2. A police station can register a 'Zero FIR' even if the offence was committed outside its jurisdiction.
- 3. Only a person, who is either the victim of offence or an eyewitness to the offence, can file the FIR.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

First Information Report (FIR): It is with the registration of an FIR that the police can begin their investigations into a crime. The FIR usually mentions the date, time and place of the offence, details the basic facts of the offence, including a description of the events. There is a prescribed form in which the

police register an FIR and it is signed by the complainant. The complainant also has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police.

Statements 1 is incorrect: The term First Information Report (FIR) **is not defined in the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973, or in any other law.** FIR is the information given to a police officer as per the provisions of Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).

There are three important elements of an FIR:

- 1) the information must relate to the commission of a cognizable offence
- 2) it should be given in writing or orally to the head of the police station and,
- 3) it must be written down and signed by the informant, and its key points should be recorded in a daily diary.

Statement 2 is correct. A zero FIR can be filed in any police station, regardless of whether the offence was committed under the jurisdiction of that particular police station or not.

When a police station receives a complaint regarding an alleged offence that has been committed in the jurisdiction of another police station, it registers an FIR, and then transfers it to the concerned police station for further investigation. This is called a Zero FIR.

No regular FIR number is given. After receiving the Zero FIR, the concerned police station registers a fresh FIR and starts the investigation.

Statement 3 is incorrect. All an informant has to do, to file an FIR, is to visit the local police station and furnish information, orally or in writing, about the commission of an offence. Further, **anyone can file an FIR – the person approaching the police does not necessarily have to be the victim of or an eyewitness to an offence.**

Source: [https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/fir-cognizable-offence-ipc-explained-](https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/fir-cognizable-offence-ipc-explained-7780266/#:~:text=In%20essence%20then%2C%20there%20are,should%20be%20recorded%20in%20a)

[7780266/#:~:text=In%20essence%20then%2C%20there%20are,should%20be%20recorded%20in%20a](https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?hess3=6-10)
<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?hess3=6-10>

Q.28) It is a phenomenon of formation of a mirage, observed in very cold regions in which a distant object appears to be hanging mid-way in the air. It is produced by total internal reflection of light caused by atmospheric refraction. It produces a virtual and erect image of an object above the horizon where the warmer air remains above the colder air in the atmosphere.

The above paragraph is describing about which of the following phenomenon?

- a) Looming
- b) Dispersion
- c) Atmospheric Refraction
- d) Pillars

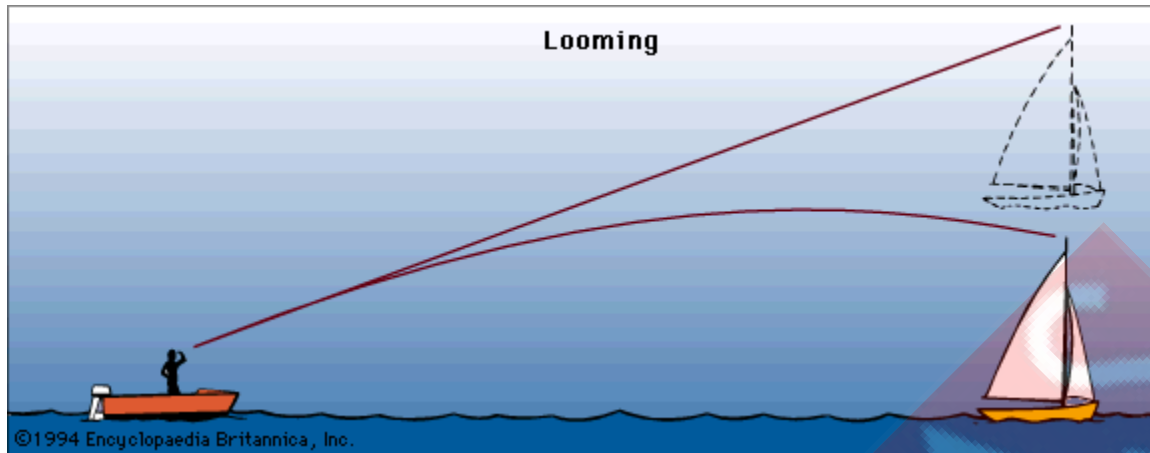
Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Looming is a phenomenon of formation of a kind of mirage observed in very cold regions in which a distant object appears to be hanging mid-way in the air. It is produced by total internal reflection of light caused by atmospheric refraction.

It produces a virtual and erect image of an object above the horizon where the warmer air remains above the colder air in the atmosphere. Because we associate a certain apparent altitude with a certain distance, this phenomenon generally makes the objects seem nearer than they really are.

It is due to **total internal reflection**. In cold evening over seabed sea water becomes too cold. Air layer in its contact is cold and denser. As we go up air layers become less and less cold and hence rarer. Rays from invisible ship going upward move from denser to rarer air layers. They are totally reflected downwards and received by an observer at sea-shore. The observer sees a virtual image of a ship hanging in the sky.



Source:

<https://aty.sdsu.edu/mirages/mirsims/loom/loom.html#:~:text=When%20abnormal%20refraction%20increases%20the,>

<https://www.knowledgeuniverseonline.com/ntse/Physics/looming-or-superior-mirage.php>

Q.29) The Indian Constitution prescribes mandatory reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in which of the following bodies?

1. Lok Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Legislative assembly of a state
4. All three levels of panchayat bodies
5. Chairpersons of Urban Local Bodies

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1 and 3 is correct: Article 330 and 332 of the Indian constitutions provides for the Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of the people (Lok Sabha) and legislative assemblies of the states respectively. The Constitution provided for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the house of people and assembly of each state on the basis of population ratios. Parliament in 2019 passed a Constitutional amendment bill to extend quota to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and state assemblies by another 10 years. Reservation for members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), given for the past 70 years in Lok Sabha and state assemblies was due to end on January 25, 2020.

Option 2 is incorrect: The Indian constitution does not prescribe the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Rajya Sabha.

Option 4 is correct: 73rd constitutional amendment act of 1992 has provided for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat (I.e., at all the three levels) in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area. The state legislature shall provide for the reservation of offices of chairperson in the panchayat at the village or any other level for the SCs and STs.

Option 5 is incorrect: The 74th constitutional amendment act provides for the reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in every municipality in proportion of their population to the total population in the municipal area. The offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in **such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide**. Hence reservation for chairpersons of urban local bodies is based on the discretion of State Legislatures and not mandatory as per the constitution.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/parliament-passes-bill-to-extend-sc/st-reservation-in-legislatures/articleshow/72493721.cms?from=mdr>

Indian polity by M Laxmikanth pdf. Chapter names- parliament, state legislative assembly and panchyati raj.

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/119845688/>

Directions for the following 2(two) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the item that follows the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

PASSAGE 3 (Q.30)

Much sociological thinking on poverty, especially in the 1970s and 1980s, has revolved around the relative importance of social structures and individual agency in explaining the prevalence and perpetuation of poverty over time. The social and political propensity to mark out some people as being somehow responsible for their own hardship has a long history. In many accounts, particularly popular and political ones but also some academic studies, the emphasis has been on the supposedly 'undeserving poor', citing individual behaviours, supposed fecklessness or moral failings as key causes of poverty. More recently, it has been argued that the welfare system is responsible for encouraging and supporting claimants into welfare dependency. Further recent variations of these ideas point to 'cultures of worklessness', 'troubled families' or families who have never worked as key explanations for poverty.

Q.30) Which one of the following statements best reflect the message of the author of the passage?

- Poverty is perpetuated by the welfare system.
- Poverty is caused by a lack of work culture and by troubled families.
- There's role of social structures and individual agency in explaining poverty.
- Poverty is singularly caused by individual behaviors and moral failings

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The paragraph states that much sociological thinking on poverty has focused on the relative importance of social structures and individual agency in explaining the prevalence and perpetuation of poverty. It has been a topic of debate in both academic and popular/political circles, with some blaming individual behaviors and moral failings and others blaming the welfare system or lack of work culture. Thus, while there's debate on causes in degree for affecting the poverty but all causes have some or the other role to play including social structures as well individual agency.

PASSAGE 4 (Q.31)

Normally, the individual thinks that on waking up from dream, he is back to reality, but according to Ramana Maharshi, he has only come from one unreal world to another unreal world. There is no difference between the images that one sees in dreams and images of the world that he sees during the waking state. During the waking state, it is day-dream and during the dream state, it is night dream. The only difference is while the dream lasts for a short while, the waking lasts longer. The real awakening is

sleeping in relation to the world and waking in relation to the Self. It means transcending oneself from all the three states and realising the Self in the fourth state of Turiya.

Q.31) With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The nature of dreams and the world is similar and both are unreal.
2. Only Self-realisation can lead to true happiness.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The passage mentions, "During the waking state, it is day-dream and during the dream state, it is night dream." This makes it clear that the nature of dreams and world are similar. Also, the passage mentions that after waking up, it is not that he is back in reality but has only come from one unreal world to another real world. Thus both are unreal as well.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The passage only mentions that the real awakening is sleeping in relation to the world and waking in relation to the Self. But it does not mention any relation between the Self realisation and the true happiness. So it is an incorrect assumption.

Q.32) In the context of financial markets in India, which of the following activities would be most appropriately considered as "Short Selling"?

- a) When an investor sells the equities at a pre-determined price and on a pre-determined date.
- b) When an investor sells a large quantity of equities he owns in a very short period of time.
- c) When an investor sells borrowed securities and intends to buy them later at cheaper price.
- d) When an investor sells a security owned by him at the current market price.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) defines short selling as the sale of a security or share that the seller does not own. In short selling, an investor sells borrowed shares in the market in the hope of buying them back at a cheaper price. In short selling, an investor holds a short position after anticipating a decrease in the value of a stock.

Short selling is a complex trading strategy that is based on speculation, much like betting. The most basic way to define short-selling is speculating about the decline in a stock and then betting against it.

Option a is incorrect. A **limit order** in the financial markets is a direction to purchase or sell a stock or other security at a specified price.

Option b is incorrect. A **Sell-Off** occurs when a large volume of securities is sold in a short period of time, causing the price of a security to fall in rapid succession. As more shares are offered than buyers are willing to accept, the decline in price may accelerate as market psychology turns pessimistic.

Option d is incorrect. A **market order** is an order to buy or sell a preowned security immediately at market prices. This type of order guarantees that the order will be executed, but does not guarantee the execution price means the order will be executed at the market price. A market order generally will execute at or near the current bid (for a sell order) or ask (for a buy order) price.

Q.33) Which of the following factors helped in making Earth as a habitable planet?

1. As it lies in the Goldilocks zone.
 2. Presence of an active plate tectonic system.
 3. As it is orbiting a high-mass star.
 4. Presence of molten core inside the earth.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The goldilocks zone is the distance that a planet must be from its star in order to support liquid water. If a planet is too close to its sun, it will be too hot – the water will evaporate. If it's too far, it will be too cold, and the planet will freeze. Earth, as it just so happens, lies in that goldilocks zone where water can exist in its liquid state. A planet's location in this habitable zone plays a big role in what the planet will look like – whether that is a dry, desert-like planet, or a humid ice planet.

Statement 2 is correct. Unlike Venus or Mars, the Earth has an active plate tectonic system, which continuously produces and destroys the crust. The same system also gives us active water, oxygen and carbon dioxide cycles, as material is subducted down into the Earth's interior, and eventually re-erupted from volcanoes. However, while tectonics give the Earth active water and gas cycles, the tectonic system itself moves too slowly to be the process that actively maintains the climate.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The high-mass stars emit too much ultraviolet radiation. The lifetime of a high-mass star is too short. High-mass stars live only a few million years, and life probably cannot arise until a planet is at least a couple hundred million years old. Smaller stars like the Sun survive far longer than do high-mass stars. Thus, it is not a reason for habitable nature of earth.

Statement 4 is correct. Earth has a molten core, which is responsible for producing our Earth's magnetosphere. Our magnetosphere protects us from the sun's harmful rays that otherwise would spell disaster for any life on Earth. Because of this, Earth's magnetic field played a vital part in making Earth a habitable planet.

Source: <https://www.futurescienceleaders.com/blog/2021/02/what-makes-a-planet-habitable/>
<https://lisbdnet.com/which-of-the-following-best-describes-what-we-mean-by-a-habitable-world/>

Q.34) During the British Colonial History, the National Defence Council was set up as a result of which of the following events?

- a) Indian National Congress Session of Haripura
- b) Cripps Mission
- c) August Offer
- d) Indian National Congress Session of Faizpur

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

On 8 August 1940, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow made a proposal called the **August Offer** which expanded the Executive Council to include more Indians. The National Defence Council was set up with purely advisory functions.

The National Defence Council's main purpose was to bring the war effort in the Provinces and States, as well as in the ranks of commerce, industry and labour, into more effective touch with the Central Government.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir 2019 Edition - Chapter 22

Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II P 439, 440.

<https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1941/sep/11/viceroy-executive-council-and-national>

Q.35) Which among the given sets of international groupings, has both India and Bangladesh as member countries?

- SAARC, G20 and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- BIMSTEC, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and G20
- Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB), New Development Bank (NDB) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- International Solar Alliance (ISA), New Development Bank (NDB) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Both India and Bangladesh are the members of SAARC, but **Bangladesh is not a member either of G20 or SCO**. G20 is a grouping of 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States) and European Union.

Members of SCO nations include Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan.

Option b is incorrect: Both India and Bangladesh are the members of BIMSTEC, but Bangladesh is not a member either of G20 and OECD. OECD is a group of 38 high-income countries to stimulate world trade and economic progress.

Option c is incorrect: Bangladesh is a member of AIIB and NDB, but not a member of OECD. As of January 2023, members of NDB include **Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa**. Also, **Bangladesh and UAE joined the organization in 2021. Egypt and Uruguay are the prospective members.**

Option d is correct. Both India and Bangladesh are the members of all the three groupings- ISA, NDB and IORA. **The membership of ISA is open to all the members of United Nations.** So far, 106 nations have signed the ISA Framework agreement. IORA members:



(Source: IORA)

Q.36) Who among the following saints were contemporaries of Mughal king Akbar?

1. Sri Chaitanya
2. Nizamuddin Auliya
3. Tulsidas
4. Sain Mian Mir

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Akbar was born in 1542 and died in 1605. He reigned from 1556 to 1605 and extended Mughal power over most of the Indian subcontinent. Of the above given saints, only Tulsidas and Sain Mian Mir were the contemporaries of Akbar.

Option 1 is incorrect. Bhakti yoga's founder, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1485–1534), advocated the pursuit of mystical devotion through repetitive chanting, especially of the Hare Krishna mantra.

Option 2 is incorrect. Nizamuddin Auliya was born in 1238 AD in Baduan, Uttar Pradesh to Syed Abdullah bin Ahmad Al Hussaini Badayuni and Bibi Zulekha. His father died when Nizamuddin was just five years old. At the age of 21, Nizamuddin went to Ajodhan (present Pakpattan Sharif in Pakistan) to become a disciple of the Sufi saint Fariduddin Ganjshakar, also known as Baba Farid.

Option 3 is correct. Tulsidas was a contemporary of Akbar and was born in 1532 and died in 1623. He was an Indian Vaishnavite (devotee of the deity Vishnu) poet whose principal work, the Hindi Ramcharitmanas, remains the most-popular version of the story of Rama.

Option 4 is correct. Mir Mohammed Muayyinul Islam, (1550-1635) popularly known as Sain Mian Mir was a famous Muslim Sufi saint who resided in Lahore specifically in the town of Begampura (in present-day

Pakistan). **He was a contemporary of Akbar.** He belonged to the Qadiri order of Sufism. He was born at Sevastan (Sindh) August 11, 1550. He spent most of his life in and around Lahore.

Source: Source: **NCERT Satish Chandra Class 11, Page 209**

NCERT Class 7 Page 107

Q.37) Which one of the following statements most appropriately defines the meaning of 'Rights'?

- They are moral demands of a society for its own self-development.
- They are incentives given by the State to the people in return for their obedience towards the rule of law.
- They are reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.
- They are obligations mandated on the State in order to promote social welfare.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Rights are reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.

- Rights are **claims** of a person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government. A right is possible when you make a claim that is equally possible for others. You cannot have a right that harms or hurts others. You cannot have a right to play a game in such a way that it breaks the neighbour's window
- Rights acquire meaning only in society.** Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us what is right and what is wrong. What is recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society.
- When the socially recognised **claims are written into law, they acquire real force.** Otherwise, they remain merely as natural or moral rights. When law recognises some claims, they become enforceable. We can then demand their application. When fellow citizens or the government do not respect these rights, we call it violation or infringement of our rights. In such circumstances citizens can approach courts to protect their rights.

Source: NCERT IX, Democratic politics chapter 6

Q.38) The Union Budget 2023-24 is proposed to be the budget of the Amrit Kaal that will be guided by seven priorities known as the 'Saptarishi'. The seven priorities, termed as Saptarishi mentioned in the Budget includes which among the following?

- Inclusive Development
- Health & Well Being
- Infrastructure and Investment
- Minimum Government Maximum Governance
- Youth Power

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 5 only
- 1, 3 and 5 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Options 1, 3 and 5 are correct. Union Finance Minister announced the first budget (Union Budget 2023-24) in Amrit Kaal that will be guided by seven priorities that complement each other and act as the 'Saptarishi'. The seven priorities, termed Saptarishi, adopted in the Union Budget for FY 2023-24 to guide

the country towards 'Amrit Kaal', thus providing a blueprint for an empowered and inclusive economy, are:

- 1) **Inclusive Development**
- 2) Reaching the Last Mile
- 3) **Infrastructure and Investment**
- 4) Unleashing the Potential
- 5) Green Growth
- 6) **Youth Power**
- 7) Financial Sector

Options 2 and 4 are incorrect. The Budget 2021 was based on six pillars - Health & Well Being; Physical & Financial Capital and Infrastructure; Inclusive Development for Aspirational India; Reinvigorating Human Capital; Innovation and R &D; and Minimum Government Maximum Governance.

Source: <https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/union-budget-2023-2024>

Q.39) The origin of this committee can be traced back to the standing financial committee set up in 1921. It was first constituted in the post-independence era on the recommendation of John Mathai. Originally the committee had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. All the members of this committee are from Lok Sabha only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee.

- a) Public Accounts Committee
- b) Estimates Committee
- c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- d) Business Advisory Committee

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Public Accounts Committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919. At present, it consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha). The members are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office of the members is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.

Option b is correct: The origin of Estimates Committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921. The first Estimates Committee in the post-independence era **was constituted in 1950 on the recommendation of the then finance minister John Mathai.** Originally the committee had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. **All the thirty members of estimates committee are from Lok Sabha only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee.** These members are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its own members, according to the principles of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The function of the committee is to examine the estimates included in the budget and suggest 'economies' in public expenditure. Hence, it has been described as a 'continuous economy committee'.

Option c is incorrect: Committee on Public Undertakings was created in 1964 on the recommendation of the Krishna Menon Committee. Originally the committee had 15 members (10 from the Lok Sabha and 5 from the Rajya Sabha). However, in 1974, its membership was raised to 22 (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha). The members of this committee are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its own members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office of the members is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.

Option d is incorrect: Business Advisory Committee regulates the programme and time table of the House. It allocates time for the transaction of legislative and other business brought before the House by the government. The Lok Sabha committee consists of 15 members including the Speaker as its chairman. In the Rajya Sabha, it has 11 members including the Chairman as its ex officio chairman.

Source: Indian polity by M Laxmikanth pdf 6th edition. Chapter name-Parliamentary committees. Page no-580,582,583,594.

Q.40) Cell is considered as the basic unit of life, in this context consider the following statements:

1. The size of the cells is directly related to the size of the body of the animal.
2. All cells of a particular organism are always the same in size.
3. Viruses have the smallest cells among the living organisms.

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

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Cells are considered the basic units of life in part because they come in discrete and easily recognizable packages.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The size of the cells has **no relation with the size of the body** of the animal or plant. It is not necessary that the cells in the elephant be much bigger than those in a rat.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Cells differ in size even in a particular organism. The size of the cell is related to its function. For example, nerve cells, both in the elephant and rat, are long and branched.

Statement 3 is incorrect. A virus is a tiny, infectious particle that can reproduce only by infecting a host cell. Viruses "commandeer" the host cell and use its resources to make more viruses, basically reprogramming it to become a virus factory. **Because they can't reproduce by themselves (without a host), viruses are not considered living. Nor do viruses have cells:** they're very small, much smaller than the cells of living things, and are basically just packages of nucleic acid and protein.

Source: NCERT Class 8 Science – Chapter 8 – P 92-96.

Q.41) Consider the Statement and Assumptions given below:

Statement: This book is invested to guide the layman to study cooking in the absence of a teacher.

Assumptions:

- A. A teacher of cooking may not be available to everyone.
- B. One can learn cooking only by book.

Consider the Statement and decide which of the given Assumption(s) is/are implicit?

- a) Only (A) is implicit
- b) Only (B) is implicit
- c) Both (A) and (B) are implicit
- d) Neither (A) nor (B) is implicit.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The book is intended to teach in the absence of a teacher. From this we can enter that the absence of teacher is a possibility, thus assumption A is valid. While Assumption B is not implicit as it states "One can learn cooking only by book" but we know cooking can be learnt by teacher also.

Q.42) Consider the statement and conclusions given below:

Statements: $Q = N > X \leq Z, L > N$

Conclusions:

- I. $L > Z$
- II. $Q < L$
- III. $L > X$

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the Statement and the conclusions?

- a) Only II follows
- b) Only I and II follows
- c) Only III follows
- d) Only II and III follows

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

$Q = N > X \leq Z, L > N$

$L > Z$ not follows

$Q < L$ follows

$L > X$ follows

Q.43) Which of the following statements regarding Hydroponic crops are correct?

1. It can produce higher yields in comparatively shorter durations.
2. Compared to the traditional crops, they require less amount of water to grow.
3. It does not need fertilizer inputs.
4. It does not require pest control.
5. It requires less space than plants grown in soil.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In a hydroponic farm, water is substituted for soil. Solutions are then added to the water to provide easily accessed nutrients for a healthy yield. Hydroponics system is a soil-less cultivation method. It can be used to grow plants in a nutrient-rich, water-based solution. In this method of cultivation, roots of plants are suspended in water.

They can help solve problems without excessive use of space or water, are known to produce vegetables with high nutrient content, and produce vegetables faster than traditional growing methods.

Statement 1 is correct.

Creating ideal conditions **ensures plants receive the perfect amount of nutrients, which come in direct contact with roots.** Additionally, microclimates allow for year-round growth and faster crop cycles. All of **this adds up to create far higher yields than traditional farming methods.**

Statement 2 is correct.

Growing plants in water actually use less water than growing the same plants in soil. **Hydroponic plants can grow with up to 90 percent less water than traditional growing methods.**

Statement 3 and 4 are incorrect. Fertilizers and insecticide are used in hydroponics.

Hydroponic gardens can be easily contained within a hydroponic greenhouse or other structure. This means they can have their own micro-climates, insulated from many of the difficulties that traditional farmers must work to address. They aren't left to the mercy of pests and they are treated with a wide range of insecticides.

Use of these chemical pesticides in hydroponics cannot be ruled out completely.

Special fertilizers are required for hydroponics. In hydroponics the plant gets everything it needs for growing directly to the roots by the nutrients dissolved in the water. Unlike conventional methods, nutrients do not have to be removed from the soil by watering. This also saves the plant a lot of energy, as it has easier access to the nutrients.

To ensure that the nutrients in soil-free cultivation can be absorbed by the plants directly from the water, special hydroponic fertilizers are available for hydroponic cultivation.

Statement 5 is correct.

Hydroponics requires far less space than plants grown in soil. Depending on the system, when hydroponics is combined with vertical farming techniques, they use up less space/lands than typical farming techniques.

Source: <https://www.edengreen.com/blog-collection/benefits-of-hydroponics>

Q.44) With reference to 'Bomb Cyclones', consider the following statements:

1. It is a mid-latitude cyclone characterized by a rapid drop in atmospheric pressure.
2. It forms when high speed wind passed over the warm ocean waters.
3. These types of cyclones does not generate 'eyes' in their center similar to hurricanes.
4. It can instantly turn boiling water into ice due to heavy snow and howling winds.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Recently, Bomb Cyclone in the United States (US) have brought damaging winds and freezing temperatures that caused power outages, closed highways, grounding flights, and misery for Christmas travellers.

Statement 1 is correct: A bomb cyclone is a **large, intense midlatitude storm** that has low pressure at its centre, weather fronts and an array of associated weather, from blizzards to severe thunderstorms to heavy precipitation. It occurs when a **storm's central barometric pressure drops at least 24 millibars in 24 hours.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Bomb cyclones form (Bombogenesis) when a **mass of low-pressure air (warm air mass) meets a high-pressure mass (cold air mass).** The air flows from high pressure to low, creating winds. Whereas, Hurricanes are formed when high speed wind passed over the warm ocean waters. Hurricanes tend to form in tropical areas and are most common in summer whereas, bomb cyclones generally occur during colder months.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The formation of eyes in the cyclones is totally dependent on the pressure gradient or the speed of wind which was eventually an effect of pressure difference. Bomb cyclones are intensified as rapidly as 690 millibars in 24 hours which is **sufficient reason for forming of the eyes in the cyclone.** Generally, Hurricane are fast blowing cyclones in the summer season and they also possess eyes in their center.

Statement 4 is correct: The hazards of a bomb cyclone can be multifaceted and vary based on the location and speed of the storm. The band of intense pressure can create heavy winds, blizzard conditions – heavy snow that can possibly reduce visibility and rainfall. Heavy snow, howling winds and air so frigid it **instantly turned boiling water into ice** took hold of much of the nation, including normally temperate southern states.

Source: Winter storms hit US; effects of ‘bomb cyclone’ in 10 points | Mint (livemint.com)

What is a Bomb Cyclone?–ForumIAS Blog

What Is a ‘Bomb Cyclone’? – The New York Times (nytimes.com)

Q.45) With reference to modern Indian history, consider the following events:

1. Irwin’s Declaration
2. Purna Swaraj Declaration by the Congress
3. Dandi March
4. Delhi Manifesto

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Correct chronology of events is as under:

Irwin’s Declaration (October 31, 1929): The Irwin Declaration was a statement made by Lord Irwin, then Viceroy of India, on 31 October 1929 regarding the status of India in the British empire. It was intended to placate leaders of the Indian nationalist movement who had become increasingly vocal in demanding dominion status for India.

Delhi Manifesto (November 2, 1929): On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a “Delhi Manifesto” which demanded:

- 1) that the purpose of the Round Table Conferences (RTC), promised by Lord Irwin, should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of the dominion status;
- 2) that the Congress should have majority representation at the conference;
- 3) amnesty and a general policy of conciliation;

Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands on December 23, 1929, which led to the demand of Purna swaraj in Lahore session of INC.

Purna swaraj declaration at Lahore Congress Session (December, 1929): Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularise the **concept of purna swaraj**, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929). The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session:

- 1) The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
- 2) **Complete independence** was declared (**purna swaraj declaration**) as the aim of the Congress.
- 3) Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- 4) January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (*Swarajya*) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

December 31, 1929: At midnight on the banks of River Ravi, the newly adopted tricolour flag of freedom was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru amidst slogans of *Inquilab Zindabad*.

Dandi March (March 12–April 6, 1930): The Dandi March, also known as the **Salt March**, Dandi March, and the Dandi Satyagraha was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience led by Mohandas Karamchand

Gandhi. The march lasted from March 12th, 1930 to **April 6th, 1930** as a direct-action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly.

Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition CH-18

Q.46) Consider the following statements:

1. It is a theory of judicial interpretation that encourages judges to limit the exercise of their own power.
2. According to this theory, the judges must try to stick to the laws enacted by the legislature.
3. This theory provides that judges should hesitate to strike down laws unless they are obviously unconstitutional.

The above statements refer to which of the following theories?

- a) Judicial Activism
- b) Judicial Overreach
- c) Judicial Restraint
- d) Judicial Review

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Judicial activism and judicial restraint are facets of that uncourageous creativity and pragmatic wisdom. Judicial Restraint is a theory of judicial interpretation that encourages judges to **limit the exercise of their own power**. Judicial restraint limits the power of a judge to interpret law in a broad manner or strike down a legislation. In judicial activism, the judge takes more freedom to deviate from conventional interpretation, so that a law can be applied to a given set of facts. He can overrule laws as well as judgments. According to the philosophy of judicial restraint, there is no scope of interpretation of the Constitution, and changes can be made through amendments only. In case of judicial activism, Constitution can be interpreted in a broad manner. According to the theory of judicial restraint, the judge **must stick to the laws enacted by the legislature and should uphold them unless they are unconstitutional**. In judicial activism, the judge can interpret laws according to the changing needs of the society and prevent injustice.

When the judiciary appears to have transgressed its jurisdiction, triggering a grave **violation of the doctrine of separation of powers, the term “judicial overreach”** is widely used. It is also commonly known as judicial adventurism.

Source: Laxmikanth 6th edition chapter-28 page-28.2

<http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/2019/Judicial-Activism-and-Judicial-Restraint.html#:~:text=Judicial%20Restraint%20is%20a%20theory%20of%20judicial%20interpretation,strike%20down%20laws%20unless%20they%20are%20obviously%20unconstitutional.>

Q.47) With reference to the comparison between banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), consider the following statements:

1. Unlike banks, NBFCs cannot accept demand deposits.
2. Unlike banks, deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs.
3. Both banks and NBFCs form part of payment and settlement system in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks; however, there are a few differences as given below:

Statement 1 is correct.

NBFC cannot accept demand deposits;

Statement 3 is incorrect.

NBFCs **do not form part of the payment and settlement system** and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself;

Statement 2 is correct.

Deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is **not available to depositors of NBFCs**, unlike in case of banks.

Source: <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=92>

<https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/announcements/nbfc-vs-bank-fds-which-one-should-you-choose-9209191.html>

Q.48) The colonial rule of British India had seen some large-scale killing of freedom fighters/protestors. In this context, which of the following events is also referred to as 'Adivasi Jallianwala'?

- Mangarh Massacre
- Pal-Dadhvav massacre
- Tarapur massacre
- Kuka massacre

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

PM Modi calls for a roadmap to develop Mangarh Dham as a tribal destination. He observed, given that the place's heritage is shared by the people of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, the four States should work to develop it.

Option a is correct: Mangarh Massacre is also known as Adivasi Jallianwala. It is a massacre of around **1500 tribals by the British Indian Army in 1913**. The Bhil tribes living in these regions gathered under the leadership of **Guru Govind to protest the British exorbitant land revenue demand and inhumane labour treatment (bonded labour)** they suffered at the hand of the British. The unfortunate event followed this protest, the British indiscriminately fired at the crowd and ended up killing at least 1500 tribals including children and women.

Option b is incorrect: On 7 March 1922, Pal-Dadhvav massacre took place in the Pal-Chitariya and Dadhvaav villages of modern Gujarat. A number of tribal people led by **Motilal Tejawat had gathered on the banks of Heir River** to protest against the **land revenue system** by the British rulers. Following this protest The British army opened fire at the crowd and ended up killing at least 1200 tribals.

Option c is incorrect: Tarapore massacre took place in modern Bihar. On 15th February, 1932, a group of young freedom fighters planned to **hoist an Indian national flag at Thana Bhawan in Tarapur** (in Bihar). Following the tension between British forces (around 4000 policemen) and protestors, it changed into a violent movement. Then the British in response fired at the crowd and **killed at least 32 people**.

Option d is incorrect: The Kuka Movement marked the first major reaction of the people in the Punjab to the new political order initiated by the British after 1849. It aimed to overthrow British rule and they called for a boycott of educational institutions of British and laws established by them. **The British ordered the around 65 Kukas to be executed with cannons, without any trial, 1872** and this event is known as the **Kuka Massacre**.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/rajasthan-pm-modi-pays-tributes-to-tribals-killed-by-british-army-in-mangarh/article66080773.ece>
<https://www.firstpost.com/india/explained-the-pal-dadhvav-massacre-and-the-calls-for-boris-johnson-to-apologise-for-the-tragedy-10580901.html>
<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/sacrifice-34-freedom-fighters-tarapur-bihar-shahid-diwas-777147/>

Q.49) If you travel through the Himalayas, you are likely to see which of the following lake(s) located there?

1. Auli lake
2. Kanwar lake
3. Wular lake
4. Renuka lake

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

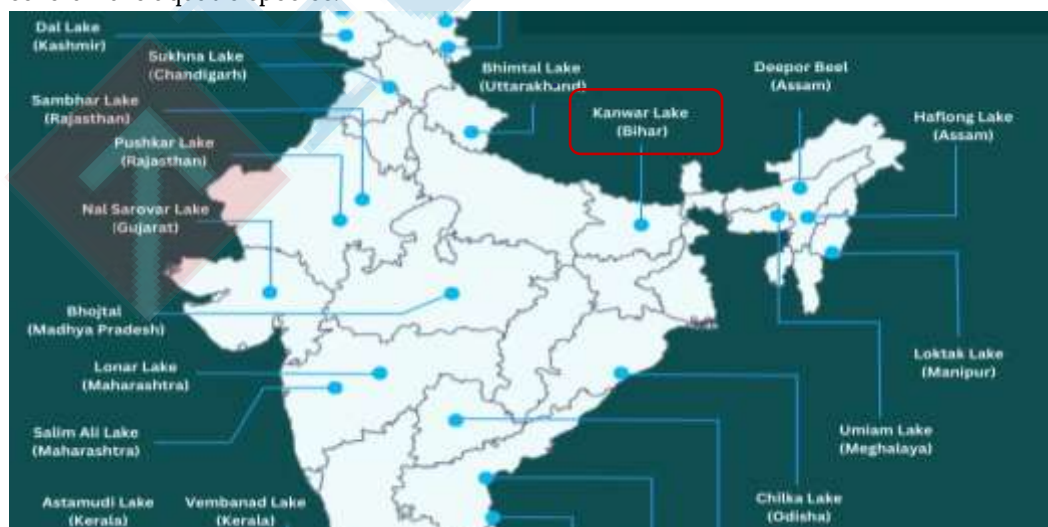
Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Himalayas is known for its tall peaks. However, numerous lakes embedded in the backdrop of the rugged rocky landscape, creates a wonderful oasis.

Option 1 is correct. Auli, or Auli Bugyal lake is a ski destination, with a panoramic view of the lofty peaks of one of the greatest mountain range in the world, the Himalayas. Auli Lake is considered as **highest man-made lake in the world**. The government of Uttarakhand has developed this in view of creating artificial snow on the new ski slopes in the event of low snowfall. Auli hosted the 1st South Asian Winter Games in 2011 along with Dehradun. The Ice hockey and ice skating events were conducted in Dehradun while the snowboarding and skiing events were held at Auli.

Option 2 is incorrect. Kanwar lake, Asia's **largest freshwater oxbow lake** and **Bihar's only Ramsar site**, located in **Begusarai district**, is facing threat of running dry (**it is not located in Himalayas**). Originally spread over 6,786 hectares, the lake has been a preferred destination for migratory birds and home to several rare aquatic species.



Option 3 is correct. Wular Lake is the **2nd largest fresh-water lake of Asia**, situated on the foothills of Haramuk Mountain. Main source of water for Wular Lake is River Jhelum. This lake also has a small island in its centre called the 'Zaina Lank'.

Option 4 is correct. Renuka (Himachal Pradesh) lake is the largest natural lake in Himachal Pradesh, this lake is named after the goddess Renuka.

Source: <https://baramulla.nic.in/tourist-place/wular-lake/>

<http://hptdc.in/index.php/redukaji-famous-for-renuka-lake-and-mini-zoo/>

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/patna-news/bihars-biggest-lake-left-high-and-dry-despite-ramsar-tag-101617208132502.html>

[https://www.euttaranchal.com/tourism/auli-artificial-](https://www.euttaranchal.com/tourism/auli-artificial-lake.php#:~:text=About%20Auli%20Artificial%20Lake,scanty%20rainfall%20created%20this%20lake.)

[lake.php#:~:text=About%20Auli%20Artificial%20Lake,scanty%20rainfall%20created%20this%20lake.](https://www.euttaranchal.com/tourism/auli-artificial-lake.php#:~:text=About%20Auli%20Artificial%20Lake,scanty%20rainfall%20created%20this%20lake.)

Q.50) With reference to Deficit financing, consider the following:

Assertion(A): The deficit financing by government necessarily leads to higher inflation in the country.

Reason(R): Deficit financing leads to a situation where aggregate demand may exceeds aggregate supply in an economy.

Which of the options given below is correct?

- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Assertion(A) is incorrect. **Deficit financing** (budget deficit) by the government **raises the aggregate demand** in the economy because of easy availability of money. It might create an inflationary situation as **too much money is chasing a few goods**. However, if the **government policy** is framed in a manner that **raises the total output** of the economy or **releases the unutilised potential** of the economy then the inflation may not occur. **So, A is not correct because of the word "necessarily"**.

Reason(R) is correct. As deficit budgeting infuses **more money** into the economy it leads to a situation of **excess of aggregate demand over aggregate supply**.

Source: 12th NCERT Introductory macroeconomics (pg no 78)