



CDS-2 2023 (G.S.) Model Paper

Time: 120min.

M.M.:100

INSTRUCTION: Read questions carefully. For each wrong answer, one-third (0.27) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted. Each question contains (0.83) marks

1. On what basis is the blood type classified?/ jä çdkj dk oxhZdj.k fdl vk/kkj ij fd;k tkrk gS\

- (a) Antigen/ ,aVhtu
- (b) Antibody/ ,aVhc,Mh
- (c) Rhesus Factor/ jhll QSDVj
- (d) Oxygen Content/ v,Dlhtu lkexzh

2. What prevents clotting of blood inside blood vessels?/ jä okfgdkvksa ds vanj jä dk FkDdk teus ls dkSu jksdrk gS\

- (a) Heparin/ gsifju
- (b) Serotonin/ lsjksVksfuu
- (c) Fibrinogen/ Qkbfczukstsu
- (d) Fibrin/ Qkbfczu

3. Which blood cells secretes antibody?/ dkSu lh jä dksf'kdk,a ,aVhc,Mh lzkfor djrh gSa\

- (a) Eosinophils/ bZksfluksfQYl
- (b) Monocytes/ eksukslkbV~l
- (c) Lymphocytes/ fyEQkslkbV~l
- (d) Neutrophils/ U;wV<sup>a</sup>ksfQy

4. Graveyard of RBC is \_\_\_\_\_ / RBC dk dfczLrku &&&& gS

- (a) Spleen/ frYyh
- (b) Liver/ ftxj
- (c) Kidney/ fdMuh
- (d) Thymus/ Fkkbel

5. Hemoglobin is a \_\_\_\_\_ / gheksXyksfcu ,d &&&&&gS

- (a) Reproductive pigment/ çtuu o.kZd
- (b) Respiratory pigment/ 'olu o.kZd
- (c) Carbohydrate/ dkcksZgkbM<sup>a</sup>sV
- (d) Fat/ eksVk

6. What type of compounds are Vitamins?/ foVkfue fdl çdkj ds ;kSfxd gSa\

- (a) Organic Compound/ dkczfud ;kSfxd
- (b) Inorganic Compound/ vdkczfud ;kSfxd
- (c) Living Organisms/ thfor tho
- (d) None of the above/ mijksä esa ls dksbZ ugha

7. What is the chemical name of Vitamin C?/ foVkfue lh dk jklk;fud uke D;k gS\

- (a) Ascorbic Acid/ ,Ld,fcZd ,fIM

(b) Thiamine/ Fkk;feu

(c) Citric Acid/ lkbV<sup>a</sup>d ,fIM

(d) Tartaric Acid/ VkvZfjd ,fIM

8. Which of the following Enzyme in the human body starts the digestion of proteins?/ ekuo 'kjhj esa fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu lk ,atkbe çksVhu dk ikpu 'kq: djrk gS\

- (a) Trypsin/ fV<sup>a</sup>fillu
- (b) Lactose/ ySDVkst
- (c) Pepsin/ isfillu
- (d) None of these/ buesa ls dksbZ ugha

9. Where is bile juice formed in the human body?/ ekuo 'kjhj esa fiÜk jl dgkj curk gS\

- (a) Kidney/ fdMuh
- (b) Salivary Gland/ ykj xzafFk
- (c) Liver/ ftxj
- (d) Lung/ QsQM+s

10. Which of the following is made and stored in the liver cells?/ fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu ;—r dksf'kdkvksa esa curk vkSj laxzfgR gksrk gS\

- (a) Galactose/ xSysDVkst
- (b) Lactose/ ySDVkst
- (c) Glycogen/ Xykbdkstu
- (d) Arabinose/ vjsfcukst

11. Nucleus consists of two sub-particles known as?/ ukfHkd nks mi&d.kksa ls cuk gksrk gS ftUgsa dgk tkrk gS\

- (a) Nucleons/ U;wfDy;al
- (b) Neutrons/ U;wV<sup>a</sup>,u
- (c) Nucleosides/ U;wfDy;kslkbM~l
- (d) Nucleotides/ U;wfDy;ksVkbM~l

12. A covalent bond is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ / lgla;kstd ca/ku dks &&&&& Hkh dgk tkrk gS

- (a) Atomic bond/ ijek.kq ca/ku
- (b) Metal bond/ /kkRq ca/ku
- (c) Molecular bond/ vk.kfod ca/ku
- (d) Metal bond/ /kkRq ca/ku

13. An atom has a mass number of 37 and atomic number 17. How many protons does it have?/ ,d ijek.kq dh æO;eku laf;k 37 vkSj ijek.kq laf;k 17 gSA blesa fdrus çksV,u gSa\  
 (a) 20 (b) 54  
 (c) 17 (d) 21
14. During a chemical reaction, atomic number/ fdlh jklk;fud vfHkfØ;k ds nkSjku ijek.kq Øekad  
 (a) Changes/ ifjorZu  
 (b) Changes and then is restored/ ifjorZu vkSj fQj cgky fd;k x;k gS  
 (c) Changes alternately/ oSdfYid :i ls ifjorZu  
 (d) Remains same/ ogh jgrk gS
15. The atom as a whole is electrically charged./ laiw.kZ ijek.kq folqr vkosf'kr gSA  
 (a) True/ IPpk  
 (b) Can't be determine/ fu/kkZfjr ugha fd;k tk ldrk  
 (c) Both can be/ nksuksa gks ldrs gSa  
 (d) False/ xyr
16. Fluorine has electron affinity less than that of/ ¶jyksjhu dh rgyuk esa bysDV<sup>a</sup>,u cU/kqrk de gksrh g  
 (a) Sodium/ lksfM;e  
 (b) Potassium/ iksVsf'k;e  
 (c) Chlorine/ Dyksjhu  
 (d) Oxygen/ v,Dlhtu
17. Modern periodic law had been given by—/ vk/kqfud vkorZ fu;e fdlds }kjk fn;k x;k Fkk\  
 (a) Mendeleev/ esaMsyho  
 (b) Lavoisier/ yo,ft;j  
 (c) Moseley/ ekslys  
 (d) Lothar-Mayer/ yksFkj&es;j
18. As we go from left to right across period, electron affinity/ tSlS&tSlS ge vkorZ esa ck,j ls nk,j tkrs gSa] bysDV<sup>a</sup>,u cU/kqrk  
 (a) Increases/ c<+rk gS  
 (b) Decreases/ ?kV tkrh gS  
 (c) Remains same/ ogh jgrk gS  
 (d) None of above/ mijksä esa ls dksbZ ugha
19. Value of ionization energy/ vk;uhdj.k ÅtkZ dk eku  
 (a) Decreases down the group/ lewg esa uhps dh vksj deh vkrh gS  
 (b) Increases down the group/ lewg esa uhps dh vksj o`f) gksrh gS  
 (c) Remains same down the group/ lewg esa uhps leku jgrk gS  
 (d) None of above/ mijksä esa ls dksbZ ugha
20. The Law of Octaves was given by/ v"Vd dk fu;e fdlds }kjk fn;k x;k Fkk\  
 (a) Mendeleev/ esaMsyho  
 (b) Bohr/ cksgj  
 (c) Dobereiner/ Mkscsjkbuj  
 (d) None/ dksbZ ugha
21. What is the rotational period of a geostationary satellite? / HkwLFkSfrd mixzg dh ?kw.kZu vof/k D;k gS\  
 (a) 6 hours. / 6 ?kaVs-  
 (b) 12 hours. / 12 ?kaVs-  
 (c) 48 hours. / 48 ?kaVs-  
 (d) 24 hours./ 24 ?kaVsA
22. What holds the atmosphere to earth? / ok;geaMy dks i`Foh ls D;k cka/ks jkrk gS\  
 (a) Gravity. / xq#Rokd"KZ.k  
 (b) Clouds. / ckny  
 (c) Winds. / gok,  
 (d) None of the above / mijksä esa ls dksbZ ugha
23. Who found the value of 'G'? / 'G' dk eku fdls Kkr fd;k\  
 (a) Henry Cavendish /gsujh dSsafM'k  
 (b) Isaac Newton/vkbtSd U;wVu  
 (c) Einstein /vkbaLVhu  
 (d) All of these together discovered the value of 'G' /bu lHkh us feydj 'G' dk ewY; [kkstk
24. Which of the following is true when a Mango falls from a Mango Tree? /tc vke ds isM+ ls vke fxjrk gS rks fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu lk IR; gS\  
 (a) Only the Earth attracts the Mango. /dsoy i`Foh gh vke dks vkdf"KZr djrh gSA  
 (b) Only the Mango attracts the Earth. /dsoy vke gh i`Foh dks vkdf"KZr djrk gSA  
 (c) Both Mango and Earth attract each other /vke vkSj i`Foh nksuksa ,d nwljs dks vkdf"KZr djrs gSa  
 (d) Both Mango and Earth repel each other/ vke vkSj i`Foh nksuksa ,d nwljs dks çfrdf"KZr djrs gSa
25. The value of acceleration due to gravity/xq:Rokd"KZ.k ds dkj.k Roj.k dk eku  
 (a) Is same on equator and poles /Hkwe/; js[kk vkSj /kqzoksa ij leku gS  
 (b) Is least on poles //kqzoksa ij lcls de gS

- (c) Is least on equator/Hkwe/; js|kk ij lcls de gS  
(d) Increases from pole to equator/ /kqzo ls Hkwe/; js|kk rd c<+rk gS
26. The focal length of a plane mirror is 7. /lery niZ.k dh Qksdl nwjh 7 gksrh gSA  
(a) 0 8.  
(b) Infinite 9. /vuar 9-  
(c) 25 cm 10. /25lseh 10-  
(d) -25 cm /-25 lseh
27. Image formed by plane mirror is/lery niZ.k ls cuus okyh Nfo gS  
(a) Real and erect /okLrfod vkSj lh/kk  
(b) Real and inverted /okLrfod vkSj myVk  
(c) Virtual and erect /vkHkklh vkSj lh/kk  
(d) Virtual and inverted /vkHkklh vkSj myVk
28. Which type of mirror is used as reflectors in torches, vehicle headlights to get the powerful beams of light? /fdl çdkj ds niZ.k dk mi;ksx çdk'k dh 'kfä'kkyh fdj.ksa çklr djus ds fy, V,pZ] okgu gsMykbV~l esa ijkorZd ds :i esa fd;k tkrk gS\  
(a) Convex mirror/ mÜky niZ.k  
(b) Plane mirror /lery niZ.k  
(c) Concave mirror /vory niZ.k  
(d) Spherical mirror/ xksykdj niZ.k
29. The weight of an object on the Moon's surface is /paæek dh lrg ij fdlh oLrq dk Hkkj gksrk gS  
(a) 1/3 rd of the weight on Earth /i` Foh ij Hkkj dk 1@3 Hkkx  
(b) 1/5 rd of the weight on Earth/ i` Foh ij Hkkj dk 1@5 Hkkx  
(c) 1/6th of the weight on Earth /i` Foh ij Hkkj dk 1@6 Hkkx  
(d) 1/2 nd of the weight on Earth /i` Foh ij Hkkj dk 1@2 Hkkx
30. What does Newton conclude about the gravitational force /xq#Rokd"kZ.k cy ds ckjs esa U;wVu us D;k fu"d"kZ fudkyk gS  
(a) All object in the universe have their own gravity /czākaM esa IHkh oLrqvksa dk viuk xq#Rokd"kZ.k gS  
(b) All objects in the universe attract each other by magnetic force /czākaM esa IHkh oLrq.ij pqacdh; cy }kjk ,d nwljs dks vkdf"kZr djrh gSa  
(c) All objects in the universe attract each other /czākaM esa IHkh oLrq,a ,d nwljs dks vkdf"kZr djrh gSa  
(d) All of these/ ;s IHkh
31. Who among the following is not eligible for registering as overseas citizen of India cardholder under the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2015? @fuEufyf|kr esa ls dkSu ukxfjdrk la'kks/ku vf/kfu;e] 2015 ds rgr Hkkjr ds dkMZ/kkjds ds fons'kh ukxfjd ds :i esa iathdj.k ds fy, ik= ugha gS\  
(a) A minor child whose parents are an Indian citizen. /,d ukckfyx cPpk ftlds ekrk&firk Hkkjrh; ukxfjd gSaA  
(b) Spouse of foreign origin of an Indian citizen. @Hkkjrh; ukxfjd dk fons'kh ewy dk thoulkFkhA  
(c) Indian who migrated to Pakistan after partition @Hkkjrh; tks foHkktu ds ckn ikfdLrku pys x.  
(d) A great grandchild of a person who is a citizen of another country but whose grandparents were a citizen of India at the time of commencement of the Constitution. /,sIs O:fä dk ijksrk tks fdlh nwljs ns'k dk ukxfjd gS ysfdu ftlds nknk&nknh lafo/kku ds ykxw gksus ds le; Hkkjr ds ukxfjd FksA
32. With reference to India, consider the following statements : /Hkkjr ds lanHkZ esa] fuEufyf|kr dFkuksa ij fopkj djsa%  
1. There is only one citizenship and one domicile. @dsoy ,d ukxfjdrk vkSj ,d vf/kokl gSA  
2. A citizen by birth only can become the Head of State. /dsoy tUe ls gh dksbZ ukxfjd jkT; dk çeq[k cu ldrk gSA  
3. A foreigner once granted the citizenship cannot be deprived of it under any circumstances. /fdlh fons'kh dks ,d ckj ukxfjdrk fey tkus ds ckn fdlh Hkh ifjLFkfr esa mlls oafpr ugha fd;k tk ldrkA  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct? /Åij fn, x, dFkuksa esa ls dkSu lk@ls lgh gS@gSa\  
(a) 1 only /dsoy 1 (b) 2 only /dsoy 2  
(c) 1 and 3 /1 vkSj 3 (d) 2 and 3 /2 vkSj 3
33. A legislation which confers on the executive or administrative authority an unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power in the matter of application of law violates which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India? /,d dkuwu tks dk;Zdkjh ;k ç'kklfud çkf/kdkjh dks dkuwu ykxw djus ds ekeys esa vfunSZf'kr vkSj vfu;af=r foosdk/khu 'kfä çnku djrk gS] og Hkkjr ds lafo/kku ds fuEufyf|kr vuqPNsnksa esa ls fdl ,d dk mYya?ku djrk gS\

(a) Article 14 /vuqPNsn 14

(b) Article 28 /vuqPNsn 28

(c) Article 32 /vuqPNsn 32

(d) Article 44 /vuqPNsn 44

34. Assertion (A) : The State can treat unequal differently with the objective of creating a level playing field in the social, economic and political spheres. /nkok ¼,½% jkT; lkekftd] vkfFkZd vkSj jktuhfrd {ks=ksa esa leku volj iSnk djus ds mís'; ls vleku yksxksa ds lkFk vyx O;ogkj dj ldrk gSA

Reason (R) : Among equals the law should be equal and equally administered. /dkj.k ¼vkj½% leku yksxksa ds chp dkuwu leku gksuk pkfg, vkSj leku :i ls ç'kkflr gksuk pkfg,A

In the context of above statements select the correct answer. /mijksä dFkuksa ds lanHkZ esa lgh mÜkj dk p;u djsaA

(a) (A) is true, but (R) is false. /¼,½ lp gS]

ysfdu ¼vkj½ xyr gSA

(b) (A) is false, but (R) is true. /¼,½ xyr gS]

ysfdu ¼vkj½ lp gSA

(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A). /nksuksa ¼,½ vkSj ¼vkj½ lgh gSa] ysfdu ¼vkj½ ¼,½ dk lgh Li"Vhdj.k ugha gSA

(d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) /nksuksa ¼,½ vkSj ¼vkj½ IR; gSa vkSj ¼vkj½ ¼,½ dk lgh Li"Vhdj.k gS

35. Which Article of the Constitution gives precedence to Constitutional provisions over the laws made by the Union Parliament/State Legislatures?

/lfo/kku dk dkSu lk vuqPNsn dsaæh; laln/jkT; fo/kkueaMyksa }kjk cuk, x, dkuwuksa ij laoS/kkfud çko/kkuksa dks çkFkfedrk nsrk gS\

(a) 13

(b) 32

(c) 245

(d) 326

36. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements : /Hkkjr ds jk"Vªifr ds pquko ds lanHkZ esa fuEufyfjkr dFkuksa ij fopkj djsa%

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State. /çR;sd fo/kk;d ds oksV dk ewY; ;i ls fHkUu gksrk

2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha. /yksdIHkk ds lkalnksa ds oksV dk ewY; jkT;IHkk ds lkalnksa ds oksV ds ewY; ls vf/kd gksrk gSA

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? /Åij fn, x, dFkuksa esa ls dkSu lk@ls lgh gS@gSa\

(a) 1 only /dsoy 1

(b) 2 only /dsoy 2

(c) Both 1 and 2 /1 vkSj 2 nksuksa

(d) Neither 1 nor 2 @u rks 1 vkSj u gh 2

37. Consider the following statements: In the electoral college for Presidential Election in India, @fuEufyfjkr dFkuksa ij fopkj djsa% Hkkjr esa jk"Vªifr pquko ds fy, fuokZpd eaMy esa]

1. The value of the vote of an elected Member of Legislative Assembly equals State Population divided by Number of elected Member of the state assembly  $\times 100$  /fo/kku lHkk ds ,d fuokZfpr lnL; ds oksV dk ewY; jkT; dh tula; k dks jkT; fo/kku lHkk ds fuokZfpr lnL;ksa dh la;k  $\times 100$  ls foHkkftr djus ds cjkci gksrk gSA

2. The value of the vote of an elected Member of Parliament equals the total value of the votes of all elected MLAs divided by total number of elected MP's /,d fuokZfpr laln lnL; ds oksV dk ewY; lHkh fuokZfpr fo/kk;dksa ds oksVksa ds dqy ewY; dks fuokZfpr lkalnksa dh dqy la;k ls foHkkftr djus ds cjkci gksrk gSA

3. There were more than 5000 voters in the latest elections. /rktk pquko esa 5000 ls T;knk oksVj Fks-

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct? /buesa ls dkSu lk dFku lgh gS@gSa\

(a) 1 and 2 /1 vkSj 2

(b) Only 2 /dsoy 2

(c) 1 and 3 /1 vkSj 3

(d) Only 3 /dsoy 3

38. The Chief Minister of a State in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if- /Hkkjr esa fdlh jkT; dk eq;ea=h jk"Vªifr pquko esa ernku djus ds fy, ik= ugha gS ;fn&

(a) He is a candidate /og ,d mEehnokj gS

(b) He is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the State Legislature. / mUgsa jkT; fo/kkueaMy ds fupys lnu esa viuk cgger lkfcr djuk ckdh gSA

(c) He is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature. /og jkT; fo/kkueaMy ds mPp lnu dk lnL; gSA

(d) He is a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. /og jkT; fo/kkueaMy ds fupys lnu dk lnL; gSA

39. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the code given below:  
@fuEufyfjkr dFkuksa ij fopkj djsa vkSj uhps fn, x, dksM ls lgh mÜkj pqusa%  
 1. The executive power of the Union is vested in the Prime Minister. /la?k dh dk;Zdkjh 'kfä ç/kkuea=h esa fufgr gSA  
 2. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. / ç/kkuea=h dh fu;qfä jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr }kjk dh tkrh gSA  
 3. The Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers. / ç/kkuea=h eaf=ifj"kn dk çeg[k gksrk gSA  
 4. The Prime Minister, at the time of his appointment, needs not be a member of either House of Parliament. / viuh fu;qfä ds le; ç/kku ea=h dks laln ds fdlh Hkh lnu dk lnL; gksuk vko';d ugha gSA  
 Code : /dksM %  
 (a) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct. /dsoy 1] 2 vkSj 4 lgh gSaA  
 (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct. /dsoy 1] 2 vkSj 3 lgh gSaA  
 (c) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct. /dsoy 2] 3 vkSj 4 lgh gSaA  
 (d) Only 1, 3 and 4 are correct /dsoy 1] 3 vkSj 4 lgh gSa
40. On which matter, it is not essential for the President to take advice from the Council of Ministers? /fdl ekeys ij jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr dks eaf=ifj"kn ls lykg ysuk vko';d ugha gS\  
 (a) Appointment of Ambassadors /jktnrksa dh fu;qfä  
 (b) To assent to Bills /fo/ks;dksa ij lgefr nsuk  
 (c) To assent to Bills referred by Governors /jkT;ikyksa }kjk lanfHkZr fo/ks;dksa dks lgefr nsuk  
 (d) To dissolve Lok Sabha /jkT;ikyksa }kjk lanfHkZr fo/ks;dksa dks lgefr nsuk
41. An ordinance promulgated by the President must be placed before the Parliament within what time frame after the start of its session? / jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr }kjk çj;kfir v;/kns'k dks laln dk l= 'kq: gksus ds ckn fdl le; lhek ds Hkhrj laln ds le{k j[kk tkuk pkfg,\  
 (a) 1 month / 1 eghuk (b) 6 weeks / 6 llrkg  
 (c) 8 weeks / 8 llrkg (d) 6 months / 6 eghus
42. The President of India does not have the right to – / Hkkjr ds jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr dks vf/kdkj ugha gS &  
 (a) Give pardon/ {keknku nsus dk  
 (b) Remove a judge of Supreme Court / lqche dksVZ ds ,d U;k;k/kh'k dks gvK nsa  
 (c) Declare emergency / vkikrdky dh ?kks"kk djsa  
 (d) Pass ordinances/ v;/kns'k ikfjr djuk
43. “He represents the nation but does not lead the nation”—this dictum applies to whom of the following? ^^og jk"V<sup>a</sup> dk çfruf/kRo djrk gS ysfdu jk"V<sup>a</sup> dk usr`Ro ugha djrk gS^^ & ;g dgkor fuEufyfjkr esa ls fdl ij ykxw gksrh gS\  
 (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha / yksdlHkk v/;{k  
 (b) President / jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr  
 (c) Prime Minister / ç/kku ea=h  
 (d) Chief Justice of India / Hkkjr ds eq[; U;k;k/kh'k
44. Which of the following is the discretionary powers of President? / fuEufyfjkr esa ls dksu lh jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr dh foosdk/khu 'kfä;kj gSa\  
 i. To appoint Prime Minister to the leader of majority party. / eSa cgqer ny ds usrk dks ç/kkuea=h fu;qä djukA  
 ii. To summon the Parliament. / laln dks cqykus ds fy, -  
 iii. To return a bill to the Parliament with objections. / fdlh fo/ks;d dks vkifUk;ksa ds lkFk laln dks ykSVkukA  
 iv. To appoint the members of Council of Ministers. / eaf=ifj"kn ds lnL;ksa dh fu;qfä djuk-  
 v. To assent the bill referred by Governor. / jkT;iky }kjk lanfHkZr fo/ks;d dks eatwih nsukA  
 vi. To detain a bill. / fdlh fcy dks jksduk  
 vii. To ask the Prime Minister for such information related to any advise. / ç/kkuea=h ls fdlh lykg ls tqM+h ,slh tkudkj ekaxuk-  
 viii. To say the Council of Ministers for reconsideration on any advise. @ fdlh lykg ij eaf=ifj"kn dks igufoZpkj gsrq dgukA  
 (a) i ii iv vii  
 (b) ii v vi viii  
 (c) i iii vi viii  
 (d) iii vi vii viii
45. Which of the following is not true? / fuEufyfjkr esa ls dksu lk IR; ugha gS\  
 (a) The President or Governor is immune from legal action for offi cials acts. / jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr ;k jkT;iky dks vkf/kdkfjd —R;ksa ds fy, dkuwuh dkjZokbZ ls NwV çklr gSA  
 (b) No Court can compel a Governor to perform any duty. / dksbZ Hkh U;k;ky; jkT;iky dks

dkSbZ drZO; fuHkkus ds fy, ck/; ugha dj ldrkA

(c) A two month's notice in writing must be delivered to a Governor for bringing civil proceedings in respect of their personal acts./ jkT;iky dks muds O;fäxr —R;ksa ds laca/k esa ukxfjd dk;Zokgh 'kq: djus ds fy, fyffkr :i esa nks eghus dk ukSfVI fn;k tkuk pkfg,A

(d) Courts are empowered to enquire the advice tendered by the Ministers to the President or Governor / U;k;ky;ksa dks eaf=;ksa }kjk jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr ;k jkT;iky dks nh xbZ lykg dh tkap djus dk vf/kdkj gSA

46. Who is the head of the National Defence Committee? / jk"V<sup>a</sup>h; j{k k lfevr dk çeq[k dkSu gksrk gS\

- (a) Home Minister / x`g ea=h
- (b) Prime Minister / ç/kku ea=h
- (c) President / jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr
- (d) Defence minister / j{k k ea=h

47. Consider the following statements regarding a 'NoConfidence Motion' in India: / Hkkjr esa ^uks d,fUQMsal eks'ku^ ds laca/k esa fuEufyf[kr dFkuksa ij fopkj djsa%  
1. There is no mention of a 'No-Confidence Motion' in the Constitution of India. / Hkkjr ds lafo/kku esa ^vfo'okl çLrko^ dk dksbZ mYys[k ugha gSA

2. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only. / vfo'okl çLrko dsoy ykSdIHkk esa is'k fd;k tk ldrk gSA

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? / Äij fn, x, dFkuksa esa ls dkSu lk@ls lgh gS@gSa\

- (a) 1 only / dsoy 1
- (b) 2 only / dsoy 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 / 1 vkSj 2 nksuksa
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 / u rks 1 vkSj u gh 2

48. Assertion(A) : Ministers make policy and civil servants adhere to that policy. / nkok ¼,½% ea=h uhfr cukrs gSa vkSj flfoy lsod ml uhfr dk ikyu djrs gSaA

Reason(R): Parliamentary form of government works on the Principle of 'Cabinet Collective Responsibility' @dkj.k ¼vkj½% ljdkj dk laln; Lo:i ^dSfcusV Ikewfgd ftEesnkjh^ ds fl)kar ij dke djrk gS

Code: / dksM%

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (A) is correct explanation of (R). / nksuksa ¼,½ vkSj

¼vkj½ IR; gSa\ vkSj ¼,½ ¼vkj½ dk lgh Li"Vhdj.k gSA

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (A) is not correct explanation of (R). / nksuksa ¼,½ vkSj ¼vkj½ IR; gSa\ vkSj ¼,½ ¼vkj½ dk lgh Li"Vhdj.k ugha gSA

(c) (A) is true, (R) is false. / ¼,½ lp gS\ ¼vkj½ xyr gSA

(d) (A) is false, (R) is true / ¼,½ xyr gS\ ¼vkj½ lp gS

49. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments states that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers, shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the House of the People? / fuEufyf[kr esa ls fdl laoS/kkfud la'kks/ku esa dgk x;k gS fd eaf=ifj"kn esa ç/kku ea=h lfgr eaf=;ksa dh dqy la[;k] ykSd IHkk ds lnL;ksa dh dqy la[;k ds iaæg çfr'kr ls vf/kd ugha gksxh\

- (a) 90th
- (b) 91st
- (c) 92nd
- (d) 93.

50. Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:/ Hkkjr ds vV,uhZ tujy ds ckjs esa fuEufyf[kr dFkuksa ij fopkj djsa%

1. He is appointed by the President of India/ mudh fu;qfä Hkkjr ds jk"V<sup>a</sup>ifr }kjk dh tkrh gS

2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a Judge of the Supreme Court / mlds ikl ogh ;ksX;rk,a gksuh pkfg, tks loksZPp U;k;ky; ds U;k;k/kh'k ds fy, vko';d gSa

3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament / og laln ds fdlh Hkh lnu dk lnL; gksuk pkfg.

4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament / laln }kjk egkfHk;ksx pykdj mls gVk;k tk ldrk gS

Which of these statements are correct? / buesa ls dkSu lk dFku lgh gS\

Code: / dksM%

- (a) 1 and 2 / 1 vkSj 2
- (b) 1 and 3 / 1 vkSj 3
- (c) 2,3 and 4 / 2]3 vkSj 4
- (d) 3 and 4/ 3 vkSj 4

51. Why did Gandhiji start the Champaran Satyagraha?/ xka/khth us paikj.k IR;kxzg D;ksa 'kq: fd;k\

(a) To increase the wages of the textile mill workers/ diM+k fey Jfedksa dh etnwjh esa o`f) djuk

(b) To reduce the taxes given by the farmers/ fdlkuksa }kjk fn, tkus okys djksa dks de djuk

(c) To protest against British exploitation of the Indigo farmers/ uhy fdlkuksa ds fczfV`k `kks`k.k dk fojks/k djus ds fy,

(d) To protest against British Laws/ fczfV`k dkuwuksa dk fojks/k djuk

52. Gandhiji's' ideology, best articulated in his seminal work, "Hind Swaraj" written in 1909, expounds that/ xka/khth dh fopkj/kkjk] 1909 esa fy[kh xbZ mudh ekSfyd —fr ^fgan Lojkt^ esa lcls vPNh rjg ls O;ä dh xbZ gS] tks crkrh gS fd

1. Industrial capitalism was held responsible for all conflicts of interests, for it divorced economic activities from moral concerns./ vkS|ksfxd iwathokn dks IHkh fgrksa ds Vdjko ds fy, ftEesnkj Bgjk;k x;k] D;ksafd blus vkfFkZd xfrfof/k;ksa dks uSfrd fparkvksa ls vyx dj fn;k Fkka

2. The ancient Indian civilization "unquestionably the best", was the fountainhead of Indian nationality, as it had immense assimilative power of absorbing foreigners of different creeds./ çkphu Hkkjrh; IH;rk ^fUllansg loksZÜke^ Fkh] tks Hkkjrh; jk"V^h;rk dk lzksr Fkh] D;ksafd blesa fofHkUu iaFkksa ds fonsf`k;ksa dks vkRelkr djus dh vikj vkRelkr djus dh `kfä Fkha

3. Parliamentary Democracy did not reflect the general will of the people, but of the political parties./ lalnh; yksdra= yksxksa dh ugha] cfYd jktuhfrd nyksa dh lkekU; bPNk dks çfrfcafr djrk gSa

Which of the above statements is/are correct?/ mijksä esa ls dkSu lk/ls dFku lgh gS/gSa\

- (a) 1 only/ dsoy 1  
(b) 2 and 3 only/ dsoy 2 vkSj 3  
(c) 1 and 3 only/ dsoy 1 vkSj 3  
(d) 1, 2 and 3/ 1] 2 vkSj 3

53. Gandhiji's' ideology, best articulated in his seminal work, "Hind Swaraj" written in 1909, expounds that/ xka/khth dh fopkj/kkjk] 1909 esa fy[kh xbZ mudh ekSfyd —fr ^fgan Lojkt^ esa lcls vPNh rjg ls O;ä dh xbZ gS] tks crkrh gS fd

1. Industrial capitalism was held responsible for all conflicts of interests, for it divorced economic activities from moral concerns./ vkS|ksfxd iwathokn dks IHkh fgrksa ds Vdjko ds fy, ftEesnkj Bgjk;k x;k] D;ksafd blus vkfFkZd xfrfof/k;ksa dks uSfrd fparkvksa ls vyx dj fn;k Fkka

2. The ancient Indian civilization "unquestionably the best", was the fountainhead of Indian nationality, as it had immense assimilative power of absorbing foreigners of different creeds./ çkphu Hkkjrh; IH;rk ^fUllansg loksZÜke^ Fkh] tks Hkkjrh; jk"V^h;rk dk lzksr Fkh] D;ksafd blesa fofHkUu iaFkksa ds fonsf`k;ksa dks vkRelkr djus dh vikj vkRelkr djus dh `kfä Fkha

3. Parliamentary Democracy did not reflect the general will of the people, but of the political parties./ lalnh; yksdra= yksxksa dh ugha] cfYd jktuhfrd nyksa dh lkekU; bPNk dks çfrfcafr djrk gSa

Which of the above statements is/are correct?/ mijksä esa ls dkSu lk/ls dFku lgh gS/gSa\

- (a) 1 only/ dsoy 1  
(b) 2 and 3 only/ dsoy 2 vkSj 3  
(c) 1 and 3 only/ dsoy 1 vkSj 3  
(d) 1, 2 and 3/ 1] 2 vkSj 3

54. Who among the following national leader published the Journal Harijan?/ fuEufyf[kr esa ls fdl jk"V^h; usrk us gfjtu if=dk çdkf`kr dh\

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi/ egkRek xka/kh  
(b) Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak/ cky xaxk /kj fryd  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai/ ykyk yktir jk;  
(d) Rajendar Prasad/ jktsaæ çlkn

55. Choose the correct option with respect to the Round Table conference held in the 1930s./ 1930 ds n`kd esa vk;ksftr xksyest IEesyus ds laca/k esa lgh fodYi pqusaA

- (a) MK Gandhi took part in the third Round Table conference/ ,eds xka/kh us rhljs xksyest IEesyus esa Hkkx fy;k  
(b) Lord Reading was the Viceroy when the first Round Table Conference was held/ tc igyk xksyest IEesyus vk;ksftr fd;k x;k Fkk rc y,MZ jhfMax ok;jk; Fks  
(c) The Congress participated in all three conferences/ dkaxzsl us rhuksa IEesyuska esa Hkkx fy;k  
(d) Dr. BR Ambedkar participated in all three conferences/ M,- chvkj vacsMdj us rhuksa IEesyuska esa Hkkx fy;k

56. Arrange the following movements of Mahatma Gandhi in the right order from the beginning/ egkRek xka/kh ds fuEufyfjkr vkanksyuksa dks çkiaHk ls gh lgh Øe esa O;ofLFkr djsa  
 (a) Champaran, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Non-cooperation./ paikj.k vgenkckn] [ksM+k] vlg:ksxA  
 (b) Ahmedabad, Champaran, Kheda, Non-cooperation./ vgenkckn] paikj.k] [ksM+k] vlg:ksxA  
 (c) Kheda, Champaran, Ahmedabad, Non-cooperation./ [ksM+k] paikj.k] vgenkckn] vlg:ksxA  
 (d) Non-cooperation, Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad/ vlg:ksx] paikj.k] [ksM+k] vgenkckn
57. Who gave "Father of the Nation" title to Mahatma Gandhi?/ egkRek xka/kh dks ^jk"V^firk dh mikf/k^ fdlus nh)  
 (a) Subash Chandra Bose/ lqHkk" k paæ cksl  
 (b) G K Gokhale/ th ds xks[kys  
 (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore/ johUæ ukFk VSxksj  
 (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru/ tokgj yky usg:
58. Which of the following statement is NOT true about the Gandhi ji?/ xka/kh th ds ckjs esa fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu lk dFku IR; ugha gS\  
 (a) He was married to Kasturba Makhanji at the age of 13 years./ mudk fookg 13 o"kZ dh mez esa dLrwjck ek[kuth ls ggvk Fkka  
 (b) Gandhi ji returned to India at the age of around 46 years./ xka/kh th yxHkx 46 o"kZ dh vk;g esa Hkkjr ykSV vk;sa  
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle is assumed to be the political guru of Gandhi ji./ xksiky —".k xks[kys dks xka/kh th dk jktuhfrd xq# ekuk tkrk gSA  
 (d) He founded the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) in 1918./ mUgksaus 1918 esa vgenkckn ¼xqtjkr½ esa lkjerh vkJe dh LFkkiuk dhA
59. Who of the following person is not associated with the Champaran Satyagraha?/ fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu lk O;fä paikj.k IR;kxzg ls IEcaf/kr ugha gS\  
 (a) Brajkishore Prasad/ cztf'd'kksj çlk  
 (b) Rajendra Prasad/ jktsaæ çlkn  
 (c) Anugrah Narayan Sinha/ vuqxzg ukjk;.k flUgk  
 (d) Govind Ballabh Pant/ xksfoan cYyHk iar
60. Which of the following statement is not CORRECT about 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth'/? ^IR; ds lkFk esjs ç;ksxksa dh dgkuh^ ds ckjs esa fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu lk dFku lgh ugha gS\  
 i. It was originally written in the English language/ eSa ;g ewyr% vaxzsth Hkk"kk esa fyjkk x;k Fkk  
 ii. It covers life of Gandhi ji since early childhood to 1921./ blesa xka/kh th ds cpiu ls ysdj 1921 rd ds thou dks 'kkfey fd;k x;k gSA  
 iii. This book was originally published in two volumes, first in 1927 and second in 1929./ ;g iqLrd ewy :i ls nks [kaMksa esa çdkf'kr gqbZ Fkh] igyh 1927 esa vkSj nwljh 1929 esaA  
 (a) i & ii  
 (b) Only i  
 (c) ii & iii  
 (d) i & iii
61. Which of the following was the second Satyagrah of Gandhi ji in India?/ fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu lk Hkkjr esa xka/kh th dk nwljk IR;kxzg Fkk\  
 (a) Kheda Satyagraha @ [ksM+k IR;kxzg  
 (b) Ahmedabad mill strike/vgenkckn fey gM+rky  
 (c) Champaran Satyagraha/paikj.k IR;kxzg  
 (d) None of the above/mijksä esa ls dksbZ ugha
62. What was 'Teen Kathiya' practice during the British Raj in India?/ Hkkjr esa fczfV'k jkt ds nkSjku ^rhu dfB;k^ çFkk D;k Fkh\  
 (a) A type of rent to be paid by the farmers of Bihar /fcgkj ds fdluksa }kjk fn;k tkus okyk ,d çdkj dk yxku  
 (b) Mandatory farming of Indigo /uhy dh [ksrh vfuok;Z  
 (c) A type of Pilgrim tax to be paid by the farmers to the Britishers/fdluksa }kjk vaxzstksa dks fn;k tkus okyk ,d çdkj dk rhFkZ dj  
 (d) None of the above/mijksä esa ls dksbZ ugha
63. Who said 'Half-naked fakir' to Gandhi ji?/ xka/kh th dks ^v/kZuaxk Qdhj^ fdlus dgk Fkk\  
 (a) Lord Mountbatten/y,MZ ekmaVcsVu  
 (b) Clement Attlee/Dysesav ,Vyh  
 (c) Ramsay MacDonald/jkels eSdMksukYM  
 (d) Winston Churchill/foaLVu pfpZy
64. What is the correct chronological order of movements led by Gandhi ji?/ xka/kh th ds usr' Ro esa gg, vkanksyuksa dk lgh



- dkykuqØfed Øe D;k gS\  
 (a) Kheda Peasant Satyagraha, Khilafat and non-Co-operation Movement, Individual Civil Disobedience started/[ksM+k fdlku IR;kxzg] f[kykQr vkSj vlg;ksx vkanksyu] O;fäxr lfou; voKk 'kq: gqbZ  
 (b) Non-Co-operation Movement, Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Peasant Satyagraha/vlg;ksx vkanksyu] paikj.k IR;kxzg] [ksM+k fdlku IR;kxzg  
 (c) Khilafat Movement, Kheda Peasant Satyagraha, Champaran Satyagraha/f[kykQr vkanksyu] [ksM+k fdlku IR;kxzg] paikj.k IR;kxzg  
 (d) Champaran Satyagraha, Khilafat Movement, Kheda Kheda Peasant Satyagraha/paikj.k IR;kxzg] f[kykQr vkanksyu] [ksM+k [ksM+k fdlku IR;kxzg
65. Which of the following is not matched correctly?/  
fuEufyf[kr esa ls dkSu lk lqesfyr ugha gS\  
 (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact:1931/xka/kh&bjfou le>kSrK% 1931  
 (b) Gandhi ji presided over the Belgaum session of Congress: 1926/xka/kh th us dkaxzsl ds csyxke l= dh v/;{krk dh% 1926  
 (c) Chauri Chaura incident: 1922/pkSjh pkSjk ?kVuk% 1922  
 (d) Gandhi started Individual Civil Disobedience:1933/xka/khth us O;fäxr lfou; voKk% 1933 'kq: dh
66. When Ganadhi ji won Nobel peace Prize?/  
x.kkf/k th us ukscsy 'kkafr iqjLdkj dc thrk\  
 (a) 1937  
 (b) 1947  
 (c) 1939  
 (d) Never/dHkh ugha
67. From which station in South Africa Gandhi was thrown out of the train?/  
nf{k.k vÝhdk ds fdl LVs'ku ij xka/khth dks V<sup>a</sup>su ls ckgj Qsad fn;k x;k Fkk\  
 (a) Natal/usVky  
 (b) Johannesburg/tksgkUlcxZ  
 (c) Pietermaritzburg/ihVjeSfjV~lcxZ  
 (d) Durban/Mjcu
68. Who was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi ji?/  
egkRek xka/kh th ds jktuhfrd xq# dkSu Fks\  
 (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore/johaæ ukFk VSxksj  
 (b) Swami Vivekananda/Lokeh foosdkuUn
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale/xksiky —".k xks[kys  
 (d) None of the above/mijksä esa ls dksbZ ugha
69. Gandhiji's "The Story of My Experiments with Truth" was originally written in Gujarati. The English translation was done by \_\_\_\_\_/  
xka/khth dh ^MR; ds lkFk esjs ç;ksxksa dh dgkuh^ ewy :i ls xqtjkrh esa fy[kh xbZ FkhA vaxzsth vuqokn &&&&&& }kjk fd;k x;k Fkka  
 (a) Murali Krishnan/eqjyh —".ku  
 (b) Mahadev Desai/egknso nslkbZ  
 (c) Venkat Pakshiraj/osadV if{kjkt  
 (d) Raj Parikh Gupta/jkt ikfj[k xqlrk
70. The site of Harappa is located on the bank of river/  
gM+lik LFky unh ds rV ij fLFkr gSA  
 (a) Saraswati/ljLorh  
 (b) Indus/fla/kq  
 (c) Beas/C;kI  
 (d) Ravi/jfo
71. Who has inaugurated Aerator cum Dancing Fountains in the world-famous Dal Lake in Srinagar?/  
Jhuxj esa fo'o çfI) My >hy esa .jsVj de Mkaflax QkmaVsu dk mn~?kkVu fdlus fd;k gS\  
 (a) Narendra Modi / ujsaæ eksnh  
 (b) Rajnath Singh / jktukFk flag  
 (c) Amit Shah / vfer 'kkg  
 (d) Manoj Sinha / eukst flUgk
72. According to the US Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, India will achieve energy independence in which year? /  
vesfjdH ÅtkZ foHkkx dh y.jsal cdZys jk"V<sup>a</sup>h; ç;ksx'kkyk ds vuqlkj] Hkkjir fdl o"kZ esa ÅtkZ Lora=rk gkfly dj ysxk\  
 (a) 2030 (b) 2035  
 (c) 2040 (d) 2047
73. Which company has signed MoU with Shell Energy India Private Ltd to explore prospects of importing and handling of ethane and other hydrocarbons? /  
bZFksu vkSj vU; gkbM<sup>a</sup>ksdkcZu ds vk;kr vkSj çca/ku dh laHkkoukvksa dk irk yxkus ds fy, fdl daiuh us 'ksy ,uthZ bafM;k çkbosV fyfeVsM ds lkFk le>kSrK Kkiu ij gLrk{kj fd, gSa\  
 (a) GAIL / xsy  
 (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation / rsy vkSj çk—frd xSl fuxe

- (c) [Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited / Hkkjr gsoh bysfDV<sup>a</sup>dYI fyfeVsM](#)  
(d) [Coal India / dksy bafM;k](#)
74. [Which of the following state will host the G20 Business Summit 2023 on 5 April 2023? / fuEufyfjkr esa ls dkSu lk jkT; 5 vçSy 2023 dks G20 fctusl f'k\[kj IEesy 2023 dh estckuh djsxk\](#)  
(a) [Tripura / f=iqjk](#)  
(b) [Sikkim / flfDde](#)  
(c) [Nagaland / ukxkySaM](#)  
(d) [Arunachal Pradesh / v#.kkpy çns'k](#)
75. [The Ministry of Women and Child Development is celebrating which edition of the Poshan Pakhwada with various activities nationwide? / efgyk ,oa cky fodkl ea=ky; ns'kHkj esa fofHkUu xrfof/k;ksa ds lFk iks" k.k ijkokM+k dk dkSu lk laLdj.k euk jgk gS\](#)  
(a) [First / igyk](#) (b) [Second / nwljk](#)  
(c) [Third / rhijk](#) (d) [Fifth / ikapoka](#)
76. [Two-day Labour20 \(L20\) engagement group's inception meeting was held in which city? / nks fnolh; Labour20 ¼ L20½ lgHkkfxrk lewg dh LFkkiuk cSBd fdl 'kgj esa vk;ksftr dh xbZ\](#)  
(a) [Bengaluru / csaxyq#](#) (b) [Amritsar / ve`rlj](#)  
(c) [Chennai / psUubZ](#) (d) [Bhopal / Hkksiky](#)
77. [According to the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network report, what is the rank of India in the World Happiness Index 2023? / la;qä jk"V<sup>a</sup> lrr fodkl lek/kku usVodZ fjiksVZ ds vuqlkj\ fo'o çUurk lwpdkad 2023 esa Hkkjr dk LFkku D;k gS\](#)  
(a) [135](#) (b) [125](#)  
(c) [115](#) (d) [9](#)
78. [The 4th edition of the Asian Kho Kho Championship for Men and Women has begun in which state? / iq#"kksa vkSj efgykvksa ds fy, ,f'k;kbZ \[kks \[kks pkSafi;uf'ki dk pkSFkk laLdj.k fdl jkT; esa 'kq: gqvk gS\](#)  
(a) [Tripura / f=iqjk](#)  
(b) [Sikkim / flfDde](#)  
(c) [Assam / vle](#)  
(d) [Arunachal Pradesh / v#.kkpy çns'k](#)
79. [Who has become the oldest tennis player to win an ATP Masters 1000 title recently? / gky gh esa ,Vhik ekLVIZ 1000 f\[krkc thrus okys lcls meznjkt Vsful f\[kykM+h dkSu cus gSa\](#)  
(a) [Rohan Bopanna / jksgu cksiUuk](#)  
(b) [Mahesh Bhupathi / egs'k Hkwifr](#)  
(c) [Sania Mirza / lkfu;k fetkZ](#)
- (d) [Yuki Bhambri / ;qdh Hkkacjh](#)
80. [ISRO is set to organize its annual special programme for school children called Young Scientist Programme. What is the name of this programme? / bliks Ldwyh cPpksa ds fy, viuk okf" kZd fo'ks" k dk;ZØe ;ax lkbafVLV çksxzke vk;ksftr djus ds fy, rS;kj gSA bl dk;ZØe dk uke D;k gS\](#)  
(a) [YUVA / ;qok](#)  
(b) [YUVIKA / ;qfodk](#)  
(c) [YOUNG INDIA / ;qok Hkkjr](#)  
(d) [YOUTH / ;qok](#)
81. [The 10-day Africa-India Field Training Exercise \(AFINDEX 2023\) will be organized in which city from 21-30 March 2023? / 10 fnolh; vYhdk&Hkkjr QhYM çf'k'k.k vH;kl ¼ AFINDEX 2023½ 21&30 ekpZ 2023 rd fdl 'kgj esa vk;ksftr fd;k tk,xk\](#)  
(a) [Bengaluru / csaxyq#](#) (b) [Jalandhar / tkya/kj](#)  
(c) [Chennai / psUubZ](#) (d) [Pune / iq.ks](#)
82. [World Oral Health Day is celebrated every year on which day? / fo'o ekSf\[kd LokLF; fnol çR;sd o" kZ fdl fnu euk;k tkrk gS\](#)  
(a) [22 March / 22 ekpZ](#) (b) [21 March / 21 ekpZ](#)  
(c) [20 March / 20 ekpZ](#) (d) [23 March / 23 ekpZ](#)
83. [International Day of Happiness is celebrated every year on 20 March. What is the theme of the International Day of Happiness 2023? / varjZ"V<sup>ah</sup>; çUurk fnol gj o" kZ 20 ekpZ dks euk;k tkrk gSA varjZ"V<sup>ah</sup>; çUurk fnol 2023 dk fo'k; D;k gS\](#)  
(a) [Happier Together / ,d lFk vf/kd \[kq'k jguk](#)  
(b) [Share Happiness / \[kqf'k;kj çkjVsa](#)  
(c) [Be Mindful, Be Grateful, Be Kind / lko/kku jgsa\] vkHkkjh jgsa\] n;kyq cusa](#)  
(d) [The pursuit of happiness as a fundamental human goal / ,d ekSfyd ekuo yf; ds :i esa \[kq'kh dh \[kkst](#)
84. [According to the World Happiness Report 2023, which country is the happiest country in the world? / oyZ~M gSlihusl fjiksVZ 2023 ds vuqlkj\ nqfu;k dk lcls \[kq'kgky ns'k dkSu lk gS\](#)  
(a) [Denmark / MsuekdZ](#) (b) [Iceland / vkblySaM](#)  
(c) [Israel / btjkby](#) (d) [Finland / fQuySaM](#)
85. [Who has been enrolled in the Bar Council of the state as the first transgender lawyer in Kerala? / dsjy esa igyh V<sup>a</sup>kaltsaMj odhy ds :i esa](#)

jkT; dh ckj dkmafly esa fdls ukekafdr fd;k x;k gS\

(a) Vidya Kamble / fo|k dkacys

(b) Padma Lakshmi / in~ek y{eh

(c) Swati Bidhan Barua / Lokfr fc/kku c#vk

(d) Joyita Manda/ tknbrk eank

86. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?/ निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. The Earth is nearest to the Sun at Perihelion, which generally occurs on 3rd January./ पृथ्वी पेरिहेलियन पर सूर्य के सबसे निकट होती है, जो सामान्यतः 3 जनवरी को होती है।

2. The Earth is farthest away from the Sun at Perihelion, which generally occurs on 4th July./ पेरिहेलियन पर पृथ्वी सूर्य से सबसे अधिक दूर होती है, जो सामान्यतः 4 जुलाई को होती है।

3. The Earth is farthest away from the Sun at Aphelion, which generally occurs on 4th July./ अपहेलियन में पृथ्वी सूर्य से सबसे अधिक दूर होती है, जो आमतौर पर 4 जुलाई को होती है।

4. The Earth is nearest to the Sun at Aphelion, which generally occurs on 3rd January./ अपहेलियन पर पृथ्वी सूर्य के सबसे निकट होती है, जो सामान्यतः 3 जनवरी को होती है।

Select the correct answer using the codes given below./ नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनें।

(a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 4

(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 2

87. The 'eye' of the cyclone has/ चक्रवात की 'आंख' है

(a) abnormally high temperature and lowest pressure/ असामान्य रूप से उच्च तापमान और सबसे कम दबाव

(b) abnormally low temperature and pressure/ असामान्य रूप से कम तापमान और दबाव

(c) clear sky and lowest temperature/ साफ आसमान और न्यूनतम तापमान

(d) dense cloud cover and low pressure/ घने बादल और कम दबाव

88. Stalactites and stalagmites are features of/ स्टैलेक्टाइट्स और स्टैलेग्माइट्स की विशेषताएं हैं

(a) glacial topography/ हिमनदी स्थलाकृति

(b) volcanic topography/ ज्वालामुखीय स्थलाकृति

(c) karst topography/ कार्स्ट स्थलाकृति

(d) fluvial topography/ नदी स्थलाकृति

89. Which one of the following is the reason due to which the wind in the Southern hemisphere is deflected towards its left?/ निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कारण है जिसके कारण दक्षिणी गोलार्ध में हवा अपनी बाईं ओर विक्षेपित हो जाती है?

(a) Difference in the water masses of Northern and Southern hemisphere / उत्तरी और दक्षिणी गोलार्ध के जल द्रव्यमान में अंतर

(b) Temperature and pressure variations/ तापमान और दबाव भिन्नता

(c) Inclined axis of the Earth/ पृथ्वी की झुकी हुई धुरी

(d) Rotation of the Earth/ पृथ्वी का घूमना

90. Statement I The Kuroshio is a warm North-flowing ocean current on the West side of the North Pacific ocean.

कथन I कुरोशियो उत्तरी प्रशांत महासागर के पश्चिम की ओर उत्तर की ओर बहने वाली एक गर्म समुद्री धारा है।

Statement II Presence of a number of volcanoes at the bottom of the sea of Japan is responsible for the Kuroshio becoming warm.

कथन II जापान के समुद्र के तल पर कई ज्वालामुखियों की उपस्थिति कुरोशियो के गर्म होने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

Codes/ कोड्स

(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं और कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false/ कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II गलत है

(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true/ कथन I गलत है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

91. Which one of the following statements about the atmosphere is correct?/ वायुमंडल के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

(a) The atmosphere has definite upper limits, but gradually thins until it becomes imperceptible./ वायुमंडल की निश्चित ऊपरी सीमाएँ होती हैं, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे यह तब तक पतला होता जाता है जब तक कि यह अदृश्य न हो जाए।

(b) The atmosphere has no definite upper limits, but gradually thins until it becomes imperceptible / वायुमंडल की कोई निश्चित ऊपरी सीमा नहीं है, लेकिन यह धीरे-धीरे पतला हो जाता है जब तक कि यह अदृश्य न हो जाए

(c) The atmosphere has definite upper limits, but gradually thickens until it becomes imperceptible/ वायुमंडल की निश्चित ऊपरी सीमाएँ होती हैं, लेकिन यह धीरे-धीरे तब तक गाढ़ा होता जाता है जब तक कि यह अदृश्य न हो जाए

(d) The atmosphere has no definite upper limits, but gradually thickens until it becomes imperceptible/ वायुमंडल की कोई निश्चित ऊपरी सीमा नहीं है, लेकिन यह धीरे-धीरे तब तक गाढ़ा होता जाता है जब तक कि यह अदृश्य न हो जाए

92. Which one of the following is the pattern of circulation around a low pressure area in the Northern hemisphere?/ उत्तरी गोलार्ध में निम्न दबाव क्षेत्र के चारों ओर परिसंचरण का पैटर्न निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा है?

(a) Counter-clockwise and away from the centre/ वामावर्त और केंद्र से दूर

(b) Clockwise and away from the centre/ दक्षिणावर्त और केंद्र से दूर

(c) Counter-clockwise and towards the centre/ वामावर्त और केंद्र की ओर

(d) Clockwise and towards the centre/ दक्षिणावर्त और केंद्र की ओर

**Directions: The following items consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below.**

**निर्देश निम्नलिखित मदों में दो कथन, कथन I और कथन II शामिल हैं। आपको इन दोनों कथनों की सावधानीपूर्वक जांच करनी है और नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर का चयन करना है।**

93. Statement I Tides are the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun and the rotation of the Earth.

कथन I ज्वार चंद्रमा और सूर्य द्वारा लगाए गए गुरुत्वाकर्षण बलों और पृथ्वी के घूर्णन के संयुक्त प्रभाव के कारण समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि और गिरावट है।

Statement II The Earth rotates from the West towards the East once in 24 hours with respect to the Sun.

कथन II पृथ्वी सूर्य के सापेक्ष 24 घंटे में एक बार पश्चिम से पूर्व की ओर घूमती है।

Codes/ कोड्स

(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं और कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false/ कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II गलत है

(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true/ कथन I गलत है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

94. Statement I Sideral day is shorter than Solar day.

कथन I नाक्षत्र दिवस सौर दिवस से छोटा होता है।

Statement II The motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun is termed as revolution.

कथन II सूर्य के चारों ओर अपनी कक्षा में पृथ्वी की गति को क्रांति कहा जाता है।

Codes/ कोड्स

(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं और कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false/ कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II गलत है

(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true/ कथन I गलत है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

95. Match the following / निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें

List I सूची I

List II सूची II

(Ocean Currents)

(Locations in Map)

(महासागरीय धाराएँ)

(मानचित्र में स्थान)

A. Guinea current

गिनी धारा

B. Oyashio current

ओयाशियो वर्तमान

C. Canaries current

कैनरी धारा

D. Kuroshio current

कुरोशियो वर्तमान

Codes / कोड्स

A B C D

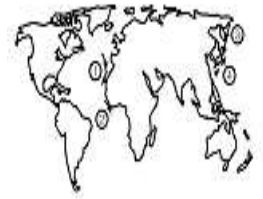
A B C D

(a) 4 3 1 2

(b) 2 3 1 4

(c) 2 1 3 4

(d) 4 1 3 2



96. Arrange the following layers of atmosphere vertically from the surface of the Earth/ वायुमंडल की निम्नलिखित परतों को पृथ्वी की सतह से लंबवत व्यवस्थित करें

1. Mesosphere/ मेसोस्फीयर

2. Troposphere/ क्षोभमण्डल

3. Stratosphere/ समतापमंडल

4. Thermosphere/ थर्मोस्फीयर

Codes/ कोड्स

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

(c) 2, 3, 1, 4

(d) 3, 4, 2, 1

97. Match the following/ निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें

List I (Ocean Currents)

List II (Coasts)

सूची I (महासागरीय धाराएँ)

सूची II (तट)

A. Humboldt

1. Namibia-Angola

हम्बोल्ट

नामीबिया-अंगोला

B. North Atlantic Drift

2. Chile-Peru

उत्तरी अटलांटिक बहाव

चिली-पेरू

C. Benguela

3. Mozambique

मदगास्कर

मोज़ाम्बिक मेडागास्कर

D. Agulhas

4. Norway-United

किंगडम

नॉर्वे-यूनाइटेड साम्राज्य

Codes/ कोड्स

A B C D

A B C D

(a) 2 1 4 3

(b) 2 4 1 3

(c) 3 4 1 2

(d) 3 1 4 2

98. In the absence of Cold Labrador Current, which one among the following would happen?/ शीत लैब्राडोर धारा की अनुपस्थिति में निम्नलिखित में से क्या होगा?

(a) There will be no North-East Atlantic fishing grounds/ कोई उत्तर-पूर्वी अटलांटिक मछली पकड़ने का मैदान नहीं होगा

(b) There will be no North-West Atlantic fishing grounds/ उत्तर-पश्चिम अटलांटिक में मछली पकड़ने का कोई मैदान नहीं होगा

(c) There will be no fishing ground in the North Atlantic ocean/ उत्तरी अटलांटिक महासागर में मछली पकड़ने का कोई मैदान नहीं होगा

(d) Semi-arid condition of the Atlantic coast of the USA and Canada would prevail/ संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और कनाडा के अटलांटिक तट की अर्ध-शुष्क स्थिति बनी रहेगी

99. The Earth without rotational movement would result into/ घूर्णन गति के बिना पृथ्वी का परिणाम होगा  
1. no Sun-rise and Sun-set./ कोई सूर्योदय और सूर्यास्त नहीं।

2. no occurrence of day and night cycle./ दिन और रात के चक्र की कोई घटना नहीं।

3. only one season./ केवल एक सीज़न।

Select the correct answer using the codes given below./ नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनें।

(a) Only 1

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 2 and 3

(d) All of these

100. Seismic gaps are / भूकंपीय अंतराल हैं

(a) parts of plate boundaries in oceans where tsunamis occur frequently/ महासागरों में प्लेट सीमाओं के हिस्से जहां सुनामी अक्सर आती है

(b) sections of plate boundaries that have ruptured repeatedly in the recent past/ प्लेट सीमाओं के खंड जो हाल के दिनों में बार-बार टूटे हैं

(c) sections of plate boundaries that have not ruptured in the recent past/ प्लेट सीमाओं के खंड जो हाल के दिनों में नहीं टूटे हैं

(d) plate boundaries having no volcanic activity/ प्लेट सीमाएं जिनमें कोई ज्वालामुखीय गतिविधि नहीं है

101. Which among the following is/are correct statement(s) about Malawi?/ मलावी के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से सही कथन है/हैं?

1. Malawi is a landlocked country in South-East Africa that was formerly known as Nyasaland./ मलावी दक्षिण-पूर्व अफ्रीका में एक भूमि से घिरा देश है जिसे पहले न्यासालैंड के नाम से जाना जाता था।

2. It has presidential system with unitary form of government./ इसमें एकात्मक सरकार प्रणाली के साथ राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली है।

3. Malawi's economy is highly dependent on agriculture and majority of the population is rural./ मलावी की अर्थव्यवस्था अत्यधिक कृषि पर निर्भर है और अधिकांश आबादी ग्रामीण है।

Select the correct answer using the codes given below./ नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनें।

(a) Only 1

(b) 2 and 3

(c) All of these

(d) 1 and 3

**Directions: The following items consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below.**

**निर्देश निम्नलिखित आइटम में दो कथन, कथन I और कथन II शामिल हैं। आपको इन दोनों कथनों की सावधानीपूर्वक जांच करनी है और नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर का चयन करना है।**

102. Statement I A tsunami is a series of water waves caused by displacement of a large volume of water of an ocean.

कथन I सुनामी समुद्र के पानी की बड़ी मात्रा के विस्थापन के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली जल तरंगों की एक श्रृंखला है।

Statement II A tsunami can be generated when thrust faults associated with convergent or destructive plate boundaries move abruptly.

कथन II सुनामी तब उत्पन्न हो सकती है जब अभिसरण या विनाशकारी प्लेट सीमाओं से जुड़े प्रणोद दोष अचानक बढ़ जाते हैं।

Codes/कोड्स

(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं और कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false/ कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II गलत है

(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true/ कथन I गलत है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

103. Statement I The Atacama is the driest among the deserts of the World.

कथन I विश्व के रेगिस्तानों में अटाकामा सबसे शुष्क है।

Statement II The aridity of the Atacama is explained by its location between two mountain chains of sufficient height to prevent moisture advection from either the Pacific or the Atlantic Ocean

कथन II अटाकामा की शुष्कता को प्रशांत या अटलांटिक महासागर से नमी के प्रवाह को रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त ऊंचाई की दो पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं के बीच इसके स्थान से समझाया गया है।

Codes/कोड्स

(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं और कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I/ दोनों कथन व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्य हैं, लेकिन कथन II कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false/ कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II गलत है

(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true/ कथन I गलत है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

104. Match the following/ निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें

List I (Phenomenons) List II (Dates)

सूची I (घटनाएँ) सूची II (तिथियाँ)

A. Summer Solstice 1. 21st June

ग्रीष्म संक्रांति	21 जून
B. Winter Solstice	2. 22nd December
शीतकालीन संक्रांति	22 दिसंबर
C. Vernal Equinox	3. 23rd September
वर्नल इक्विनॉक्स	23 सितंबर
D. Autumnal Equinox	4. 21st March
शरद विषुव	21 मार्च
Codes/ कोड्स	

_____ A B C D	_____ A B C D
(a) 1 4 2 3	(b) 1 2 4 3
(c) 3 2 4 1	(d) 3 4 2 1

105. Which of the following is/are direct source(s) of information about the interior of the Earth? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग के बारे में जानकारी का प्रत्यक्ष स्रोत है/हैं?
1. Earthquake wave/ भूकंप तरंग
  2. Volcano/ ज्वालामुखी
  3. Gravitational force/ गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल
  4. Earth magnetism/ पृथ्वी का चुम्बकत्व
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below. / नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनें।

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2  
(c) 3 and 4 (d) All of these

106. Devaluation usually causes the internal price to /  
voewY;u vkerkSj ij vkarfjd dher dk  
dkj.k curk gS

- (a) Fall / fxjuk  
(b) Rise / mn;  
(c) Remain unchanged / vijfofrZr jgsa  
(d) None of these / buesa ls dksbZ ugha

107. The supply-side economics lays greater emphasis on the point of view of : / vkiwfrZ&i{k  
vFkZ'kkL= fdl -f"Vdks.k ij vf/kd tksj  
nsrk gS%

- (a) producer / fuekZrk  
(b) global economy / oSf'od vFkZO;oLFkk  
(c) consumer / miHkksäk  
(d) middle-man/ e;/e vkneh

108. The price at which the Government purchase food grains for maintaining the public distribution system and for building up buffer stocks are known as / og dher ftl ij ljdkj lkoZtfud forj.k ç.kkyh dks cuk, j[kus vkSj cQj LV,d cukus ds fy, [kk]kUu [kjhnrh gS] dgykrh gS

- (a) Minimum support prices / U;wure leFkZu ewY;  
(b) Procurement prices / [kjhn dh dhersa  
(c) Issue prices / fuxZe dhersa  
(d) Coiling prices / dherksa dk c<+uk

109. The National Development Council gets its administrative support from:/ jk"V^h; fodkl ifj"kn dks ç'kklfud lgk;rk feyrh gS%

(a) Planning Commission/ ;kstkuk vk;ksx

(b) Finance Commission/ foÜk vk;ksx

(c) Administrative Reforms Commission/ ç'kklfud lgk;rk vk;ksx

(d) Sarkaria Commission/ ljdkfj;k vk;ksx

110. 'Take off stage' in an economy means: / vFkZO;oLFkk esa ^Vsd v,Q LVst^ dk vFkZ gS%

(a) steady growth begins/ fLFkj fodkl 'kq; gksrk gS

(b) economy is stagnant/ vFkZO;oLFkk fLFkj gS

(c) economy is about to collapse/ vFkZO;oLFkk <gus okyh gS

(d) all controls are removed/ IHkh fu;a=.k gVkn, x, gSa

111. Which of the following would cause the aggregate demand curve to shift to the right? / fuEufyf[kr esa ls dkSu lexz ekax oØ dks nkbZa vksj LFkkukarfjr djus dk dkj.k cusxk\

(a) an increase in purchases by the federal government/ la?kh; ljdkj }kjk [kjhn esa o`f)

(b) an increase in real interest rates / okLrfod C;kt njksa esa o`f)

(c) an appreciation of the American dollar / vesfjdh M,yj dh ljkguk

(d) a decrease in the money supply / eqæk vkiwfrZ esa deh

112. What is meant by price discrimination? / dher HksnHkko ls D;k rkRi;Z gS\

(a) Increase in price of a commodity over time/ le; ds lkFk fdlh oLrq dh dher esa o`f)

(b) A situation where the same product is sold to different consumers for different prices @,slh fLFkfr tgka ,d gh mRikn vyx&vyx miHkksäkvksa dks vyx&vyx dherksa ij cspk tkrk g

(c) Subsidization of a product by the Government to sell it at a lower price / fdlh mRikn dks de dher ij cspus ds fy, ljdkj }kjk lfCimh nsuk

(d) General decrease in price of a commodity over time / le; ds lkFk fdlh oLrq dh dher esa lkekU; deh

113. What is meant by 'Public Good'? / ^lkoZtfud HkykbZ^ ls D;k rkRi;Z gS\

(a) A commodity produced by the Government / ljdkj }kjk mRikfnr ,d oLrq

(b) A commodity whose benefits are indivisibly spread among the entire community / ,d oLrq ftdk ykHk iwjs leqnk; ds chp vfoHkkT; ;i ls QSyk gqvk gS

(c) A Government scheme that benefits the poor households / ,d ljdkjh ;kstuk tks xjhc ifjokjksa dks ykHk iggapkrh gS

(d) Any commodity that is very popular among general public / dksbZ Hkh oLrq tks vke turk ds chp cgqr ykSdfç; gS

114. The income elasticity of demand for inferior goods is / ?kfV;k oLrqvksa dh ekax dh vk; yksp gS

(a) less than one / ,d ls de

(b) less than zero / 'kwU; ls de

(c) equal to one / ,d ds cjkj

(d) greater than one / ,d ls vf/kd

115. Which of the following statements is/are true?/ fuEufyfjkr esa ls dksu lk dFku IR; gS@gSa\

1. If increase in demand and supply are of equal magnitude, the price will remain unchanged, but the equilibrium quantity will increase. / ;fn ekax vkSj vkiwfrZ esa o`f) leku ifjek.k dh gS] rks dher vifjofrZr jgsxh] ysfdu larqyu ek=k esa o`f) gksxhA

2. If increase in demand is of greater magnitude than increase in supply, both equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity will increase. / ;fn ekax esa o`f) vkiwfrZ esa o`f) ls vf/kd ifjek.k dh gS] rks larqyu dher vkSj larqyu ek=k nksuksa esa o`f) gksxhA

3. If increase in supply is of greater magnitude than increase in demand, equilibrium price will fall but equilibrium quantity will increase. / ;fn vkiwfrZ esa o`f) ekax esa o`f) ls vf/kd ifjek.k dh gS] rks larqyu dher fxj tk,xh ysfdu larqyu ek=k c<+ tk,xhA

Select the correct answer using the code given below: / uhps fn, x, dksM dk mi;ksx djs lgh mÜkj pqusa%

(a) 1 only / dsoy 1

(b) 1 and 2 only /dsoy 1 vkSj 2

(c) 2 and 3 only /dsoy 2 vkSj 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3 / 1] 2 vkSj 3

116. Demand for a commodity refers to /fdlh oLrq dh ekjx ls rkRi;Z gS

(a) Desire for that commodity /ml oLrq dh bPNk

(b) Need for that commodity /ml oLrq dh vko';drk

(c) Quantity demanded of that commodity /ml oLrq dh ekax dh xbZ ek=k

(d) Quantity demanded at certain price during any particular period of time /fdlh fo'ks"k vof/k ds nkSjku fuf'pr dher ij ekaxh xbZ ek=k

117. An exceptional demand curve is one that slopes / ,d vlk/kkj.k ekax oØ og gS tks <yku ij gksrk gS

(a) downward to the right /uhps dh vksj nkbZa vksj

(b) upward to the right /Åij nkbZa vksj

(c) horizontally /{kSfrt :i ls

(d) upward to the left /Åij ckbZa vksj

118. Rise in the price of a commodity means /fdlh oLrq dh dher esa o`f) dk vFkZ gS

(a) rise in the value of currency only /dsoy eqæk ds ewY; esa o`f)

(b) fall in the value of currency only / dsoy eqæk ds ewY; esa fxjkoV

(c) rise in the value of commodity only /dsoy oLrq ds ewY; esa o`f)

(d) fall in the value of currency and rise in the value of commodity /eqæk ds ewY; esa fxjkoV vkSj oLrq ds ewY; esa o`f)

119. A closed economy is an economy in which /can vFkZO;oLFkk og vFkZO;oLFkk gS ftlesa

(a) the money supply is fully controlled /eqæk vkiwfrZ iwjh rjg ls fu;af=r gS

(b) deficit financing takes place /?kkVs dk foÜkiks"k.k gksrk gS

(c) only exports take place /dsoy fu;kZr gksrk gS

(d) neither exports nor imports takes place /u rks fu;kZr gksrk gS vkSj u gh vk;kr

120. Despite being a high saving economy, capital formation may not result in significant increase in output due to /mPp cpr okyh vFkZO;oLFkk gksus ds ckotwn] iwath fuekZ.k ds dkj.k mRiknu esa mYys[kuh; o`f) ugha gks ldrh gS

(a) weak administrative machinery /detksj ç'kklfud e'khujh

(b) illiteracy /fuj{kjrk

(c) high population density /mPp tula;k ?kuRo

(d) high capital-output ratio/mPp iwath&mRiknu vuqjkr



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ANSWER KEY -

<u>1.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>21.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>41.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>61.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>81.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>101.</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>22.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>42.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>62.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>82.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>102.</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>23.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>43.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>63.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>83.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>103.</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>24.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>44.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>64.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>84.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>104.</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>25.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>45.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>65.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>85.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>105.</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>26.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>46.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>66.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>86.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>106.</u>	<u>C</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>27.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>47.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>67.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>87.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>107.</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>8.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>28.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>48.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>68.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>88.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>108.</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>9.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>29.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>49.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>69.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>89.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>109.</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>10.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>30.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>50.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>70.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>90.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>110.</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>11.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>31.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>51.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>71.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>91.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>111.</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>12.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>32.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>52.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>72.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>92.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>112.</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>13.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>33.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>53.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>73.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>93.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>113.</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>14.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>34.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>54.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>74.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>94.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>114.</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>15.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>35.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>55.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>75.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>95.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>115.</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>16.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>36.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>56.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>76.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>96.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>116.</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>17.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>37.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>57.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>77.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>97.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>117.</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>18.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>38.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>58.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>78.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>98.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>118.</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>19.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>39.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>59.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>79.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>99.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>119.</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>20.</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>40.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>60.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>80.</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>100.</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>120.</u>	<u>D</u>