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A-23 FIEE Complex, Okhla Phase II

New Delhi-110020

Tel: 49842349/ 49842350

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# Free Sample Contents

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**1-16**

This sample book is prepared from the book "25 Mock Test Series for Odisha Civil Services OPSC/ OAS Prelims General Studies - 20 for Paper 1 & 5 for Paper 2 with 2023 Previous Year Solved Papers | OCS Test Series | Fully Solved".



**ISBN - 978-9362258472**

**MRP- 590/-**

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- Which was considered as Magna Carta of English Education in India ?
  - Macaulay's Minute, 2nd February, 1835
  - Resolution of 7th March, 1835
  - Woods Dispatch on Education, 1854
  - None of the above
- Which European nation was first in bringing printing press to India?
  - England
  - France
  - Portugal
  - Holland
- Who started the newspaper "Indian Sociologist" abroad?
  - Veer Savarkar
  - Lala Hardayal
  - Bhupendra Dutt
  - Shyamji Krishna Verma
- The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a
  - revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco
  - nationalist organization operating from Singapore.
  - militant organisation with headquarters at Berlin
  - Communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent
- The Rowlatt Act aimed at
  - Compulsory economic support to war efforts
  - Imprisonment 2 years without trial and summary procedures for trial
  - Suppression of the Khilafat Movement
  - Imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press
- In the context of the Indian freedom struggle 16th October 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons?
  - The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall
  - Partition of Bengal took effect
  - Dadabhai Naoroji declared that the goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj
  - Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona
- Which place did Kunwar Singh, a leader during the Revolt of 1857 belong to ?
  - Uttar Pradesh
  - Madhya Pradesh
  - Rajasthan
  - Bihar
- With reference to Bhimbetka rock shelters, consider the following statements:
  - These were first discovered by Dayaram Sahani.
  - The paintings at these rock shelters are devoid of religious themes.
  - Colours for the paintings were made using manganese and hematite.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
- With reference to the Vedic literature, consider the following statements:
  - Rig Veda mentions the participation of women in the Vidhata assembly.
  - Yajur Veda mentions royal ceremonies such as Rajasuya and Vajapeya.
  - Atharva Veda provides information on the beliefs and practices of non-Aryans.
  - Sama Veda contains charms and spells to ward off diseases.
 How many of the above statements are correct?
  - Only one
  - Only two
  - Only three
  - All four
- Which of the following is/are part of the Jainism philosophy?
  - God is the creator of the world
  - Both living and non-living things have souls
  - Each jiva is eternally associated with ajiva because of karma
 Select the "correct" answer using the code given below:
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 2 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 3 only
- Which of the following works were composed by Asvaghosha?
  - Buddhacharita
  - Saundarananda
  - Silappathikaram
  - Padirrupattu
  - Sariputra Prakarana
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
  - 1, 2 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 5 only
  - 3, 4 and 5 only
  - 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- Consider the following statements regarding Kitab ul-Hind:
  - It was a biography of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni of Afghanistan.
  - It was written in the Persian language.
  - It contained an account of the people of areas conquered by Sultan Mahmud.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
  - 1 only
  - 2 only
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 3 only
- With reference to administration under the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:
  - Chahalgani refers to a set of appointed officials.
  - The ariz-i-mamalik was the commander-in-chief of the military forces.
  - Alauddin Khalji strengthened the iqta system.
  - Firuz Tughlaq undertook humanitarian and developmental measures.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
  - 1, 2 and 3 only
  - 4 only
  - 2 and 4 only
  - 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Consider the following statement:
  - Al-Biruni recorded his observations of Indian culture and people in his book Kitab-ul-Rihla.
  - Ibn Battuta was the Moroccan traveler who lived in the court of Muhammad Tughlaq.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
  - 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2

15. With reference to the Khalji dynasty, consider the following statements:
- The Alai Darwaza was built by Sultan Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji.
  - Alauddin Khalji dropped the name of the Khalifa from his coins.
  - The large water tank or royal tank was first built by Alauddin Khalji at Hauz Khas.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. Consider the following pairs: Sl. No. Feature of the Constitution Borrowed from
- Post of Vice President : US Constitution
  - Parliamentary privileges : British Constitution
  - Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha : Irish Constitution
  - Election of members of Rajya Sabha : Weimar Constitution
- How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one pair                      (b) Only two pairs  
(c) Only three pairs                      (d) All four pairs
17. Which one of the following is not properly matched?
- Article 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human and forced labour
  - Article 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories
  - Article 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs
  - Article 29 - Freedom of establishment and administration of educational institutions by minorities
18. Consider the following statements.
- Article 301 is related to Right to Property.
  - Right to Property is a statutory right but not a Fundamental Right.
  - Article 300-A was inserted in Indian Constitution by 44th Amendment during the period of Congress Government.
- Which of aforesaid statement is/are correct?
- (a) Only 2                                  (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 3                                  (d) 1, 2 and 3
19. Choose the fundamental rights available to Indian Citizen but not to aliens
- Freedom of Speech and Expression
  - Equality Before the Law
  - Right to Minorities
  - Protection of Life and Liberty
- (a) 1 and 3                                  (b) 1 and 4  
(c) 2 and 4                                  (d) 2 and 3
20. The concept of Welfare State is included in the Constitution of India in the
- Directive Principles of State Policy
  - Fourth Schedule of the Constitution
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Preamble of the Constitution
21. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?
- Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
  - Participation of workers in the management of industries
  - Right to work, education and public assistance
  - Securing living wage and human condition of work to workers
22. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India.
- Securing Uniform Civil Code for citizens of India.
  - Organizing Village Panchayats.
  - Promoting Cottage Industries in Rural Areas.
  - Securing for all worker's reasonable leisure and culture opportunities.
- Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (a) 1, 2 and 4                                  (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1, 3 and 4                                  (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
23. Which of the following words have been added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment?
- Socialist
  - integrity
  - Secular
  - Sovereign
- Select the correct answer by using the code given below.
- (a) 1 & 2                                      (b) 3 & 4  
(c) 2 & 4                                      (d) 1, 2 & 3
24. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that
- the executive and legislature work independently
  - it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient
  - the executive remains responsible to the legislature
  - the head of the government cannot be changed without election
25. In India, Judicial Review implies
- the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
  - the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
  - the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
  - the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.
26. According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following?
- The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
  - The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
  - The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
  - The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) Only 1                                      (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 1, 3 and 4                                  (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
27. The members of board election of the President of India are
- Elected members of Lok Sabha
  - Elected members of Rajya Sabha
  - Elected members of Vidhan Sabha
  - Elected members of Vidhan Parishad
- (a) 1 and 2                                      (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 1, 2 and 3                                  (d) 1, 3 and 4

28. Consider the following statements. Attorney General of India can
1. take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
  2. be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha.
  3. speak in the Lok Sabha.
  4. vote in the Lok Sabha.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
29. Which one of the following duties is not performed by Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
- (a) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India  
(b) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts  
(c) To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts  
(d) To control the receipt and issue of public money and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the Exchequer
30. What will follow if money bill is substantially amended by Rajya Sabha.
- (a) Lok Sabha may still proceed with the bill accepting or not accepting the recommendations of Rajya Sabha  
(b) Lok Sabha cannot consider the bill further  
(c) Lok Sabha may send the bill to Rajya Sabha for reconsideration  
(d) President may call a joint sitting for passing the bill
31. Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct?
- (a) He holds office during the pleasure of the President  
(b) He need not be a member of the House at the time of his election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his election  
(c) He loses his office if the house is dissolved before the end of its normal tenure  
(d) If he intends to resign the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker
32. Consider the following statements.
1. The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State.
  2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular State.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
33. Consider the following statements.
1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
  2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
34. The Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, provides for which of the following?
1. Constitution of District Planning Committees.
  2. Conducting all Panchayat elections by State Election Commissions.
  3. Establishment of State Finance Commissions.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 1 and 2  
(c) Only 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
35. With reference to the Governor of a State consider the following statements:
1. The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 enabled the appointment of the same person as a Governor for two or more states.
  2. The allowance of the Governor of two or more states is paid from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
36. With reference to 'Agenda 21', sometimes seen in the news, consider the following statements.
1. It is a global action plan for sustainable development.
  2. It originated in the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002.
- Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?
- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
37. In which of the following states is lion-tailed macaque found in its natural habitat?
1. Tamil Nadu
  2. Kerala
  3. Karnataka
  4. Andhra Pradesh
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) Only 2  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of these
38. Greenhouse effect is the process
- (a) to obtain suitable temperature for plantation  
(b) of heating the atmosphere by absorption of infrared radiations by atmospheric carbon dioxide  
(c) by which barren mountains changes into green  
(d) in which deep water seems green
39. Consider the following statements.
1. Kyoto Protocol came into force in the year 2005
  2. Kyoto Protocol deals primarily with the depletion of the ozone layer.
  3. Methane as a greenhouse gas is more harmful than carbon dioxide.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
(c) Only 1 (d) Only 3
40. Consider the following.
1. Rice fields
  2. Coal mining
  3. Domestic animals
  4. Wetlands
- Which of the above is a source of methane, a major greenhouse gas?
- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

41. Which one of the following naturally occurring greenhouse gases causes the highest percentage of Greenhouse effect?
- Carbon dioxide
  - Methane
  - Ozone
  - Water vapour
42. Which one of the following is associated with the issue of control and phasing out of the use of ozone-depleting substances?
- Bretton Woods Conference
  - Montreal Protocol
  - Kyoto Protocol
  - Nagoya Protocol
43. Which of the following National Parks is unique in being swamp with floating vegetation that supports a rich biodiversity?
- Bhitarkanika National Park
  - Keibul Lamjao National Park
  - Keoladeo Ghana National Park
  - Sultanpur National Park
44. Photochemical smog is a resultant of the reaction among
- NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> and peroxyacetyl nitrate in the presence of sunlight
  - CO, O<sub>2</sub> and peroxyacetyl nitrate in the presence of sunlight
  - CO, CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> at low temperature
  - High concentration of NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> and CO in the evening
45. Which of the following leaf modifications occur/occurs in desert areas to inhibit water loss?
- Hard and waxy leaves
  - Tiny leaves or no leaves
  - Thorns instead of leaves
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- 1 and 2
  - Only 2
  - 1 and 3
  - All of these
46. Consider the following statements with reference to Ozone Layer Depletion:
- The thickness and thinning of the ozone layer are uniform all over the Earth.
  - Ozone is present only in the uppermost layer of the atmosphere.
  - The Kyoto Protocol is seen as a landmark environmental agreement that aims to regulate the production and consumption of almost 100 man-made chemicals referred to as ozone-depleting substances (ODS).
- Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
- 1 and 2 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 3 only
  - All of the above
47. Which of the following statements best describes the Kuznets curve hypothesis?
- It is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or wealth within a population.
  - It shows the trade-off between higher economic growth and inflation.
  - It shows the relationship between tax rates and the amount of tax revenue collected by governments.
  - It states that economic growth initially leads to greater inequality, followed later by the reduction of inequality.
48. The Net National Product at Market Price (N.N.P.M.P) is:
- Gross National Product at Market Price – Net Income from abroad
  - Gross National Product at Market Price – Transfer Payments
  - Gross National Product at Market Price – Depreciation
  - Gross National Product at Market Price – Subsidies
49. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)?
- It decides the RBI's benchmark interest rates.
  - It is a 12-member body including the Governor of RBI and is reconstituted every year.
  - It functions under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- 1 only
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 3 only
  - 2 and 3 only
50. With reference to Indian economy, consider the following:
- Bank Rate
  - Open market operations
  - Public debt
  - Public revenue
- Which of the above is / are component/components of monetary policy?
- 1 only
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 1 and 2
  - 1, 3 and 4
51. If the RBI decides to adopt an expansionist monetary policy, which of the following would it not do?
- Cut and optimize the Statutory Liquidity Ratio
  - Increase the Marginal Standing Facility Rate
  - Cut the Bank Rate and Repo Rate
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- 1 and 2 only
  - 2 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
52. A rise in 'SENSEX' means:
- a rise in prices of shares of all companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange
  - a rise in prices of shares of all companies registered with National Stock Exchange
  - an overall rise in prices of shares of group of companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange
  - a rise in prices of shares of all companies belonging to a group of companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange
53. With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:
- 'Commercial Paper' is a short-term unsecured promissory note.
  - 'Certificate of Deposit' is a long-term instrument issued by the Reserve Bank of India to a corporation.
  - 'Call Money' is a short-term finance used for interbank transactions.
  - 'Zero-Coupon Bonds' are the interest bearing short-term bonds issued by the Scheduled Commercial Banks to corporations.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
  - 4 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 2, 3 and 4 only



54. With reference to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), consider the following statements :
1. AIIB has more than 80 member nations.
  2. India is the largest shareholder in AIIB.
  3. AIIB does not have any members from outside Asia.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
55. In which one of the following groups are all the four countries members of G20?
- (a) Argentina, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey  
(b) Australia, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand  
(c) Brazil, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam  
(d) Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and South Korea
56. Which of the above following statements are correct
- (a) The main objective of the 12th Five Year Plan is Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth  
(b) Eleventh Five Year Plan was aimed 'Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth'  
(c) 'Food, Work and Productivity' slogan was given in the Seventh Five Year Plan  
(d) All
57. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Planning :
- (a) 5th Five Year Plan was removal of poverty (Garibi Hatao) & attainment of self reliance'.  
(b) The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) prepared by Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis focussed on rapid industrialization and setting up capital intensive heavy and basic industries.  
(c) First Plan (1951-56) was based on Harrod-Domar Model mainly focussed on development of agriculture  
(d) All
58. Which of the following statements are correct
- (a) M. Visvesvaraya authored the book 'Planned Economy for India'  
(b) B.S. Minhas is the author of the book 'Planning and the Poor'.  
(c) From the Second Five Year Plan, there was a determined thrust towards substitution of basic and capital goods industries.  
(d) All
59. Portion of deposits banks have to park with RBI is called \_\_\_\_
- (a) Statutory Reserve Ratio  
(b) Capital Adequacy Ratio  
(c) Cash Reserve Ratio  
(d) CASA ratio
60. Which among the following is known as Gresham's Law?
- (a) Good Money (if not limited in quantity) drives out bad money out of circulation  
(b) Bad Money (if not limited in quantity) drives out Good money out of circulation  
(c) Good Money (if limited in quantity) drives out bad money out of circulation  
(d) Bad Money (if limited in quantity) drives out Good money out of circulation
61. Consider the following pairs
1. Limboo (Limbu) : Sikkim
  2. Karbi : Himachal Pradesh
  3. Dongaria Kondh : Odisha
  4. Bonda : Tamil Nadu
- Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) 1 and 3  
(b) 2 and 4  
(c) 1, 3 and 4  
(d) All of these
62. Which of the following statements regarding laterite soils of India are correct ?
1. They are generally red in colour
  2. They are rich in nitrogen and potash.
  3. They are well-developed in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
  4. Tapioca and cashew nuts grow well on these soils.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 3 only
63. Petrology, "lithification" is the process of
- (a) forcing the rocks to lower levels by tectonic processes  
(b) hot magma getting converted into solid rock  
(c) reorganisation of the original minerals within rocks due to crushing  
(d) conversion of unconsolidated sediments into sedimentary rocks
64. Inversion of the temperature refers to the increase of the temperature with an increase in elevation. In which one of the following situations the inversion of temperature is most likely to occur?
- (a) A short winter night with cloudy skies and calm winds  
(b) A long winter night with cloudy skies and stormy winds  
(c) A short winter night with clear skies and stormy winds  
(d) A long winter night with clear skies and calm winds
65. Consider the following statements:
1. The Himalayas were formed due to the divergence of the Indo-Australian plate from the Eurasian plate.
  2. The Peninsular Plateau in India was formed due to the tectonic shift of Gondwanaland.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
66. Which of the following factors positively affect the monsoon season over the Indian subcontinent?
1. Formation of La-Nina
  2. Absence of Coriolis force
  3. Strong Somali jet stream
  4. Positive Indian Ocean Dipole
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
67. In the context of Indian Geography, which of the following is the correct order of the mountain ranges from north to south?
- (a) Cardamom hills, Javadi hills, Nallamala Range, Palkonda range  
(b) Nallamala Range, Palkonda range, Javadi hills, Cardamom hills  
(c) Javadi hills, Nallamala Range, Palkonda range, Cardamom hills  
(d) Nallamala Range, Javadi hills, Palkonda range, Cardamom Hills

68. Bhabhar region best corresponds with which of the following regions?  
 (a) Plain over Uttar Pradesh formed by the alluvium brought by rivers Satluj, Beas and Ravi  
 (b) Area where rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region  
 (c) Relatively higher part of the plain that is never covered with flood water of the rivers  
 (d) Narrow belt lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks in Punjab and Haryana.
69. Consider the following statements with reference to the Tropic of Cancer:  
 1. It passes only through eight states in India.  
 2. It does not pass through any coastal states in India.  
 3. The area of Indian states lying to the north of the Tropic of Cancer is greater than the area south of it.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 3 only
70. Which of the following statements are correct?  
 1. Radcliffe Line is the international boundary between India and Bangladesh.  
 2. The Ten Degree Channel separates Lakshadweep Islands and Maldives.  
 3. Mizoram and Manipur are located along the McMahon Line.  
 4. Kali River acts as the western border between India and Nepal.  
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:  
 (a) 1 and 3 only  
 (b) 1 and 4 only  
 (c) 2 and 4 only  
 (d) 1, 3 and 4 only
71. Consider the following statements with reference to the Human Development Index (HDI):  
 1. It is released by the United Nations Development Programme.  
 2. Life expectancy at birth and mean years of schooling are included in the parameters of HDI.  
 3. India's rank has been consistently improving since the last 5 years.  
 Which of the statements given above are correct?  
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
72. Which of the following are separated by the 'Six Degree Channel'?  
 (a) North Andaman and Myanmar  
 (b) Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea  
 (c) Little Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
 (d) Great Nicobar and Indonesia
73. Consider the following about the plateaus in Odisha.  
 1. The Panposh - Keonjhar - Pallahara plateau comprises the Upper Baitarani catchment basin.  
 2. The Nabarangpur - Jayapore plateau comprises the Sabari basin.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
74. Consider the following statements.  
 1. The rivers of Odisha have deep valleys.  
 2. The state of Odisha is bound by Bay of Bengal on the South-East.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) All of the above
75. Match the following lists.  
 List I  
 A. Zone of Transition  
 B. Little Sundarbans  
 C. Rice Bowl  
 D. Flood Plains  
 List II  
 1. Source of Hydro Electrical Projects  
 2. Coastal Plains  
 3. Sub-montane tract of the Rushikulya Plains  
 4. Salt tract along the coast  
 Codes  

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	1	2	3	4
76. Which among the following is one of the largest wintering ground for the migratory waterfowl in India?  
 (a) Ghana Sanctuary, Rajasthan  
 (b) Chilika Lake, Odisha  
 (c) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary, Haryana  
 (d) Dal Lake, Kashmir
77. Consider the following about the Chilika lake.  
 1. It is a lagoon with brackish water.  
 2. It has been declared a bird sanctuary by Government of Odisha in 1987.  
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
78. Consider the following forest found in Odisha?  
 1. Mangrove forest  
 2. Tropical moist deciduous forest  
 3. Tropical semi-evergreen forest  
 4. Tropical dry deciduous forest  
 Codes  

(a)	1 4 3 2	(b)	2 4 3 1
(c)	4 1 2 3	(d)	3 2 4 1
79. Which of the following sanctuaries is the world's largest nesting beach of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles?  
 (a) Gahirmatha Wildlife Sanctuary  
 (b) Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary  
 (c) Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary  
 (d) Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary
80. The 'Olive Ridley Turtles' are considered to be endangered because of their few remaining nesting sites in the world. In this context, which among the following statement(s) is/are correct?  
 1. Their peculiar behaviour of synchronised nesting in mass numbers is known as 'Arribada'.  
 2. Gahirmatha Beach in Orissa is one of their few nesting grounds in the world.  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

81. Consider the following statements about the Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)
- It is the first integrated steel plant, set up with German collaboration.
  - It undertakes measures in the area of pollution control.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Both 1 and 2  
(c) Only 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
82. Match the following lists
- | List I (Industries)        |              | List II (Areas) |  |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|
| A. Refractory unit         | 1. Barbil    |                 |  |
| B. Hira Cement Work        | 2. Gopalpur  |                 |  |
| C. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. | 3. Bardol    |                 |  |
| D. Rourkela Steel Plant    | 4. Sambalpur |                 |  |
- Codes**
- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
83. Which of the following statements are correct about mahanadi river:
- Tel river meets the Mahanadi on its right bank, which is the largest tributary of this river.
  - Right bank tributaries of Mahanadi are Silari, Sondur, Jonk, Sukha, Kharkhara, Brutanga
  - left bank tributaries are Chhinar, Seonath, Hasdeo, Son, Mand, Kelo, Surli, Bhidan.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 & 3  
(c) None (d) All of above
84. Which of the following statements are correct about Baitarani River:
- It originates from Gonasika or Guptaganga hills in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha
  - It flows from the districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Bhadrak, Jajpur, and Kendrapara of Odisha
  - Important tributaries of this river are Salandi and Matai rivers.
  - It enters into Bay of Bengal after joining Brahmani at Dhamra at Bhadrak district
- (a) Only 1 & 4 (b) Only 2 & 3  
(c) None (d) All of above
85. Which of the following statements are correct about Brahmani River:
- It originates from the Southern slope of Chota Nagpur plateau in Bihar and enters Odisha from the Sundargarh district
  - The total length of this river is 799 km and in Odisha, it is about 480 km long
  - It is the second largest river in Odisha.
  - Two smaller rivers, rivers Sankh (right bank) and Koel (left bank) join at Vedvyasa near Rourkela in Sundargarh district to form the Brahmani river.
- (a) Only 1 & 4 (b) Only 2 & 3  
(c) None (d) All of above
86. Which of the following statements are correct about Brahmani River:
- It flows from the districts of Sundargarh, Angul, Dhenkanal, Deogarh, Jajapur, Kendrapara and Cuttack
  - left bank tributaries of this river are Ramial, Samakoi, Mankada, Kurali
  - right bank tributaries are Gohira, Lingarajara, Tikra, Singda, Nandia.
- (a) Only 1 & 3 (b) Only 2 & 3  
(c) None (d) All of above
87. Which of the following statements are correct about mahanadi river:
- It originates from the Amarkantak hills of the Bastar plateau in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh
  - The total length of this river is 858 km and in Odisha it is about 494 km long
  - It is the largest river of Odisha and the sixth largest river in India
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) None (d) All of above
88. Which of the following statements are correct about Vamsadhara River:
- It originates from the Niyamagiri hill in the Kalahandi district of Odisha
  - right bank tributaries of this river are Poladi, Bhangi,
  - left bank tributaries are Badanalla, Chauladhua, Pandaka Nalla, Badajhar, Harbhangi, Sananadi, Mahendratanaaya
- (a) Only 1 & 3 (b) Only 2 & 3  
(c) None (d) All of above
89. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast was led by which of the following nationalist?
- (a) K. Kelappan (b) C. Rajagopalachari  
(c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
90. The movement to boycott the Simon Commission was organised because:
- British did not accept the demand of "Poorn Swaraj" by Congress.
  - of the protest against the Rowlatt act.
  - there were no Indians in the Simon commission.
  - the chairman of Simon Commission was unpopular for his anti-India views.
91. The aim of Public Safety Bill, 1928 was to:
- regulate the manufacture, sale, possession, and carrying of firearms.
  - allow British subjects to be tried by Indian judges.
  - deport the foreigners suspected of propagating socialist and communist ideas.
  - abolish oppressive social practices among various religious groups.
92. Which of the following were introduced in the Indian political system by the Government of India Act, 1919, popularly known as the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms?
- Dyarchy at the level of the provincial government.
  - Bicameral legislature at the level of Central government.
  - Ordinance issuing powers to the Viceroy.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only  
(d) 1, 2 and 3

93. Consider the following pairs:  
Congress Session President
1. Faizpur Jawaharlal Nehru Session (1936)
  2. Haripura Session (1938) Subhash Chandra Bose
  3. Belgaum (1924) Mahatma Gandhi
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 1 and 2 only
  - (c) 2 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
94. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because
1. the Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence
  2. the rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session
  3. a resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) 1 and 3
  - (d) None of the above
95. Consider the following statements:  
The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for:
1. the provincial autonomy.
  2. the establishment of a Federal court.
  3. all India Federation at the centre.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) 1 and 3
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
96. Consider the following statements:
1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.
  2. While the nominated members of the Both Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the Presidential election, they have Right to Vote in the election of the Vice-President.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1
  - (b) Only 2
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
97. What is the difference between 'Vote-on-Account' and 'interim budget'?

1. The provision of a 'Vote-on-Account' is used by a stable Government, while 'interim budget' is a provision used by a caretaker Government.
  2. A 'Vote-on-Account' only deals with the expenditure in Government's budget while an 'interim budget' includes both expenditure and receipts.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
98. Consider the following statements The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts
1. consists of not more than 25 Members of the Lok Sabha.
  2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of the Government.
  3. examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) Only 3
  - (d) All of these
99. Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
  2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of the Parliament or that of Legislature of a state.
  3. A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory.
  4. A dispute between two or more States.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) 1 and 4
  - (d) 3 and 4
100. Consider the following statements: The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact.
1. On its initiative (on any matter of larger public interest).
  2. If he seeks such advice.
  3. Only if the matters is related to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 1 and 2

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	11	(b)	21	(b)	31	(d)	41	(d)	51	(b)	61	(a)	71	(a)	81	(b)	91	(c)
2	(c)	12	(d)	22	(b)	32	(d)	42	(b)	52	(c)	62	(c)	72	(d)	82	(b)	92	(c)
3	(d)	13	(b)	23	(d)	33	(b)	43	(b)	53	(c)	63	(d)	73	(c)	83	(d)	93	(d)
4	(a)	14	(b)	24	(c)	34	(c)	44	(a)	54	(a)	64	(d)	74	(b)	84	(d)	94	(a)
5	(b)	15	(c)	25	(a)	35	(a)	45	(d)	55	(a)	65	(b)	75	(c)	85	(d)	95	(d)
6	(b)	16	(c)	26	(c)	36	(a)	46	(d)	56	(d)	66	(c)	76	(b)	86	(d)	96	(d)
7	(d)	17	(d)	27	(c)	37	(a)	47	(d)	57	(d)	67	(b)	77	(c)	87	(d)	97	(b)
8	(c)	18	(a)	28	(c)	38	(b)	48	(c)	58	(d)	68	(d)	78	(b)	88	(d)	98	(b)
9	(c)	19	(a)	29	(d)	39	(b)	49	(a)	59	(c)	69	(c)	79	(a)	89	(c)	99	(c)
10	(c)	20	(a)	30	(a)	40	(d)	50	(c)	60	(b)	70	(b)	80	(c)	90	(c)	100	(b)

## RESPONSE SHEET

- |     |                 |     |                 |     |                 |      |                 |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| 1.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 2.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 3.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 4.   | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 5.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 6.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 7.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 8.   | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 9.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 10. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 13. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 16.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 17. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 18. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 19. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 20.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 21. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 22. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 23. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 24.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 25. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 26. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 27. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 28.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 29. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 30. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 31. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 32.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 33. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 34. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 35. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 36.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 37. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 38. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 39. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 40.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 41. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 42. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 43. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 44.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 45. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 46. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 47. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 48.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 49. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 50. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 51. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 52.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 53. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 54. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 55. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 56.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 57. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 58. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 59. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 60.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 61. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 62. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 63. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 64.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 65. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 66. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 67. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 68.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 69. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 70. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 71. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 72.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 73. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 74. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 75. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 76.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 77. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 78. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 79. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 80.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 81. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 82. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 83. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 84.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 85. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 86. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 87. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 88.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 89. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 90. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 91. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 92.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 93. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 94. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 95. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 96.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 97. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 98. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 99. | (a) (b) (c) (d) | 100. | (a) (b) (c) (d) |

## HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)

5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (d)

8. (c) Dr. V. S. Wakankar discovered Bhimbetka rock shelter caves in 1958. Dayaram Sahni was the first Indian Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). He excavated extensively in eastern and northern India, in sites like Sarnath, Rampurva and Rajgir, finding significant remains from the post-Vedic era of Indian history. He was a pivotal figure in the discovery of Harappa. However, he is not associated with the discovery of Bhimbetka rock shelters. So, statement 1 is not correct.

The zoo rock shelter is a cave situated in Bhimbetka, Madhya Pradesh. It contains paintings from 10,000 BC - made by lime and from 5,000 - 3,000 BC that were made by vegetable colours and iron. These drawings depict an array of animals that comprise elephants, bison, sambhar, all varieties of deer, peacock, a snake and the sun. Hunting scenes with hunters carrying bows, arrows, swords and shields also find their place in the community of these prehistoric paintings. The religious beliefs are represented by figures of yakshas, tree gods and magical sky chariots. So, statement 2 is not correct.

These paintings are geometric, linear and more schematic, but they show degeneration and crudeness in their artistic style. The colours used by the cave dwellers were prepared by combining black manganese oxides, red hematite and charcoal. So, statement 3 is correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

9. (c) Vedas are the collection of ancient Hindu religious texts, consisting of four primary texts: the Rig Veda, the Yajur Veda, the Sama Veda, and the Atharva Veda. They were composed by Aryans during the Vedic period from 1500 BC to 600 BC in the Indian subcontinent.

The Rigveda is a collection of 1,028 hymns divided into 10 mandalas. They are the earliest compositions and hence depict the life of the early Vedic people in India. The administrative machinery of the Aryans in the Rig Vedic Period functioned with the tribal chief called Rajan. He did not exercise unlimited power but had to reckon with various tribal organisations such as Sabha, Samitis, Vidhata and Gana. ○ The term 'Sabha' referred to an assembly in the Rig Vedic period. This assembly was attended by the elder members of Jana and also by women known as 'Sabhavati'. ○ Vidhata was the earliest tribal assembly. There is a frequent mention of the participation of women in the 'Vidhata' in Rig Veda. So, statement 1 is correct.

The Yajur Veda, the Sama Veda and the Atharva Veda were composed in the Later Vedic period from 1000 BC to 600 BC. The Yajur Veda contains not only hymns but also rituals such as Rajasuya, Vajapeya and Ashvamedha sacrifices to accompany their recitation, the latter reflecting the social and political milieu of the time. These formulas and sacrifices were invented, adopted and elaborated by

the priests called Brahmanas who claimed a monopoly of priestly knowledge and expertise. So, statement 2 is correct. The Atharva Veda contains charms and spells to ward off evils and diseases, and its content also throws light on the beliefs and practices of the non-Aryans. So, statement 3 is correct.

The Sama Veda contains stanzas taken from the Rig Veda and set to the tune for the purpose of singing. It is a collection of melodies. It is important in tracing the history of Indian music. So, statement 4 is not correct. So, only three of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

10. (c) Jainism does not believe in a personal God or a creator God. According to the Jaina philosophical works, God is that soul who has completely removed all the Karmas. The defining characteristic of Godhood is identical with that of liberation itself. To attain liberation is to attain Godhood. Though the Jains reject God as the creator of the world, they think it is necessary to meditate on and worship the liberated, perfect souls. Prayers are offered to them for guidance and inspiration. So, point 1 is not correct. The Jaina holds that every living and non-living being is gifted with souls. All souls are not equally conscious, but every soul has the potential to attain infinite consciousness, power, and happiness. The soul is inherently perfect. So, point 2 is correct. Each Jiva (soul) is eternally associated with Ajiva (non-sentient or non-conscious being) because of Karma. They are obstructed by karma, just as the natural light of the sun is hindered by clouds. By removing the karmas, a soul can remove bondage and regain its natural perfections. So, point 3 is correct.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

11. (b) Asvaghosha was a great philosopher and poet, and was regarded as the earliest Indian dramatist. He was contemporary of and patronised by the Kushana king Kanishka (78 - 120 AD). ○ He contributed to the Fourth Buddhist Council convened by Kushana to discuss matters relating to Buddhist theology and doctrine. It was held at the Kundalavana monastery near Srinagar in Kashmir under the presidency of Vasumitra and prepared an authoritative commentary on the Tripitakas and the Mahayana doctrine was given final shape. ○ He was the author of Buddhacharita, Saundarananda, Sariputra Prakarana, etc. So, points 1, 2 and 5 are correct.

Silapathikaram written by Elango Adigal, belongs to the Chera Dynasty (100 to 300 AD) (present-day Kerala). So, point 3 is not correct.

The Ettutogai or Eight Anthologies of the Sangam literature consist of eight works – Aingurunooru, Narrinai Aganaooru, Purananooru, Kuruntogai, Kalittogai, Paripadal and Padirupattu. So, point 4 is not correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

12. (d) Statement 1 is incorrect. Kitab ul-Hind was about the people of India, their customs and culture. It was not about Sultan Mahmud. Kitab-i-yamini written by Al-utbi contains the life history of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. Statement 2 is Incorrect. Kitab ul-Hind was written in Arabic and not Persian. Statement 3 is correct. Kitab ul-Hind was an account of people who were conquered by Sultan Mahmud. Sultan was keen on knowing about culture, language etc of the people he conquered so he asked Al-Biruni to make an account of it.
13. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect: Chahalgani, known as 'Group of Forty' was a group of the forty most powerful Turkish nobles in the Sultanate. Statement 2 is incorrect: The Sultan himself was the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The Ariz-i-mamalik was responsible for activities like recruitment and maintenance of the army only. Statement 3 is incorrect: Alauddin Khalji abolished the iqta system. Firuz Tughlaq revived it. Statement 4 is correct: Firuz Tughlaq undertook several humanitarian and developmental measures during his rule. He set up hospitals for free treatment of the poor, provided dowries for the daughters of the poor etc. He also set up a large department for public works which undertook activities such as repair and construction of canals.
14. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect: Al-Biruni recorded his observations in India in the form of Kitab-ul-Hind. Ibn Battuta recorded his observation in Kitab-ul-Rihla. Statement 2 is correct: Ibn Battuta is a famous Moroccan traveler who lived for a considerable amount of time in the court of Muhammad Tughlaq.
15. (c) Statement 1 is incorrect: Ala-ud-din Khalji enlarged the Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque and built a gateway to the enclosure of the mosque. This gateway is called the Alahi Darwaja. Statement 2 is correct: The Khalji Sultan Alauddin discarded the name of Abbasid Caliph from his coins and called himself right hand of Caliph. He also adopted the title of Second Alexander. Statement 3 is correct: Another major achievement was Hauz Khas. In Urdu language, 'Hauz' means 'water tank' (or lake) and 'Khas' means 'royal', giving it the meaning – the 'Royal tank'. The large water tank or reservoir was first built by Allauddin Khalji.
16. (c) Some features of the Constitution of India are borrowed from:
- US Constitution: Fundamental Rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the President, removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges and post of Vice-President. So, pair 1 is correctly matched.
  - British Constitution: Parliamentary Government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism. So, pair 2 is correctly matched.
  - Irish Constitution: Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president. So, pair 3 is correctly matched.
  - South African Constitution: Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha. So, pair 4 is not correctly matched.
  - Weimar Constitution of Germany: Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency. So, only three pairs are correctly matched. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.
17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (d)  
 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (a)  
 31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (c)  
 35. (a) Article 153 of the Indian Constitution states that there shall be a Governor for each State. Later through the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 it stated that the Joint Telegram Channel @cse\_updates For More t.me/cse\_updates same person can be appointed as Governor for two or more States. So, statement 1 is correct. When the same person is appointed as the Governor of two or more states, the emoluments and allowances payable to her/him are shared by the states in such proportion as determined by the President. So, statement 2 is not correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.  
 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (d) 41. (d) 42. (b)  
 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (d)  
 47. (d) Kuznets curve demonstrates the hypothesis that economic growth initially leads to greater inequality, followed later by the reduction of inequality. The idea was first proposed by American economist Simon Kuznets. Lorenz's Curve is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or wealth within a population. It uses the information expressed in a cumulative manner to indicate the degree of inequality. The Phillips curve is an economic theory that inflation and unemployment have a stable and inverse relationship. Developed by William Phillips, it claims that with economic growth comes inflation, which in turn should lead to more jobs and less unemployment. The Laffer Curve is based on a theory by supply-side economist Arthur Laffer. Created in 1974, it visually shows the relationship between tax rates and the amount of tax revenue collected by governments. The curve is often used to illustrate the argument that cutting tax rates can result in increased total tax revenue. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.  
 48. (c)  
 49. (a) The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is responsible for fixing the RBI's benchmark interest rates. The MPC comprises six members—three officials of the RBI including the Governor of RBI and three external members nominated by the Government of India. External members will hold office for a period of four years from the date of appointment while other three members are official. The Governor of RBI is the chairperson ex-officio of the Committee. Therefore among the given statements, only statement 1 is correct  
 50. (c) Bank Rate and open market operations OMOs are instruments of monetary policy while public debt and public revenue are related to fiscal policy.

51. (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is a minimum percentage of deposits that a commercial bank has to maintain in the form of liquid cash, gold or other securities before offering credit to customers. RBI increases the SLR to reduce credit growth during the time of inflation and cut and optimize the SLR during the period of recession to increase credit. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect. Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate is a window for commercial banks to borrow funds overnight from the RBI against approved government securities. Increasing the MSF will make borrowing costly, which is against the expansionist monetary policy of the RBI. Hence, statement 2 is correct. RBI cuts the Bank Rate and Repo Rate to increase the liquidity in the market. It comes under the RBI's expansionist monetary policy. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.
52. (c) The BSE SENSEX is a free-float market-weighted stock market index of 30 well-established and financially sound companies listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange. A rise in 'SENSEX' means an overall rise in prices of shares of this group of 30 companies.
53. (e) 'Commercial Paper (CP)' is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note. Corporates, Primary Dealers (PDs) and the All-India Financial Institutions (FIs) are eligible to issue CP. CP can be issued for maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to one year from the date of issue (short-term). Hence, statement (1) is correct. 'Certificate of Deposit (CD)' is a negotiable money market instrument and issued in dematerialised form out as a Usance Promissory Note, against funds deposited in a bank or other eligible financial institutions for a specified time period. Guidelines for issue of CDs are governed by the Reserve Bank of India. CDs can be issued by (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Local Area Banks (LABs); and (ii) Select all-India Financial Institutions that have been permitted by RBI to raise shortterm resources within the umbrella limit fixed by RBI. Hence, statement (2) is incorrect. 'Call Money' is the borrowing or lending of funds for 1 day (overnight). Participants in call money market includes banks (excluding RRBs) and Primary Dealers (PDs), both as borrowers and lenders. Participants are force to decide on interest rate in call money market. It is short period borrowing and lending to meet the short term mismatches in fund position. Hence, statement (3) is correct. 'Zero-coupon Bond' is a debt security that does not pay interest but instead trades at a deep discount, rendering a profit at maturity, when the bond is redeemed for its full face value. Hence, statement (4) is incorrect.
54. (a) The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia. Headquartered in Beijing, the AIIB began operations in January, 2016. The bank currently (As on January, 2022) have 89 members as well as 16 prospective members (105 approved members). China is the largest shareholder in AIIB followed by India. It has many members from outside Asia such as Austria, Belgium, Finland, Canada, France, Germany, Egypt, U.K. etc. Thus, only statement 1 is correct
55. (a) The G20 (or Group of Twenty) is an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union (EU). It was founded in 1999 with the aim to discuss policy related to global economics and finance. The members of G20 are – Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, The United Kingdom, The United States and The European Union. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
56. (d)
57. (d) The Second five year plan focussed on rapid industrialization and setting up capital intensive heavy and basic industries. Import substitution is the idea that blocking imports of manufactured goods can help an economy by increasing the demand for domestically produced goods. This policy is used to industrialize the nation. Post independence India adopted the import substitution as a strategy to achieve rapid industrialization in 1950s (from the Second Five Year Plan) by imposing heavy tariffs on import of manufactured goods
58. (d) India adopted the strategy of Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) in the fifties. The main objective was to build a self-reliant economy. From the Second Five Year Plan, there was a determined thrust towards substitution of basic and capital goods industries. The ISI strategy was based on the model of growth as propounded by P.C. Mahalanobis.. In the preface of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was said that a sense of involvement, of participation by the people as a whole, is vital for the success of any plan of rapid economic growth and this can only be evoked by securing social justice, by reducing disparities of income and wealth, and by redressing regional balances. The Fourth Plan thus provides a necessary corrective to the earlier trend which helped particularly the stronger sections in agriculture as well as in industry to enable them rapidly to enlarge and diversify the production base. , as the financial sector was not included as an integral part of the Fifth Five-Year Plan
59. (c)
60. (b)
61. (a) Limbu or Yakthung tribe is found in Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet. Karbi tribe is mainly found in Assam and other parts of north east India. Dongria Kondh tribe is related to Odisha. Bonda is also related to Odisha. Thus, 1 and 3 are correctly matched.
62. (c) The laterite soil is red in colour due to the wide diffusion of iron oxides through the materials of the soil. Generally, Laterite soil is deficient in nitrogen, lime, humus, but rich in Iron & Aluminum. Laterite soil is mostly found in South Maharashtra, parts of Karnataka, Kerala, and Meghalaya. Typical Laterite soils generally lack fertility and are of little use for crop production. Topioca and Cashew nuts grow well on these soils



63. (d) Lithification is the process of converting unconsolidated sediments into sedimentary rock. Lithification involves primarily the processes of compaction and cementation. Rocks (igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic) of the earth's surface are exposed to denudational agents, and are broken up into various sizes of fragments. Such fragments are transported by different exogenous agencies and deposited. These deposits through compaction turn into rocks. This process is called lithification.

- Metamorphism occurs when rocks are forced down to lower levels by tectonic processes or when molten magma rising through the crust comes in contact with the crustal rocks or the underlying rocks are subjected to great amounts of pressure by overlying rocks.

- Crystallisation is the process of conversion of hot liquid magma into solid rocks. Igneous rocks are formed in this manner.

- Mechanical disruption and reorganisation of the original minerals within rocks due to breaking and crushing without any appreciable chemical changes is called dynamic metamorphism. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Subject: Geography | Rocks and Minerals Tags: Conceptual

64. (d) Normally, temperature decreases with an increase in elevation. It is called the normal lapse rate. At times, the situation is reversed and the normal lapse rate is inverted. It is called Inversion of temperature. Inversion is usually of short duration but quite common nonetheless. A long winter night with clear skies and still air is an ideal situation for inversion. The heat of the day is radiated off during the night, and by early morning hours, the earth is cooler than the air above. Over polar areas, a temperature inversion is normal throughout the year. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Subject: Geography | Weather Climate and Atmospheric Circulation Tags: Analytical

65. (b) Himalayan region are young fold mountains formed by the collision of the Eurasian plate and the Indo-Australian plate due to Continental Drift. Himalayas were formed due to the Continent-Continent type of Convergence.

So, statement 1 is not correct.

The Peninsular plateau was formed by the breaking and drifting of the Gondwanaland. The Himalayas along with other peninsular mountains are young, weak and flexible in their geological structure unlike the rigid and stable Peninsular Block. So, statement 2 is correct.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box Continental-Continental Convergence

- In case of collision of two continental plates, neither is subducted because the continental rocks are relatively light and resist downward motion. Instead, the crust tends to be pushed upward or sideways. Himalayas, Alps, Urals, Appalachians and the Atlas Mountains were formed due to this type of convergence.

- Formation of Himalayas: The collision of the Eurasian and Indian (Indo-Australian) Plate led to the Eurasian plate being partly crumpled and buckled up above the

Indian plate. But due to their low density/high buoyancy neither continental plate could be subducted. This caused the continental crust to thicken due to folding and faulting by compressional forces pushing up the Himalaya and the Tibetan Plateau.

- The thickening of the continental crust marked the end of volcanic activity in the region as any magma moving upwards would solidify before it could reach the surface.

- The Himalayas are still rising by more than 1 cm per year as India continues to move northwards into Asia, which explains the occurrence of shallow focus earthquakes in the region today.

66. (c) Following factors affects the South-West monsoon over the Indian subcontinent:

- La Nina: It is a natural ocean-atmospheric phenomenon marked by cooler-than-average sea surface temperatures across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean near the equator.

It is part of the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle. La Nina causes formation of low-pressure areas and increased temperatures in Western Pacific, Indian Ocean and off the Somalian coast. It results in better monsoon rains in India and heavy floods in Australia. So, point 1 is correct.

- ENSO is characterised by opposing warm and cool phases of oceanic and atmospheric conditions in the tropical Pacific Ocean.

- Coriolis Force: It exists only because of the Earth's rotational effect. Winds from Mascarene High head in a north-westerly direction towards the east coast of Africa. After crossing the equator, these winds experience the Coriolis Effect. Due to a balanced Coriolis force (not its absence), these monsoon winds get deflected eastwards and then they blow from south-west to the north-east direction and carry moisture laden warm monsoon winds over the Indian subcontinent. They split into two branches—the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. So, point 2 is not correct.

- Somali Jet Stream: Somali jet is low level inter hemispheric cross equatorial flow of air. It attains jet speed at the west end of monsoon regime along the east coast of Africa. Its strengthening gives rise to strong monsoon over peninsular India. So, point 3 is correct.

- Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD): Like ENSO, IOD also has three phases - positive, negative and neutral. During the positive phase of IOD, sea surface temperatures are warmer in the western Indian Ocean (which gives a boost to monsoon winds) as compared to the eastern Indian Ocean—hence a dipole nature. The reverse happens during IOD negative and no gradient is observed during the IOD neutral period. So, point 4 is correct.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Knowledge Box The Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO) and the India Meteorological Department (IMD) take into account five conditions while making forecasts about the monsoon in April every year:

- Sea Surface Temperature (SST) gradient between the north Atlantic and the north Pacific
  - SST of the equatorial south Indian Ocean
  - Mean Sea Level pressure in east Asia
  - Surface air temperature over northwest Europe
  - Warm water volume of the equatorial Pacific Ocean
67. (b) The correct order of hill ranges from north to south is: Nallamala Range, Palkonda range, Javadi hills, Cardamom hills.
- Nallamala Range is a range of parallel hills and valleys of the Eastern Ghats in eastern Andhra Pradesh. It is located south of the Krishna River. The hills run north to south, parallel to the Coromandel Coast on the Bay of Bengal.
  - Palkonda Hills are a range of hills that also form a part of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh.
  - The Javadi Hills are an extension of the Eastern Ghats spread across parts of Tamil Nadu. They consist of bluish gray granites.
  - Cardamom Hills are the southernmost hills of Peninsular India. They are a part of Western Ghats and located in Kerala. Three ranges radiate in different directions from Anamudi (highest peak of South India). These ranges are the Anaimalai to the north, the Palani to the north-east and the Cardamom Hills or the Ealaimalai to the south.
- Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.
68. (d) Bhabar: It is a strip of plain about 10-15 km broad along the outer slopes of the Siwaliks in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. This strip of bhabar is made of gravel and coarse sand. The smaller streams disappear underground in the 'bhabar' region during the summer season and their water surfaces again after crossing the bhabar.
- Terai: All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai.
  - North Central Plain: This plain extends over Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The part of this plain extending into Punjab and Haryana has been formed by the alluvium brought by rivers Satluj, Beas and Ravi.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
69. (c) The Tropic of Cancer passes through eight states in India: Gujarat (Jasdan), Rajasthan (Kalinjarh), Madhya Pradesh (Shajapur), Chhattisgarh (Sonhat), Jharkhand (Lohardaga), West Bengal (Krishnanagar), Tripura (Udaipur) and Mizoram (Champhai) in that order. Here, Gujarat and West Bengal are coastal states. So, statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is not correct.
- Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line, at an angle of 23.50 degrees north from the Equator, that passes through the middle of India dividing it into two latitudinal halves being about 15 degrees from either end. However, the northern portion is very broad and the area to the north of Tropic of Cancer is nearly twice the area that lies south of it. So, statement 3 is correct.
- Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.
70. (b) Radcliffe Line was named after Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who, as chairman of the Border Commissions. It had divided British India into three parts - West Pakistan, India and East

Pakistan. The same Radcliffe Line which separated India and the then East Pakistan is the present border between India and Bangladesh. So, statement 1 is correct. ○ The 2015 Land Boundary was signed on 6 June 2015 in Bangladesh. It facilitated the transfer of 111 enclaves, from India to Bangladesh. Conversely, India received 51 enclaves which were in Bangladesh.

- Eight Degree Channel separates Minicoy Islands (part of the Lakshadweep group of islands) from the Maldives. The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal. So, statement 2 is not correct.
  - MacMohan Line marks the border between India and China. Though China never accepts the line as it was drawn in 1914 between British India and Tibet which was an independent state then under Simla Accord. India-China border can be divided into three areas - western sector, middle sector, and eastern sector. The Western sector comprises the Union Territory of Ladakh. Middle sector comprises the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The Eastern sector conventionally refers to Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, but both these states have Bhutan separating them. It does not include the state of Assam. So, statement 3 is not correct
  - Kali river acts as a natural border between India and western Nepal. It is referred to as Mahakali in Nepal and hold as much as significance as Ganga for the people of Nepal. The source of the Kali river has been a point of dispute between India and Nepal. While the Indian stand is that Kalapani in Pithoragarh district in Uttarakhand is where the river originates from, Nepal alleges that the river originates either from Limpiyadhara or Lipulekh. So, statement 4 is correct.
- Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.
71. (a) Pakistani economist Mahbub -ul-Haq developed Human Development Index (HDI) as a measure to track progress on three key dimensions of human development — a long and healthy life, access to education, and a decent standard of living in 1990 with the objective — “people are the real wealth of nations”.
- The United Nations Development Programme is the institution that publishes the Human Development Index. So, statement 1 is correct.
  - HDI is measured on following parameters — life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. So, statement 2 is correct.
  - India's rank on the Human Development Index (HDI) has slipped from 130 in 2020 to 132 in 2022, according to the Human Development Report 2021-22. So, statement 3 is not correct.
- Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Relevance: The United Nations Human Development Index 2021-22 was released recently.
72. (d) The Great Channel in the Indian Ocean separates Great Nicobar Island of India and Aceh Province of Indonesia.

The Great Channel is located at six degrees north of equator and is popularly referred to as the 'Six Degree Channel'.

- The width of the Great Channel is 163 Km (88 nautical miles) between Indira Point in Great Nicobar and Rondo Island of Indonesia's Aceh Province. A deep and clear channel, it is suitable for navigation by large merchant vessels.
  - The Great Channel is located at the western edge of the Malacca Strait. Three major sea routes of the Indian Ocean originating from or destined to the Cape of Good Hope, the Gulf of Aden and the Straits of Hormuz converge in the Great Channel.
  - Little Andaman in the south is separated from the Nicobar Islands by the Ten Degree Channel, which is about 90 miles (145 km) wide.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
73. (c) 74. (b) 75. (c) 76. (b) 77. (c) 78. (b) 79. (a)  
 80. (c) 81. (b) 82. (b)  
 83. (d) At Sonepur, Tel river meets the Mahanadi on its right bank, which is the largest tributary of this river.
- The Mahanadi river flows from the districts of Sambalpur, Sonepur, Cuttack, and cities like Bhubaneswar, Subalaya, Kantilo, Boudh and Banki of Odisha. Before entering Cuttack it forms a distributary called Kathajodi.
  - From Boudh to Banki cities, the Mahanadi crosses right through the Eastern Ghats and forms a Gorge at Satkosia.
  - The Mahanadi river comes at plain region at Naraj in Cuttack district where it meets the old shoreline of the Bay of Bengal and forms a delta.
  - From Jagatsingpur it empties into Bay of Bengal important right bank tributaries of Mahanadi are Silari, Sondur, Jonk, Sukha, Kharkhara, Brutanga and left bank tributaries are Chhinar, Seonath, Hasdeo, Son, Mand, Kelo, Surli, Bhidan.
84. (d) It originates from Gonasika or Guptaganga hills in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. It is Eastward flowing river of the Peninsular India.
- Initially, this river acts as the boundary between Odisha and Jharkhand.
  - Its total length is 365 km. The total catchment area of this river is 12,190 sq km. This river flows in a Northerly direction, then it changes its path suddenly by 90 degrees and flows Eastward.
  - It flows from the districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Bhadrak, Jajpur, and Kendrapara of Odisha.
  - Important tributaries of this river are Salandi and Matai rivers. Other tributaries are Kangira, Ardei, Khairi Bhandan, Deo, Kanjhari, Sita, Musal, Kusei.
  - It enters into Bay of Bengal after joining Brahmani at Dhamra at Bhadrak district.
85. (d) Brahmani River
- It originates from the Southern slope of Chota Nagpur plateau in Bihar and enters Odisha from the Sundargarh district. Brahmani is an inter-state river and flows through Jharkhand and Odisha.

- The total length of this river is 799 km and in Odisha, it is about 480 km long. The catchment area of this river is 39,055 sq km in Odisha.
  - It is the second largest river in Odisha. Two smaller rivers, rivers Sankh (right bank) and Koel (left bank) join at Vedvyasa near Rourkela in Sundargarh district to form the Brahmani river.
  - The river Brahmani forms a minor gorge at Rengali. From Rourkela to Talcher it has a North-South course, and at Rengali, South of Barkot its water is used for irrigation and hydel power. It flows from the districts of Sundargarh, Angul, Dhenkanal, Deogarh, Jajapur, Kendrapara and Cuttack.
86. (d) Brahmani River: The river Brahmani forms a minor gorge at Rengali. From Rourkela to Talcher it has a North-South course, and at Rengali, South of Barkot its water is used for irrigation and hydel power.
- It flows from the districts of Sundargarh, Angul, Dhenkanal, Deogarh, Jajapur, Kendrapara and Cuttack.
- Brahmani's right bank tributary i.e. Sankh meets the Mahanadi's left bank tributary i.e. Birupa.
  - The Brahmani and Mahanadi have a common outlet for their flood water through Maipura. They have formed the Wheeler islands.
  - Before discharging into the Bay of Bengal near Dhamra, the river receives flood spills from the adjacent Baitarani river.
- Other important left bank tributaries of this river are Ramial, Samakoi, Mankada, Kurali and right bank tributaries are Gohira, Lingarajara, Tikra, Singda, Nandia.
87. (d) It originates from the Amarkantak hills of the Bastar plateau in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh.
- The total length of this river is 858 km and in Odisha it is about 494 km long.
  - This river is also known as Sorrow of Odisha due to its frequent floodings. The catchment area of this river in Odisha is 65,580 sq km.
  - It is the largest river of Odisha and the sixth largest river in India. It flows through Chhattisgarh and enters into Odisha near Padigan. Hirakud is the longest dam in the world which is built over the Mahanadi river.
88. (d) It originates from the Niyamagiri hill in the Kalahandi district of Odisha. Its total length is about 230 km of which 150 km lies in Odisha.
- The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is about 8,960 sq km. It is a major East flowing river between Mahanadi and Godavari rivers, in Southern Odisha and North-Eastern Andhra Pradesh. After flowing for a distance of 150 km, it enters in Andhra Pradesh.
  - It flows from the cities of Paralakhe mundi, Gunupur, Kashinagar and Bissam Cuttack of Odisha.
  - The river finally drains into Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
  - Important right bank tributaries of this river are Poladi, Bhangi, and Pedagoda and left bank tributaries

- are Badanalla, Chauladhua, Pandaka Nalla, Badajhar, Harbhangi, Sananadi, Mahendratanaya.
89. (c) On 6 April 1930, by picking up a handful of salt, Gandhiji inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement. Once the way was cleared by Gandhiji's ritual beginning at Dandi, the defiance of salt laws started all over the country.
- In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari, led a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast.
  - In Malabar, K. Kelappan, the hero of the Vaikom Satyagraha, walked from Calicut to Payannur to break the salt law
90. (c) • It was an all-White commission and there were no Indians in the Simon commission to recommend whether India was ready for further constitutional progress and on which lines.
- However, the all-white seven-member Commission was taken as a national affront in India and was, therefore, condemned by all shades of the India political opinion.
  - The Simon Commission, which landed at Bombay on Feb 3, 1928, was greeted by black-flags and slogans of "Go Back Simon" at every place.
91. (c)
92. (c) The ordinance issuing powers was introduced in the Indian Councils Act of 1861 which empowered the Viceroy (head of state as called then) to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. Hence option 3 is not correct.
93. (d)
94. (a) • The 1929 Session of Indian, National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress
- At Lahore session (1929, President - J.L. Nehru) the working committee was authorised to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience.
95. (d) Provincial Autonomy replaced Diarchy. All India Federation was to comprise all British Indian provinces, all chief commissioner's provinces and Indian states.
96. (d) Statement 1 is incorrect. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the Vice-President. However, the Deputy Chairman is a member of the Rajya Sabha and is elected from amongst them. Statement 2 is correct. The electoral college in the Presidential election consists of the elected Members of the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies. The VicePresidential election however as a part of its electoral college consist of all the members of the Parliament, whether elected or nominated
97. (b) A Vote-on-Account is the expenditure outlay for the functioning of the government presented by the Finance Minister to the Parliament seeking approval for the estimated expenses to be incurred in the next few months. While voteon-account is sometimes referred to as Interim Budget. Interim Budget is more than presenting the expenditure; it also provides the receipt estimates along with the estimated expenditure.
98. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect because the PAC consists of only 22 members, of which 15 are from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha. The PAC examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, which also includes the examination of the appropriation and finance accounts of the Government of India.
99. (c)
100. (b)