

November Monthly Current Affairs Magazine - Answer Keys

1. Which of the following statements regarding Financial Action Task Force (FATF) are wrong?

1. It is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1989 on the initiative of the G7 to develop policies to combat money laundering.
 2. India and Germany are full time members of FATF.
 3. The FATF has placed Pakistan on its black list.
- a. 1 and 2 only
b. 3 only
c. 2 only
d. 1 only

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has decided to put Pakistan on its grey list till February 2020 and has directed Pakistan to take “extra measures” for “complete” elimination of terror financing and money laundering.

2. With which of the following countries/ unions is India negotiating a broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement?

- a. African union
b. European Union
c. USA
d. United Kingdom

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

On 28th June 2007, India and the EU began negotiations on a broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) in Brussels, Belgium. India and the EU expect to promote bilateral trade by removing barriers to trade in goods and services and investment across all sectors of the economy. Both parties believe that a comprehensive and ambitious agreement that is consistent with WTO rules and principles would open new markets and would expand opportunities for Indian and EU businesses.

3. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to co-operative banks in India?

1. Cooperative banks are jointly regulated by RBI and the state government through the state registrars.
2. All eligible cooperative banks as defined in the Section 2 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (DICGC Act) are covered under the Deposit Insurance Scheme.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Self-explanatory.

4. Which of the following countries/ waterbodies borders Germany?

1. North sea
2. Baltic sea
3. Switzerland
4. Poland

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:



5. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)?

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
2. Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, also known as the Chicago Convention, is the statute backing it.
3. It regulates the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport to ensure safe and orderly growth.
4. Its headquarters is located in Montreal, Canada.

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

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Self-explanatory.

6. Consider the following statements regarding Red Sanders. Which of these statements are wrong?

1. The Red Sanders species is endemic to north east India.
2. It is listed as an endangered species by IUCN.
3. The wood is aromatic in nature.
4. It is prohibited from export.

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The tree is endemic to several districts in Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), an international organisation for nature conservation, has now reclassified red sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) as 'near threatened' from the earlier 'endangered'.
- It is not aromatic.
- The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), an agency of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has revised its export policy to permit the export of red sanders if it is obtained from cultivated land.

7. The Astrosat project is associated with which country?

- a. USA
- b. UK
- c. India
- d. Japan

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Astrosat is India's first dedicated multi-wavelength space telescope. Astrostat telescope has a unique feature of being capable to cover the full spectrum of wavelength, from visible light to the UV to X-ray bands, simultaneously. Indian astronomers who used to rely on international resources for X-ray and UV data are now empowered with the indigenous Astrostat.

8. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Shanghai Cooperation Organization?

1. It is headquartered in shanghai.
2. The organization expanded its membership to eight countries when India and Pakistan joined SCO as full members in 2017 at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan.
3. The Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) is a permanent organ of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) which serves to promote cooperation of member states against the three evils of terrorism, separatism and extremism.

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. None of the above.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The HQ is in Beijing.

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

9. Which of the following are considered part of the eight core industries in the Formulation of the Indian Index of industrial production?

1. Electricity
2. Fertilizers
3. Cement
4. Textiles
5. Automotive industry

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index for India which details out the growth of various sectors in an economy such as mineral mining, electricity and manufacturing. The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 per cent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
- The eight Core Industries are electricity, steel, refinery products, crude oil, coal, cement, natural gas and fertilizers.

10. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the office of Governor in India?

1. The governor is appointed by the President of India for a fixed term of five years.
2. The Constitution of India empowers the governor to act upon his or her own discretion, such as the ability to appoint or dismiss a ministry, recommend President's rule, or reserve bills for the President's assent.

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The governor is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years, and holds office at the President's pleasure. The governor can be removed before the end of five years.
- Article 163(1) states that 'there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by CM to aid and advise the Governor who shall act in accordance with such advice except in cases where the constitution requires the governor to act in his discretion.'
- Article 162(2) 'if any dispute arises whether the power of Governor is his discretionary power or not, his decision shall be final and binding.' This means that whether the power of a governor is his discretionary power or not is itself a discretionary power.

- Major discretionary powers include:
 - In Appointing a Chief Minister: If there is no clear cut majority of a party or an alliance of parties in the Legislative Assembly and there are two claimants for the post of CM, the Governor can appoint the person to be CM whom he thinks fit to provide a stable Government.
 - Dissolving the Legislative Assembly: Similarly, if the party in power has lost majority in the Legislative Assembly and the CM advises the Governor to dissolve the Assembly; the Governor can find alternatives to form the Government without going for dissolution.
 - Reserve Bill for Consideration of the President.

11. Which of the following river is not a tributary of Yamuna River?

- a. Ken
- b. Chambal
- c. Son
- d. Tons

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Son River, also spelled Sone, is the principal southern tributary of the Ganges (Ganga) River, rising in Madhya Pradesh.
- Son River of central India is the second-largest of the Ganges' southern tributaries after Yamuna River.

12. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- a. Barak Valley: Assam
- b. Chenab Valley: Jammu and Kashmir
- c. Kangra Valley: Uttarakhand
- d. Nubra Valley: Ladakh UT

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Kangra Valley: Himachal Pradesh
- Kangra Valley is situated in the Western Himalayas. Administratively, it predominantly lies in the state of Himachal Pradesh in India. Dharamshala, the headquarters of Kangra district, lies on the southern spur of Dhauladhar in the valley.

13. Consider the following statements with respect to Logistics Exchange Memorandum of

Agreement:

1. India has signed the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S.A.
2. The agreement covers port calls, joint exercises, training and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief.
3. It allows basing of the U.S. troops or assets on Indian soil.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

LEMOA stands for Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), a tweaked India-specific version of the Logistics Support Agreement (LSA), which the U.S. has with several countries it has close military to military cooperation with. LEMOA gives access, to both countries, to designated military facilities on either side for the purpose of refuelling and replenishment. The agreement will primarily cover four areas – port calls, joint exercises, training and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief. Any other requirement has to be agreed upon by both sides on a case-by-case basis. There will be no basing of the U.S. troops or assets on Indian soil. This is purely a logistical agreement.

14. Consider the following statements with respect to “Operation Sunrise 2”:

1. It is a coordinated operation by armies of India and Myanmar.
2. The operation targeted several militant groups operating in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

“Operation Sunrise 2” is a coordinated operation by armies of India and Myanmar. It was a three-week-long operation carried out in their respective border areas, targeting several militant groups operating in Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.

15. Consider the following statements with respect to Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

1. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising eight countries in Southeast Asia.
2. Bangkok Declaration is the founding document of ASEAN.
3. The ASEAN Secretariat is located in Myanmar.

Which of the given statement/s is/are INCORRECT?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries in Southeast Asia – Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The ASEAN Declaration or Bangkok Declaration is the founding document of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It was signed in Bangkok in 1967 by the five ASEAN founding members, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. The ASEAN Secretariat is located at Jakarta, Indonesia.

16. Which of the following types of deposit/s is/are NOT insured by Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)?

1. Deposits of foreign governments
2. Inter-bank deposits
3. Fixed Deposits
4. Recurring Deposits

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Centre set up Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) under RBI to protect depositors if a bank fails. All bank deposits i.e, savings, fixed, current and recurring – payable in India are covered by DICGC. However, the DICGC does not include the following types of deposits:

- Deposits of foreign governments
- Deposits of central/state governments
- Inter-bank deposits
- Deposits of the state land development banks with the state co-operative bank
- Any amount due on account of any deposit received outside India
- Any amount specifically exempted by the DICGC with previous approval of RBI

17. The annual National Health Profile is prepared by:

- a. Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)
- b. NITI Aayog
- c. Ministry of AYUSH
- d. None of the above

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The National Health Profile is prepared by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).
 - Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), established in 1961, is the health intelligence wing of the Directorate General of Health Services in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
 - It was established with the vision to have “A strong Health Management Information System in entire country”.
- It provides a comprehensive framework on the socio-economic health status and the status of demographic, health finance, health infrastructure and health of human resources in the country.
- The National Health Profile was first published in 2005. Ever since the profile has been released every year.

18. Acute Respiratory Infections can be caused by:

1. Adenoviruses
2. Pneumococcus

3. Rhinoviruses

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

A few of the causes of Acute Respiratory Infections are as follows:

- **Adenoviruses**
Adenoviruses are a class of microorganisms that can cause acute respiratory infection. Adenoviruses consist of more than 50 different types of viruses known to cause the common cold, bronchitis, and pneumonia.
- **Pneumococcus**
Pneumococcus is a type of bacterium that causes meningitis. However, it can also trigger certain respiratory illnesses like pneumonia.
- **Rhinoviruses**
Rhinoviruses are the source of the common cold, which in most cases is uncomplicated. However, in the very young, elderly, and people with a weak immune system, a cold can advance to acute respiratory infection.

19. Consider the following statements with respect to Office of Profit:

1. The word “office” has clearly been defined in both the Indian Constitution and the Representation of People’s Act.
2. Holding of Office of Profit is a ground for disqualification under the Representation of People’s Act.
3. The Constitution bars an MLA or an MP from holding the Office of Profit.

Which of the given statement/s is/are **INCORRECT**?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

If an MLA or an MP holds a government office and receives benefits from it, then that office is termed as an “office of profit”. According to Articles 102(1)(a) and 191(1)(a) of

the Constitution, an MP or MLA is barred from holding an office of profit. Under the Representation of People Act too, holding an office of profit is grounds for disqualification. The word 'office' has not been defined in the Constitution or the Representation of the People Act of 1951.

20. Which of the following Convention/s was/were adopted at the "Rio Earth Summit" in 1992:

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
2. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
3. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Choose the correct option:

- a. 1 only
- b. 1, 2 and 3
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. None of the above

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification are "Rio Conventions", three adopted at the "Rio Earth Summit" in 1992. The three conventions are intrinsically linked.

21. Consider the following statements:

1. The committee for appointment of Chief Information Commissioner comprises of the Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the PM.
2. The Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the President.
3. The Chief Information Commissioner must be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- CIC and members are appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a committee consisting of – Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha; a Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister.
- Section 12(5) of the RTI Act 2005 states that the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners shall be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.
- Section 12(6) of the RTI Act 2005 states that Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner shall not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory as the case may be, or hold any other office of profit or connected with any political party or carrying on any business or pursuing any profession.

22. Which of the following is/are a Ramsar Site?

1. Wular Lake
 2. Sambhar Lake
 3. Loktak Lake
 4. Kolleru Lake
- a. 1, 2, 3 and 4
b. 1 and 4 only
c. 1, 3 and 4 only
d. 1 and 4 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

A Ramsar site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The Convention on Wetlands, known as the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO, which came into force in 1975. It provides for national action and international cooperation regarding the conservation of wetlands, and wise sustainable use of their resources. All the four lakes are a part of the Ramsar sites in India.

23. Consider the following statements with respect to a Core Investment Company (CIC):

1. A core investment company is a non-banking financial company (NBFC) which carries on the business of acquisition of shares and securities.

2. It holds at least 90 per cent of its net assets in the form of investment in equity shares or preference shares only.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

A core investment company is a non-banking financial company (NBFC) which carries on the business of acquisition of shares and securities and holds not less than 90 per cent of its net assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies.

24. Consider the following statements:

1. The collegium System for appointment of judges comprises of the Chief Justice of India, the law minister and four Senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
2. The recommendations of the Collegium are not binding on the Central Government.
3. The collegium system is not mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The Collegium System is a system under which appointments/elevation of judges/lawyers to Supreme Court and transfers of judges of High Courts and Apex Court are decided by a forum of the Chief Justice of India and the four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court. There is no mention of the Collegium either in the original Constitution of India or in successive amendments. The recommendations of the Collegium are binding on the Central Government; if the Collegium sends the names of the judges/lawyers to the government for the second time.

25. Which of the following is/are the report/s published by International Atomic Energy Agency?

1. Nuclear Technology Review
2. World Nuclear Performance Report
3. Nuclear Energy Data

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Nuclear Technology Review and Technical Cooperation Report are the publications of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- World Nuclear Performance Report is published by World Nuclear Association (WNA).
- Nuclear Energy Data is the Nuclear Energy Agency's annual compilation of statistics and country reports documenting nuclear power status in NEA member countries and in the OECD area.

26. "Cyclone Bulbul" was named by which of the following countries?

- a. Bangladesh
- b. Pakistan
- c. Maldives
- d. Oman

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

In the year 2000, eight countries came together to assign names to the tropical cyclones that originate in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea: Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Cyclone Bulbul was named by Pakistan.

27. Consider the following statements with respect to Unified Payments Interface:

1. Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a payments system that allows multiple bank accounts belonging to any participating bank to be controlled via single mobile app.

2. The system allows instantaneous transfer of funds across different banks with the use of a single identifier.
3. It was launched by the Indian Banks Association.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is payments system that allows multiple bank accounts belonging to any participating bank to be controlled via single mobile app. The system allows customers to instantaneously transfer funds across different banks with the use of a single identifier which will act as a virtual address and eliminate the need to exchange sensitive information such as bank account numbers during a financial transaction. It was launched by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). NPCI is an umbrella organisation for operating retail payments and settlement systems in India, is an initiative of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) under the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, for creating a robust Payment & Settlement Infrastructure in India.

28. Consider the following statements with respect to Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research (CSIR):

1. It is an autonomous body, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
2. CSIR is funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology.
3. The Prime Minister of India is the ex officio President of CSIR.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is the largest research and development (R&D) organisation in India. The objectives of the Council are scientific

and industrial/applied research of national importance. CSIR is funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology and it operates as an autonomous body through the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Prime Minister of India is the ex officio President of CSIR.

29. 1. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Thiruvalluvar, commonly known as Valluvar, was a celebrated Tamil poet and philosopher.
2. Tirukkural, a classic Tamil sangam literature consisting of 1330 couplets or Kurals is the primary work credited to Thiruvalluvar.
3. Tirukkural is a collection of couplets on ethics, political and economic matters.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Self-explanatory.

30. Which of the following pairs of the riverine island and river are correctly matched?

1. Majuli Island: Brahmaputra
2. Nongkhnum Island: Kynshi river
3. Umananda: Brahmaputra
4. Munroe island: Kallada river

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Majuli is the river island in the Brahmaputra River. It is in Assam and is also the first island to be made a district in India.

- Nongkhnum Island is the biggest river island in Meghalaya and is also the second largest biggest river island in Asia. This river island is encircled by the Kynshi river.
- Umananda is a riverine island in Assam. It is located in the city of Guwahati in Assam. Umananda is in River Brahmaputra and is known as the smallest inhabited river island in the world.
- Munroe Island is a river island in India located at the confluence of Ashtamudi Lake and the Kallada River. It is in Kollam district of Kerala.

31. Which of the following are correctly matched?

1. Gollabhama: Telangana
2. Kalamkari: Andhra Pradesh
3. Ikat : Telangana
4. Chikankari: Uttar Pradesh

Options:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Kalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile. There are two distinctive styles of kalamkari art in India – the Srikalahasti style and the Machilipatnam style. The Srikalahasti style of kalamkari is done using a pen for freehand drawing of pattern and filling in the colors, is entirely hand worked. Machilipatnam style of Kalamkari work involves vegetable Dyed block-painting of a fabric.
- Ikat fabric is basically from Pochampalli from Hyderabad. The place Pochampally has got its place in UNESCO World heritage site as a part of iconic weaving cluster of India.
- Gollabhama sari also Siddipet Gollabhama are saris made in Siddipet, Telangana, India. These cotton saris are popular for their inlay figure work and motifs.
- Chikankari embroidery is basically from Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

32. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution outlaws both the trafficking of human beings and forced labour.
2. The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act of 1976 stipulates that the monitoring of labour violations and their enforcement are responsibilities of state governments.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Self-explanatory.

33. Bhimili Utsav is a Cultural festival organised in the state of

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Karnataka
- c) kerala
- d) Tamilnadu

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- It is a two-day carnival aimed at popularising the tourist spots of the 17th century Dutch township in the state of Andhra Pradesh
-

34. Consider the following statements with respect to Ain-i-Akbari

1. It is a detailed document recording the administration of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar
2. It was written by his court historian Abdul Hamid Lahori

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Ain-i-Akbari, was written by **Abul Fazl**, Akbar's biographer and minister in the Persian language
- **Abdul Hamid Lahori** was a traveller and historian during the period of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan who later became a court historian of Shah Jahan
 - He wrote the book Padshahnama also called Badshahnama, about the reign of Shah Jahan.

35. With reference to Babri Masjid, which of following statement is/are correct?

1. The Babri Masjid is recognizably built in the Sharqi style of architecture
2. The domes, though large, are flattish and heavy.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Answer: (c)**Explanation:**

- The Babri Masjid is recognisably built in the Sharqi style of architecture (noticeably at Jaunpur) with the characteristic form given to the propylon.
- The domes, though large, are flattish and heavy.
- The main feature of Sharqi mosques is the huge rectangular pylon (gateway) with arches.

36. Ramcharitmanas was composed by

- a) Kabir
- b) Mirabai
- c) Chaitanya Maha Prabhu
- d) Tulsidas

Answer: (d)**Explanation:**

- Tulsidas also known as Goswami Tulsidas was a Hindu Vaishnava saint and poet, renowned for his devotion to the deity Rama

- Tulsidas wrote several popular works in Sanskrit and Awadhi; he is best known as the author of the epic Ramcharitmanas, a retelling of the Sanskrit Ramayana based on Rama's life in the vernacular Awadhi dialect of Hindi.
- The practical end of all his writings is to inculcate bhakti addressed to Rama as the greatest means of salvation and emancipation from the chain of births and deaths
- He was a contemporary of Akbar
-

37. Which of the following beaches and states are correctly matched?

1. Chandipur beach: Odisha
 2. Baga beach: Goa
 3. Marina beach: Andhra Pradesh
 4. Elephant beach: Maharashtra
- a. 1 and 2 only
b. 1, 2 and 3 only
c. 1, 2, 3 and 4
d. 2 and 4 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Chandipur beach: Odisha (UPSC 2017) At this beach if one stands on the seashore and watches the sea, one will find that the sea water recedes from the shoreline a few kilometres, and comes back to the shore, twice a day, and one can actually walk on the sea floor when the water recedes.

Baga beach: Goa

Marina beach: Tamilnadu (Chennai)

Elephant beach: Andaman and Nicobar

38. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Article 361 of the Constitution confers immunity to the President and Governors from criminal and civil cases during their term of office.
2. The President, or the Governor of a State, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties.

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Self-explanatory

39. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. The holy book of the Sikhs 'Guru Granth Sahib' was compiled by Guru Nanak Dev.
- 2. The golden temple in Amritsar was built by Guru Nanak Dev.

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The first Harmandir Sahib or the first form of the Golden Temple was built in 1604 by Guru Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru.

Adi Granth, the first rendition of the Guru Granth Sahib, was compiled by the fifth Sikh guru, Guru Arjan.

40. Which of the following country is not part of RCEP?

- a. Taiwan
- b. Vietnam
- c. Singapore
- d. Brunei

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed free trade agreement in the Asia-Pacific region between the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) and their five FTA partners

(Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea). India, ASEAN's sixth FTA partner, opted out of the agreement in 2019.

41. Consider the following statements:

1. The reduction of anaemia is one of the important objectives of POSHAN Abhiyan.
2. The Anaemia Mukht Bharat strategy has been designed to reduce the prevalence of anaemia by 3% points per year among children, adolescents, women and men between the years 2018 and 2022.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The reduction of anaemia is one of the important objectives of the POSHAN Abhiyaan launched in March 2018. Complying with the targets of POSHAN Abhiyaan and National Nutrition Strategy set by NITI Aayog, the Anaemia Mukht Bharat strategy has been designed to reduce the prevalence of anemia by 3 percentage points per year among children, adolescents and women in the reproductive age group (15–49 years), between the year 2018 and 2022. Men have received far less attention when it comes to addressing the prevalence of anaemia.

42. 'Karez' recently seen in news is:

- a. An ancient water irrigation system.
- b. A land revenue system followed during the Mughal period.
- c. One of the rules governing worship in Islam introduced by the Mughal emperor Akbar.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Karez is an ancient method of irrigation in which groundwater is tapped by a tunnel. After running for some distance the tunnel comes out in the open and the water is conducted to the command area.

- Karez system was built by Bahmani kings in the 15th Century by the Bahmani kings in Bidar, Gulbarga and Bijapur in Karnataka and also in Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh.
- Suranga Bawadi, an integral part of the ancient Karez system of supplying water through subterranean tunnels built during the Adil Shahi era in Karnataka has been included in the World Monument Watch list for 2020 along with 24 other monuments from across the world.

43. Consider the following statements with respect to Sambhar Lake:

1. Sambhar Lake is surrounded by the Aravalli hills on all sides.
2. It has been designated as a Ramsar site.
3. It is the second-largest inland saltwater lake in India.

Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Sambhar lake is surrounded by all sides by the Aravali hills. It is the largest inland saltwater lake in India. It has been designated as a Ramsar site because the wetland is a key wintering area for tens of thousands of pink flamingos and other birds that migrate from Northern Asia and Siberia.

44. Consider the following statements:

1. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the government envisages to provide water supply to every rural and urban household in India by 2022.
2. The mission aims to create local infrastructure for rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household waste water for reuse in agriculture.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Jal Jeevan Mission was announced in August 2019. The chief objective of the Mission is to provide piped water supply (Har Ghar Jal) to all rural and urban households by 2024. It also aims to create local infrastructure for rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household waste water for reuse in agriculture.

45. Which of the following countries do not border Bolivia?

1. Chile
2. Ecuador
3. Uruguay
4. Peru

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:



46. Consider the following statements:

1. The pardoning power of the President is wider than the pardoning power of the Governor.
2. The President can grant pardon in all cases where the sentence given is sentence of death.
3. The power of the President to grant pardon extends to cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The pardoning power of the President under Article 72 is wider than the pardoning power of the Governor. The power of the President to grant pardon extends in cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial but Article 161 does not

provide any such power to the Governor. The President can grant pardon in all cases where the sentence given is sentence of death.

47. Consider the following statements:

1. Model Code of Conduct is a legally enforceable document that lays down guidelines for conduct of political parties and candidates during elections.
2. It is a part of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
3. MCC is operational from the date that the election schedule is announced till the date that results are announced.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India for conduct of political parties and candidates during elections mainly with respect to speeches, polling day, polling booths, portfolios, election manifestos, processions and general conduct. It is not a legally enforceable document. MCC is operational from the date that the election schedule is announced till the date that results are announced. It is not a part of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and is not legally enforceable.

48. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to coffee cultivation in India:

1. A major portion of the coffee grown in India is under shade.
2. The two major types of coffee grown in India are the Arabica and the Robusta.
3. Regions with high elevations are ideally suited for growing Arabica while those with warm humid conditions are best suited for Robusta.
4. Almost 80% of Indian coffee is used within the country leaving very little for exports.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

India cultivates most of its coffee under a well-defined two-tier mixed shade canopy, comprising evergreen leguminous trees. Shade trees prevent soil erosion on a sloping terrain; they enrich the soil by recycling nutrients from deeper layers, protect the coffee plant from seasonal fluctuations in temperature, and play host to diverse flora and fauna. Almost 80% of Indian coffee is exported, with Italy accounting for 29% of the exports. The two major types of coffee grown in India are the Arabica and the Robusta. Regions with high elevations are ideally suited for growing Arabicas while those with warm humid conditions are best suited for Robustas.

49. Consider the following statements:

1. Money Bill is not defined in the Indian Constitution.
2. All finance bills are money bills.
3. A money bill does not provide for Imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

Choose the incorrect statements:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Money Bill is defined in Article 110 of the Indian Constitution. Money bills are concerned with financial matters like taxation, public expenditure, etc. All finance bills are not money bills. Bill is not a money bill when it provides for:

1. Imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties.
2. Demand or payment of fees for licenses or fees for services rendered.
3. Imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

50. Consider the following statements:

1. Sundarbans is recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
2. Sudarban Mangroves are classified as tidal halophytic mangrove forests.

3. Sundarban Mangroves are located in the delta region of Padma, Meghna and Brahmaputra river basins.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Sundarbans is a vast contiguous mangrove forest ecosystem in the coastal region of Bay of Bengal spread across India and Bangladesh. It is located in the delta region of Padma, Meghna and Brahmaputra river basins. It was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987. It is a tidal halophytic mangrove forest. A halophyte is a salt-tolerant plant that grows in soil or waters of high salinity, coming into contact with saline water through its roots or by salt spray, such as in saline semi-deserts, mangrove swamps, marshes and sloughs and seashores.

51. Which of the following does not come under the ambit of Right To Information Act:

- 1. Chief Justice of India
- 2. Political Parties
- 3. Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)
- 4. National Investigation Agency (NIA)

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Political parties, agencies like the Intelligence Bureau, National Investigation Agency do not come under the ambit of the RTI Act. The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and the office of Chief Justice of India come under the ambit of the Right To Information Act (RTI) Act.

52. Consider the following statements:

1. Poorna Swaraj Resolution was passed in the INC Lahore session of 1929.
2. It was in the Lahore session of 1929 that Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as Congress President for the first time.

Choose the correct option.

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Jawaharlal Nehru was first elected as Congress president in 1929, Lahore session of Indian National Congress. Poorna Swaraj Resolution was passed at this session.

53. Consider the following statements:

1. The first BRICS summit was held in Russia.
2. India has hosted two consecutive BRICS Summits.
3. Since 2009, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The annual BRICS summits have been held since 2009.
- Member countries take turns to host the summit.
- The first summit was held in Yekaterinburg in Russia in 2009.
- India has hosted the 4th and the 8th summits at New Delhi and Baulim (Goa) respectively.

54. 'Tiger Triumph', recently in news is:

- a. An edition of the Tri-Services India-U.S. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Amphibious Exercise.
- b. A software-based monitoring system launched across Indian tiger reserves by the Indian government's National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).

- c. A tiger conservation programme aimed at ensuring a viable population of Bengal tigers in their natural habitats, protecting them from extinction, and preserving areas of biological importance.
- d. None of the above

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

TIGER TRIUMPH is the first joint Indo-US Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) exercise. It is aimed at developing interoperability for conducting HADR operations.

- Participating teams from India:
 - Indian Naval ships Jalashwa, Airavat and Sandhayak
 - Indian Army troops from 19 Madras and 7 Guards
 - Indian Air Force MI-17 helicopters and Rapid Action Medical Team (RAMT)
- Participating teams from the USA:
 - US Navy Ship Germantown
 - Troops from US Third Marine Division
- It is an exercise carried out on the Eastern coast of India starting with the Harbour Phase at Visakhapatnam.

55. Consider the following statements with respect to Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):

1. The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Science and Technology to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across the country.
2. One of the core functions of the AIM is the promotion of Entrepreneurship through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is a flagship initiative set up by the NITI Aayog to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across the length and breadth of the country. AIM's objectives are to create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels.

The Atal Innovation Mission has the following two core functions:

1. Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization, wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs.
2. Innovation promotion: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.

56. Consider the following statements:

1. Kanakadasa was a medieval Vaishnava poet from Karnataka.
2. He was a follower of the Dwaita philosophy propounded by Madhavacharya.
3. Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa were contemporaries.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

- a. 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. None of the above

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Kanakadasa was a Vaishnava poet, philosopher, musician and composer from modern Karnataka. He is known for his Keertanas and Ugabhoga, compositions in the Kannada language for Carnatic music. He was a follower of the Dwaita philosophy propounded by Madhavacharya. Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa were contemporaries.

57. 1. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a specialised force constituted "for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster" under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
2. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is under the National Disaster Management Authority headed by the Prime minister.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only

- c. 1 and 2 both
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Self explanatory.

58. which of the following statements are correct?

1. The forest act defines what is a forest offence, what are the acts prohibited inside a Reserved Forest, and penalties leviable on violation of the provisions of the Act.
 2. The forest act provides for preservation of biological diversity in India, and provides mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of traditional biological resources and knowledge.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. 1 and 2 both
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

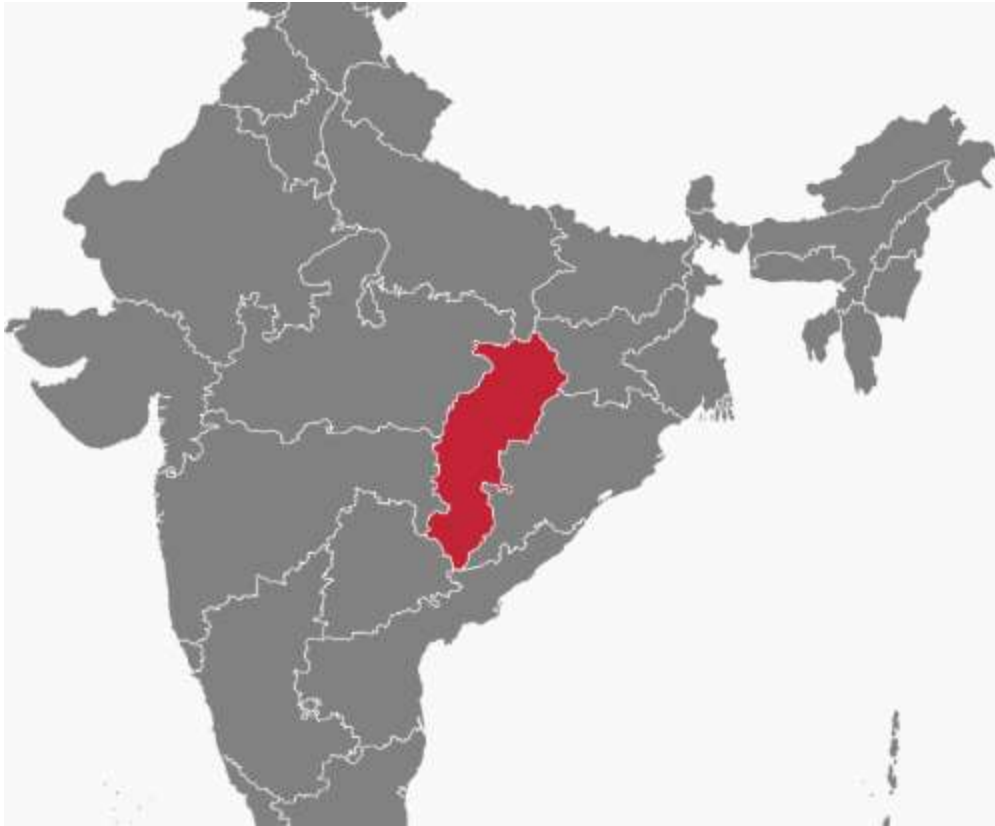
Explanation The Biological diversity act, 2002 provides for preservation of biological diversity in India, and provides mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of traditional biological resources and knowledge.

59. which of the following state does not border Chattisgarh?

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Jharkhand
- c. Andhra Pradesh
- d. Bihar

Answer: (d)

Explanation:



60. which of these species of bird is not endemic to India?

- a. Jerdon's Courser
- b. Himalayan quail
- c. White-rumped Vulture
- d. Macaw

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Macaws are native to Central America and North America (only Mexico), South America, and formerly the Caribbean.

61. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the Narmada River?

- 1. Narmada rises from the Amarkantak Plateau region in Madhya Pradesh.
- 2. The river flows in a rift valley, flowing west between the Satpura and Vindhya mountain ranges.
- 3. The river's basin extends over the states of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat only.

- a. 1 and 2 only

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Narmada, the largest west flowing river of the Peninsula, rises near Amarkantak range of mountains in Madhya Pradesh. It is the fifth-largest river in the country and the largest one in Gujarat. It traverses through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and meets the Gulf of Cambay.

62. Which of the following species is not classified as critically endangered in India?

- a. Rameshwaram parachute spider
- b. Namdapha flying squirrel
- c. Pygmy hog
- d. Lion-tailed macaque

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Some examples of critically endangered species in India:

Rameshwaram parachute spider, Namdapha flying squirrel, Pygmy hog, Great Indian bustard, Bengal florican, Jerdon's courser, Ganges shark, Pygmy Hog Sucking Louse, Northern river terrapin, Gharial, Chinese pangolin, Kondana soft-furred rat, Malabar large-spotted civet, Kashmir Stag.

Some examples of endangered species in India:

Red panda, Nilgiri tahr, Sangai, Asiatic lion, Bengal tiger and Lion-tailed macaque.

Note the list is not exhaustive.

63. Which of the following pairs are not correctly matched?

- a. Madhubani Paintings: Bihar
- b. Chanderi Sarees: Uttar Pradesh
- c. Bidriware: Maharashtra
- d. Gobindabhog Rice: West Bengal

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Bidriware is associated with the state of Karnataka.

Bidriware is a metal handicraft from Bidar. It was developed in the 14th century C.E. during the rule of the Bahamani Sultans. The term 'Bidriware' originates from the township of Bidar, which is still the chief centre for the manufacture of the unique metalware. Due to its striking inlay artwork, Bidriware is an important export handicraft of India and is prized as a symbol of wealth. The metal used is a blackened alloy of zinc and copper inlaid with thin sheets of pure silver. This native art form has obtained Geographical Indications (GI) tag.

64. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In India, more than 50% of the land is under cultivation.
 2. The area under forest cover in India is about 30%.
- a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

In India, about 51.09% of the land is under cultivation, 21.81% under forest and 3.92% under pasture.

65. Which of the following are incorrectly matched?

- a. Red Panda: Nokrek Biosphere Reserve
- b. Dugong: Sunderbans
- c. Giant Squirrel: Panchmarhi Biosphere Reserve
- d. Snow Leopard: Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Dugong is found mainly in the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve.

66. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.
2. Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution.
3. The President can also prorogue the House while in session.

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.

Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House. Usually, within a few days after the House is adjourned sine die by the presiding officer, the President issues a notification for the prorogation of the session. However, the President can also prorogue the House while in session.

67. With reference to the cultivation of crops in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.
- 2. India is the largest importer of pulses in the world.
- 3. Gram dal is the most grown pulse in India.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of pulses in the world. Pulses account for around 20 per cent of the area under foodgrains and contribute around 7-10 per cent of the total foodgrain production in the country. Though pulses are grown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons, Rabi pulses contribute more than 60 per cent of the total production.

Gram is the most dominant pulse having a share of around 40 per cent in the total production followed by Tur/ Arhar at 15 to 20 per cent and Urad/ Black Matpe and Moong at around 8-10 per cent each. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are the top five pulses producing States.

68. Jayakwadi dam is located on the river -

- a. Godavari
- b. Tungabhadra
- c. Mahanadi
- d. Brahmaputra

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Self Explanatory

69. Bhutan shares border with which of the following Indian States?

- 1. Assam
- 2. Arunachal Pradesh
- 3. West Bengal
- 4. Sikkim

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Bhutan-India border is the international border separating Bhutan and India. The border is 699 km long, with the Indian states of Assam (267 km), Arunachal Pradesh (217 km), West Bengal (183 km), and Sikkim (32 km).

70. Which of the following is/are included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites:

- 1. Rani ki Vav
- 2. Modhera Sun Temple
- 3. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park

Choose the correct option:

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

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in Panchmahal district in Gujarat. Located on the banks of the historical and mythical river Saraswati in Patan, Rani ni Vav is the latest addition to the list from Gujarat. Built in the 11th Century, the step-well was originally a memorial to the king, and slowly took up the name of the queen.

71. Which of the following is/are the applications of Cartosat-2?

1. Detailed mapping
2. Geographical Information System (GIS) applications
3. Land Information System (LIS) applications

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Cartosat-2 is an Earth Observation satellite launched on PSLV-C40/Cartosat-2 Series Satellite Mission. The imagery sent by Cartosat-2 satellite has the following applications. It is useful for cartographic applications (detailed mapping), urban and rural applications, coastal land use and regulation, utility management like road network monitoring, water distribution, creation of land use maps, change detection to bring out geographical and manmade features and various other Land Information System (LIS) as well as Geographical Information System (GIS) applications.

72. Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme being executed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
2. Under the programme, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme being executed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Target beneficiaries for the scheme are:

1. All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, excluding those who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.
2. All eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who have their pregnancy on or after 01.01.2017 for the **first child** only.
- 3.

73. Consider the following statements:

1. A lunar eclipse occurs in the new moon phase only.
2. There is no annular lunar eclipse because the Earth is much bigger than the Moon.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- A lunar eclipse can occur only on the night of a full moon.
- Annular eclipse is the eclipse of the sun in which the edge of the sun remains visible as a bright ring around the moon.
- There is no annular lunar eclipse because the Earth is much bigger than the Moon and its shadow will never be small enough to leave a ring. However, the Moon does experience total eclipses.

74. Which of the given countries border Mediterranean Sea?

1. Syria
2. Lebanon
3. Israel

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Self-explanatory.

75. Consider the following statements:

1. NATGRID connects databases of core security agencies of the Government of India.
2. The intelligence gathering mechanism relates to immigration, banking, individual taxpayers, air and train travels.
3. The office of NATGRID is attached to the Ministry of Defence.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The National Intelligence Grid or NATGRID is the integrated intelligence grid connecting databases of core security agencies of the Government of India. It is a robust intelligence gathering mechanism related to immigration, banking, individual taxpayers, air and train travels. The project, initially started in 2009 (conceptualised following the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks) is an online database for collating scattered pieces of information and putting them together on one platform. The office of NATGRID is attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

76. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahadayi is an east-flowing river.
2. The river originates in Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary and is called Mandovi in Goa.
3. Dindi, Kalasa and Banduri are the tributaries of river Mahadayi.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Mahadayi River rises in Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary in the Western Ghats. It flows in a westerly direction, entering Goa. It is joined by a number of streams along its course, growing in volume to become Mandovi before emptying itself into the Arabian Sea. Kalasa and Banduri are the tributaries of river Mahadayi. Dindi is a tributary of River Krishna

77. Consider the following statements

1. Hope Island of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary of Andhra Pradesh is one of the major breeding grounds for olive ridley turtles.
2. Olive Ridley turtles feed on algae and seaweed only.
3. Olive Ridley turtles are classified as Critically Endangered as per the IUCN Red List.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Olive Ridley sea turtles come in large numbers for nesting to Odisha coasts. The mass nesting draws worldwide attention to the conservation of Olive Ridley in Odisha. The synchronised nesting in mass numbers is called Arribadas. They are mostly carnivorous and feed on jellyfish, snails, crabs, and shrimp. They occasionally consume algae and seaweed. The major breeding ground for these turtles is Rushikulya (Odisha), Dharma (Odisha), Devi estuary (Odisha), Astaranga Coast (Odisha), Gahirmatha beach (Odisha)

and Hope Island of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary (Andhra Pradesh). They are classified as Vulnerable – IUCN Red List.

78. Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is a radar technique used in

1. Geodesy
2. Remote sensing
3. Mapping ground deformation

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Interferometric synthetic aperture radar, abbreviated InSAR is a radar technique used in geodesy and remote sensing. This geodetic method uses two or more synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images to generate maps of surface deformation or digital elevation, using differences in the phase of the waves returning to the satellite. The technique is also used for mapping ground deformation using radar images of the Earth's surface that are collected from orbiting satellites. Unlike visible or infrared light, radar waves penetrate most weather clouds and are equally effective in darkness. InSAR helps in generating maps of how a place would look after an earthquake, or a detonation.

79. "Ghamr" and "Baqura" in news are territories in conflict between which two countries?

- a. UAE-Saudi Arabia
- b. Israel – Jordan
- c. Turkey-Syria
- d. Pakistan-Afghanistan

Answer: (b)

Explanation:



80. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) -China
2. Border Security Force – Pakistan
3. Sashastra seema Bal – Bangladesh

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The following are the Central Armed Police Forces of India, their deployment along India's border is as follows:

- Border Security Force (BSF)- Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)-China
- Sashastra ma Bal (SSB)- Nepal and Bhutan

81. Consider the following statements:

1. The Hunter Commission appointed to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh shootings did not have any Indian members.
2. The Hunter Commission did not impose any penal or disciplinary action against General Dyer.

Which of the given statement/s is/are **incorrect**?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The government formed a committee of inquiry to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh shootings. On October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee. The committee was commonly known as Hunter Commission after the name of its chairman, Lord William Hunter. It also had Indian members. However, the Hunter Committee did not impose any penal or disciplinary action against General Dyer.

82. Fair and Remunerative Prices (FRP) for Sugarcane is announced by?

- a. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
- b. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)
- c. Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and Farmers Welfare
- d. None of the above

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Fair and remunerative price (FRP) is the minimum price at which rate sugarcane is to be purchased by sugar mills from farmers. On the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), FRP is announced by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), which is chaired by the Prime Minister.

83. Which of the following is/are not correctly matched?

- 1. Tso Moriri – Manipur
- 2. Deepor Beel – Assam
- 3. Rudra Sagar Lake – Tripura

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Tso Moriri, Deepor Beel and Rudra Sagar Lake are all Ramsar sites in India. Tso Moriri is a lake in the Changthang Plateau in Ladakh. Loktak lake is the Ramsar Site in the state of Manipur.

84. Teesta River flows through the states of:

1. Sikkim
2. West Bengal
3. Meghalaya

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (c)**Explanation:**

Teesta is a 414km long river flowing through the Indian states of West Bengal, Sikkim before going to the Bay of Bengal through Bangladesh.

85. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct with respect to a private member bill?

1. Any bill introduced by a member other than a minister is known as a private member bill.
2. Private member bills are tabled on Fridays when the Parliament is in session.
3. So far no private members bill have been passed in India.

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

Answer: (c)**Explanation:**

Any bill introduced by a member other than a minister is known as a private member bill. Private member bills are tabled on Fridays when the Parliament is in session. 14

private member bills have become laws since the first Lok Sabha in 1952, and none in nearly five decades.

86. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the 'Zero hour'?

1. In both the Houses of the Parliament, the period, just after the question hour between 12 noon and 1 PM, is called the Zero Hour.
2. Zero Hour is the Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962 and does not find mention in the rules of procedure.
3. During zero hour, questions are asked about issues of public importance without prior permission.

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Self-explanatory.

87. Which of the following is/are incorrect?

1. Mineral fuels including oil constitute a major share of export value from India.
2. Mineral fuels including oil constitute a major share of import into India.

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

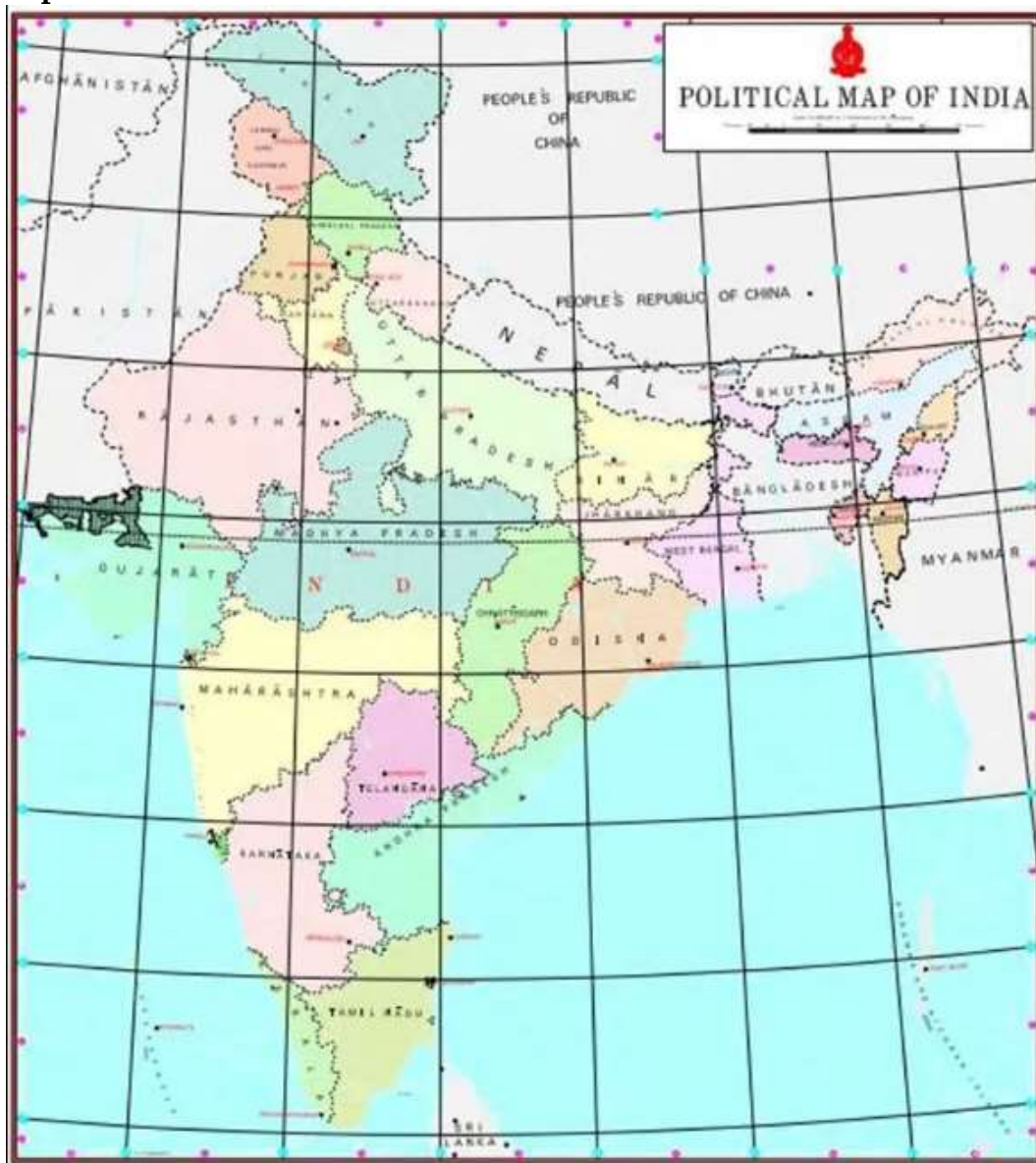
Mineral fuels including oil form around 14.9% of total exports. India imports crude oil and exports processed oil to its neighboring countries. Mineral fuels including oil account for around 33.2% of total imports.

88. If one is travelling from Agartala to Panaji by road, what is the minimum number of states that he/she would have to pass through including the states in which the respective cities lie?

- a. 7
- b. 6
- c. 5
- d. 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation:



Tripura, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa.

89. Consider the following statement about rare disease:

1. A rare disease is a health condition of particularly low prevalence that affects a small number of people compared with other prevalent disease.
2. All rare diseases are only genetic in nature

Choose the correct options

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

A rare disease is a health condition of particularly low prevalence that affects a small number of people compared with other prevalent disease.

90. Consider the following statements about Paris Club:

1. An informal group of creditor countries focussed on dealing with borrower nations that face debt crises.
2. China is a member of the Paris Club.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Paris club is an informal group of creditor countries that discusses solutions to debtor country issues. China is continuously criticised for its BRI project, offering financing but is not a member of the Paris club.

91. Consider following statements about strategic sale:

1. It implies the sale of a substantial portion of the government shareholding of Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) of more than 51% or such percentage as authority may determine.
2. It also involves transfer of management control.

Which of the given statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Self Explanatory

92. Project Masoom, recently in news is related to

- a. Rescuing missing children
- b. Spreading awareness about child sexual abuse
- c. Co-contributory pension scheme for the worker in unorganised sector
- d. Rehabilitation for women in difficult circumstances

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Project Masoom :

The nation-wide initiative that aims at spreading awareness of child sexual abuse, teach children about good touch and bad touch and sensitise teachers.

93. Which of the following pair is incorrectly matched?

- a. Panna National Park: Uttar Pradesh
- b. Anshi National Park: Karnataka
- c. Betla National Park: Jharkhand
- d. Kanger Ghati National Park: Chattisgarh

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Panna National Park is a national park located in Panna and Chhatarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh in India.

94. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- a. Par-Tapi Narmada Link Project: Maharashtra and Gujarat
- b. Mahanadi Godavari Link project: Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
- c. Ken Betwa Link Project: Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
- d. Godavari-Cauvery link project: Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Godavari-Cauvery link project: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

95. Which of the following publishes the Human development Report?

- a. World Bank
- b. United Nations Development Programme
- c. Amnesty International
- d. International development organization

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the gross national income GNI (PPP) per capita is higher.

96. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding UAPA?

- 1. It allows the government to declare an individual a “terrorist” and also attach his or her properties even before trial.
 - 2. Under the UAPA, the investigating agency can file a charge sheet in a maximum of 180 days after the arrests and the duration can be extended further after intimating the court.
 - 3. The anti-terror Act has death penalty and life imprisonment as maximum punishment.
- a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 and 3 only
 - d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act is an Indian law aimed at the effective prevention of unlawful activities and associations in India. Its main objective was to make powers

available for dealing with activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India.

97. Consider the following statements:

1. Sangai is the state animal of Manipur and is only found in Manipur
2. IUCN classifies Sangai deer as “Critically Endangered”.
3. Sangai deers are also locally called Phumdi.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Sangai is the state animal of Manipur and is only found in the state. IUCN classifies Sangai deer as “Endangered”. Its habitat is restricted to the marshy wetland of Keibul Lamjao over the floating biomass in Loktak Lake. The floating biomass is locally called ‘phumdi’. While walking on the floating biomass, Sangai often balances itself which looks as if it is dancing on the green grassland and therefore is popularly called as ‘dancing deer’ of Manipur.

98. Who among the following can preside over a Joint sitting of the Parliament?

1. Speaker of Lok Sabha
2. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
3. Member of Parliament
4. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Choose the correct option:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The joint sitting is called by the President.

- The Speaker presides over a joint sitting. In the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over it, and in his absence, the sitting is presided over by the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- If any of the above-mentioned people are not available, any Member of Parliament (MP) can preside over the sitting by consensus of both Houses.
- The quorum to constitute a joint sitting: 1/10th of the total number of members of the House.

99. "Shishu, Kishore and Tarun" relates to which of the following schemes of the Government of India?

- a. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana
- b. Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme
- c. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)
- d. Mother's Absolute Affection Programme

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency, or the Mudra scheme, was started to refinance loans of up to Rs. 10 lakh given by banks and other lending institutions to small borrowers. Under the scheme, collateral-free loan of up to Rs.10 lakh falls under three categories – Shishu, Kishore and Tarun.

100. Consider the following statements with respect to "Operation Flood":

1. Operation Flood was a landmark project of India's National Dairy Development Board.
2. Operation Flood led to the White Revolution.
3. As a result of Operation Flood, India transformed from a milk-deficient country to a self-sufficient milk-producing country.

Choose the correct Answer:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

26th November is celebrated as the National Milk Day in India. It is the birth anniversary of Dr. Verghese Kurien, the father of the White Revolution in India.

Operation Flood was started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in the 1970s. The objective of this programme was to create a nationwide milk grid. India was transformed from a milk-deficient country to a self-sufficient milk-producing country, chiefly due to his efforts and initiatives. He institutionalised a cooperative model of farming and dairying where the farmers were cooperative owners of the organisation while being led and managed by professionals. Kurien also pioneered the use of buffalo milk to produce skim milk powder which was considered impossible by dairy experts around the globe. In India, buffalo milk was available aplenty compared to cow milk. He successfully implemented 'Operation Flood' which led to India becoming the leading milk producer of the world surpassing the USA in 1998. India is a leading name worldwide in cooperative dairying because of Amul's stupendous success.

101. Consider the following statements:

1. Cartosat-3 is a high-resolution imaging satellite that will help large-scale urban planning, infrastructure development, and coastal land use.
2. The Cartosat-3 is the 9th satellite of the Cartosat series.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Cartosat-3 is a high-resolution imaging satellite that will help large-scale urban planning, infrastructure development, and coastal land use, among others. The satellite is also likely to have a military use since it provides the highest-ever spatial resolution of about a foot. The Cartosat-3 is the 9th satellite of the Cartosat series and ISRO's fifth launch in 2019.

102. Consider the following statements:

1. Talley Valley Wildlife Sanctuary is a bio-diversity hotspot located in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. "Pleioblastus simone" variety of bamboo is found only in Talley Valley.
3. River Subansiri flows through Talley Valley Wildlife Sanctuary.

Choose the correct option:

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

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Talley Valley Wildlife Sanctuary is a bio-diversity hotspot located in Arunachal Pradesh. Rivers like Pange, Sipu, Karing and Subansiri flow through the Reserved Forest and Sanctuary. "Pleioblastus simone" variety of bamboo is found only in Talley Valley.

103. Consider the following statements with respect to Clouded Leopard:

1. It is the State animal of Mizoram.
2. It is classified as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

"Clouded Leopard" is named after the cloud-shaped pattern on its skin. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. It is the State animal of Meghalaya.

104. Which of the following is/are NOT true about Small Finance Banks (SFB)?

1. SFBs can set up subsidiaries to undertake non-banking financial services activities.
 2. SFBs can distribute mutual funds, insurance products and other simple third-party financial products.
 3. SFBs can be a business correspondent of any bank.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 only
 - d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Small Finance Bank (SFB) primarily undertake basic banking activities of acceptance of deposits and lending to unserved and underserved sections including small business units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries and unorganised sector entities. Small Finance Banks cannot set up subsidiaries to undertake non-banking financial services activities. They cannot be a business correspondent of any bank.

105. Consider the following statements with respect to the “Chief Minister”:

1. Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor.
2. He recommends the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the Governor.
3. With the resignation of the chief minister, the entire cabinet has to resign.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Article 164 of the Constitution envisages that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor. The chief minister advises the Governor to appoint any person as a minister. It is only according to the advice of CM the Governor appoints ministers. If the Chief Minister resigns then the full cabinet has to resign. He recommends the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the Governor.

106. Consider the following statements with respect to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):

1. NATO is an economic alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty.
2. It is an alliance of 29 countries bordering the North Atlantic Ocean.
3. It is headquartered at Brussels, Belgium.

Choose the correct options :

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

NATO is a military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty. It is an alliance of 29 countries bordering the North Atlantic Ocean. It is headquartered at Brussels, Belgium.

107. Emissions Gap Report is published by:

- a. United Nations Environment Programme
- b. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- c. United Nations Development Programme
- d. International Energy Agency

Answer: (a)**Explanation:**

The tenth edition of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Emissions Gap Report was recently released. It provides the latest assessment of scientific studies on current and estimated future Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and compares these with the emission levels permissible for the world to progress on a least-cost pathway to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

108. "Tulagi Island" recently seen in news is a part of:

- a. Sri Lanka
- b. Solomon Islands
- c. Thailand
- d. Maldives

Answer: (b)**Explanation:**



109. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct with respect to The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)?

1. It is a national-level apex organization functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
2. It is engaged in marketing development of tribal products including art and craft items.
3. The products procured by TRIFED are sold through its marketing platform of "Tribes India".

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Self-Explanatory

110. Which of the following statements are incorrect with respect to the Vishaka guidelines ?

1. It deals with the issue of sexual harassment at workplace.

2. It was prepared by the central government and implemented by the states.

Choose the correct options :

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Vishaka Guidelines were a set of procedural guidelines for use in India in cases of sexual harassment. Recognising sexual harassment at workplace as a 'recurring phenomenon' and the importance of availability of safe working environment, the Supreme Court's 1997 judgment led to the Vishaka guidelines.

These were superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

111. Consider the following statements with respect to Biomining:

1. Biomining is the process of using microorganisms like fungi, bacteria and viruses to extract metals of economic interest from rock ores or mine waste.
2. Biomining techniques can be used for bioremediation, to clean up sites like landfills that have been polluted with metals.
3. The greatest environmental risks with regard to Biomining are related to leakage and treatment of the acidic, metal-rich solution created by the microbes.

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Biomining is a technique of extracting metals from ores and other solid materials typically using bacteria or fungi. Viruses don't find use in Biomining. Processes involve microbial reactions that can happen anywhere the microbes, rocks, and necessary nutrients, like oxygen, occur together.

Metals, like gold, are not directly dissolved by this microbial process, but are made more accessible to traditional mining techniques because the minerals surrounding these metals are dissolved and removed by microbial processes. When the metal of interest is directly dissolved, the biomining process is called "bioleaching," and when

the metal of interest is made more accessible or “enriched” in the material left behind, it is called “biooxidation.”

Biomining is an environmentally friendly technique compared to typical mining. Mining releases many pollutants while the only chemicals released from biomining is any metabolites or gasses that the bacteria secrete. The same concept can be used for bioremediation models. Bacteria can be inoculated into environments contaminated with metals, oils, or other toxic compounds. The bacteria can clean the environment by absorbing these toxic compounds to create energy in the cell.

112. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

1. It is a constitutional body.
 2. It audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and has no such obligation with respect to the state governments.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Neither 1 nor 2
 - d. Both 1 and 2

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by Article 148 of the Constitution of India, which audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. The CAG is also the external auditor of Government-owned corporations and conducts supplementary audit of government companies, i.e., any non-banking/ non-insurance company in which Union Government has an equity share of at least 51 per cent or subsidiary companies of existing government companies.

The reports of the CAG are taken into consideration by the Public Accounts Committees (PACs) and Committees on Public Undertakings (COPUs), which are special committees in the Parliament of India and the state legislatures.

The CAG is also the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the affairs of which are managed by officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Service.