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*"The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them." - Albert Einstein*

## **ANALYSIS / APPROACH / SOURCE / STRATEGY: GENERAL STUDIES** **PRE 2023 PAPER**

**- TEAM VISION IAS**

### **Observations on CSP 2023**

- This year the paper appeared to be on **moderately tougher side**. Questions in almost all the subjects ranged from medium to difficult level. **Very few questions were easy in this year's paper.**
- Many questions though framed on a single topic demanded in-**depth knowledge of multiple facts** from the students.
- The **different trend** followed by UPSC this year was in the **framing of the options** which limited the students to solve questions by elimination techniques. Although last year, a glimpse was seen of such type of questions but this year the number of such questions was more. Also **assertion-reason type questions have entered this year in a twisted manner.**
- Also, this time like previous years, **UPSC has linked the fundamental subjects with Current Affairs and important issues which were in the news.** This made the paper more relevant and current affairs dominated.
- **Static portions** like Environment, Economics, S&T etc. were **given due weightage**. And on the other hand, few portions like Modern History saw a dip and other static portions like Geography and International Relations saw a rise in the number of questions being asked as compared to the previous years.

- This year **International Relations section** questions gives us insight on how important it is to **regularly read newspapers and follow Current Affairs magazines**. The questions were mainly directed towards basic understanding of conflicts & crisis in African and middle eastern countries.
- As regards to **Polity**, UPSC has continued to ask questions based on political philosophy e.g. Constitutionalism/Constitution, the essence of the principles used in judicial review, etc. **In Governance section**, significant number of questions were asked from diverse current affairs linked topics like Prisons Act 1894, old-yet-important Acts e.g. Official Secrets Act, etc, standard topics like Constitutional bodies/Non-constitutional bodies also featured in this year's paper.
- In the **History section**, questions from Ancient, Medieval and Art & Culture were given more weightage over Modern Indian History which signifies a pattern change. This brought the overall section's attempt-ability to difficult.
- **Geography** this year was dominated by map-based questions, both national and international. Also, economic geography continues to remain an essential topic owing to the government's emphasis on infrastructure (golden quadrilateral, corridor, etc) mineral resources development (e.g. question on Ilmenite, cobalt, etc). However, basic fundamental questions remained the part of this year's paper like earth's atmosphere, Indian physiography, drainage etc.
- In the **Environment & Ecology section**, the environment questions were largely on previous years lines with themes on pollution, climate change and species. A continued focus is placed on behavioural aspects of species (squirrels, orangutan, nocturnal animals) with equal importance being given to new technologies (green hydrogen, biofilters). In order to prepare effectively for such questions (squirrels, orangutans), one should cultivate an inquisitive mind and learn about their unique behaviours through additional sources, such as documentaries.
- As compared to the previous years, the main focus of this year's **Economy questions** was on the **Economic and Human Geography part** (Infra, mineral reserves -uranium& gold), ports, MSME, SHG, smaller farmer large field, MSP, trade). Although a few conceptual questions (Intangible assets, capital markets) were seen but they were very few in numbers.
- In **S&T section**, the same thematic pattern continued like astrophysics, space (pulsars), missile technology (ballistic missiles), navigation systems, operational technology (carbon fibres) and also new discoveries like aerial metagenomics etc but the in-depth coverage of facts made this section moderately difficult to difficult.
- **Suggestions to the students:**
  - Regardless of the different pattern adopted by UPSC this year by changing the options and limiting the elimination techniques, the students should focus on intentional and observational acquisition of knowledge rather than superficial studying.
  - They should read the newspapers and prepare current affairs comprehensively as the inspiration to ask even the static questions has been current affairs.

- General awareness themes like sports and national days can not be ignored completely. Though the focus should remain in this section also to cover them from current affairs perspective.
- Standard text books and holistic coverage will remain the key to success in almost all the patterns adopted by UPSC.

Nature of Question	Source Type	Difficulty Level
<b>F:</b> Fundamental, Conventional and conceptual question which is easily available in commonly recommended books. If a current affairs source is mentioned then it indicates that you had one more reason to prepare this.	EM = Essential material like basic books etc.	E = Easy
<b>FA:</b> Fundamental Applied question is an analytical question which requires information + application of mind. Answer to these questions are from commonly recommended books but not so obvious to find.	RM = Reference material	M = Medium
<b>CA:</b> Current Affair question which can be answered almost completely using given source alone.	EN = Essential News/Current Affairs	D = Difficult
<b>CAA:</b> Current Affair Applied question needs information from more than one source to answer AND/OR application of mind (common sense and overall understanding) of aspirant. This is why source for these questions may not be answering the question completely.	RR = Random Read like random website	
<b>FCA:</b> Fundamental + Current affair. This is a F or FA question supplemented with current affairs or a current affairs question that needs background information for complete answer. Source to these questions might not answer the questions in entirety.		
<b>U (Unconventional Question):</b> Unconventional Question means the question that is distantly related to syllabus provided by UPSC. It is neither present in even reference sources (in addition to recommended books) nor prominently in news.		

QN	Section	Question	Answer	Explanation	Motivation / Current Affairs Link	Level	Nature	Source	Source Type	Vision IAS (All India Test Series/ Current Affairs Magazine/PT 365/Study Material/Value Addition Material/QRM- Quick Revision Module/Daily News)
1	Ancient India	In which one of the following regions was Dhanyakataka, which flourished as a prominent Buddhist centre under the Mahasanghikas, located? (a) Andhra (b) Gandhara (c) Kalinga (d) Magadha	A	<p>There are a few literary traditions about the <b>presence of Buddhism in Andhra Pradesh during pre-Mauryan period</b>. The famous Buddhist sites of Amaravati and Dhanyakataka are associated with Buddha, as a birthplace of one of the previous births of Buddha and a preaching site of Buddha respectively. <b>Amaravati and Dharanikota, both formed part of ancient Dhanyakataka, the capital of later Satavahanas.</b></p> <p><b>With the spread of Buddhism to different parts of the country many sects appeared.</b> For example, the <b>Theravadins had their centre of activity at Kausambi; Mathura was the centre for the Sarvastivadins;</b> and the <b>Bhadra Yanika sect flourished at Nasik and Kanheri.</b> The origin of these sects may not have been originally due to differences in the doctrines. In fact, what contributed to their origin and growth were factors related to geographical diversities of the country, attitudes of various communities at the local levels and perhaps lack of coordination between the various exponents of the sects. <b>Under the Satavahavas, the Dhanyakataka (Amaravati) region became the most important stronghold of Mahayana Buddhism whereas the Sthaviravadins were popular in the north.</b></p> <p>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	To test the fundamental knowledge	M	F	Themes in Indian History Part 1; Ch2-Kings, Farmers and Towns Early States and Economies (c. 600 BCE-600 CE)- Pg 43 (Map) <a href="https://ncert.nic.in/textbooks/pdf/lehs102.pdf">https://ncert.nic.in/textbooks/pdf/lehs102.pdf</a>	EM	

2	Art & Culture	<p>With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of Stupa is Buddhist in origin.</li> <li>2. Stupa was generally a repository of relics.</li> <li>3. Stupa was a votive and commemorative structure in Buddhist tradition.</li> </ol> <p>How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	B	<p>Stupa, Sanskrit for heap, is a mound-like (hemispherical) burial structure <b>containing relics of Buddhist monks</b>. E.g. Sanchi Stupa built over Buddha relics. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p> <p><b>However, concept of stupa does not have Buddhist origin. The word Stupa is mentioned in the Rigveda, Atharvaveda, Vajasaneyi Samhita, Taittiriya Samhita, etc. Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p><b>Rigveda refers to a Stupa raised by the King Varuna above the forest in a place having no foundation</b>. The word 'estuka' is also used in the same sense in Rigveda, probably by then anything raised on the ground like a heap/pile might have been known as Stupa. <b>However the Pali word 'thupa' is quite similar to the term 'Stupa'. Thupa means a conical heap, a pile or a mound or a conical or bell shaped shrine containing a relic.</b></p> <p>Stupa is regarded as a monument for veneration. But as Stupa seems to be associated with votive and commemorative and offering purposes; Stupa thus gradually was related to the <b>ritualistic and commemorative with sectarian, affiliation with school of philosophical obligatory and was bound by aspects of social- economic life. Hence statement 3 is correct.</b></p> <p>The Buddhist texts like the Avadana Satakam, Mahavadana and Stupavadanam mentions about the commemorative aspects of the Stupa even the Jaina literature like Raya Pasenaiya Sutta refers to it. Probably in the later period, due to deep desire of the common mass to worship the lord for the sake of salvation, Stupa acquired its votive character as well.</p>	Recently, Votive stupas (offered in fulfillment of a vow) were discovered by the Archeological Survey of India near Sarai Tila mound within the premises of Nalanda Mahavihara in Bihar.	M	FCA	<p>Upinder Singh: A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India</p> <p>Introduction to Indian art Part 1</p> <p><a href="https://www.lkouniv.ac.in/site/writereaddata/siteContent/202004201518298907anitya_gaurav_aih_origin_and_development_of_stupa.pdf">https://www.lkouniv.ac.in/site/writereaddata/siteContent/202004201518298907anitya_gaurav_aih_origin_and_development_of_stupa.pdf</a></p>	E M	<p><b>PT 365 Culture_Article 5.1 January 2023 Monthly Current Affairs_Article 8.5.2 AITS Test 3807:</b></p> <p>Which of the statements best describes 'votive stupas' recently discovered by Archeological Survey of India (ASI) in Nalanda district?</p> <p>(a) They are distinctive domelike drum that originate in eight cylindrical structures in which the Buddha's relics were placed after his death.</p> <p>(b) They symbolize the Buddha's reuniting of his monastic followers after they had become divided by disagreement.</p> <p>(c) They commemorate the Buddha's display of miracles when he was challenged to demonstrate his realization.</p> <p>(d) They symbolize the Buddha's return from the celestial realms in order to continue teaching the path to Awakening.</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b></p> <p>Votive stupas have survived in vast numbers in the Mahabodhi temple compound at Bodhgaya. The form of the stupa, with its distinctive domelike drum, originates in eight cylindrical structures in which the Buddha's relics were placed</p>
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									<p>after his death.</p> <p>The stupa shape has become associated with the Buddhist goal of release from the cycles of suffering and rebirth.</p> <p>In addition to the drum, this stupa has a tiered base and is crowned with a series of stylized umbrellas that symbolize royalty and divine status.</p> <p>Although little is known about the uses of votive shrines and stupas, the larger ones at Bodhgaya were probably given by visiting kings, while smaller stupas such as this one were offered by monks and lay pilgrims.</p> <p><b>Stupa, Sanskrit for heap, is a mound-like (hemispherical) burial structure containing relics of Buddhist monks. E.g. Sanchi Stupa built over Buddha relics.</b></p>
3	Ancient India	<p>With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well known as</p> <p>(a) capital cities</p> <p>(b) ports</p> <p>(c) centres of iron-and-steel making</p> <p>(d) shrines of Jain tirthankaras</p>	B	<p><b>Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well-known ports.</b></p> <p>The Sangam literature provides valuable insights into the urban centres and cultures of early historical South India.</p> <p><b>Kaverippumpattinam (also known as Pumpuhar or Puhar) was the premier Chola port in early historical times.</b> Classical accounts refer to it as Khabaris or Camara.</p>	<p>To test the fundamental knowledge</p>	E	F	<p>Upinder Singh:A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India</p> <p><a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/ancient-port-city-of-poompuhar-">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/ancient-port-city-of-poompuhar-</a></p>	<p>R M</p> <p><b>PT 365 Culture_Article 1.6</b></p> <p><b>Weekly Focus 49: Port Connectivity</b></p> <p><b>AIATS Test 3814</b></p> <p>Pattinappalai, an ancient Sangam literature text, is devoted to the description of an ancient port city of the Chola kingdom. Which of the following ancient port cities, is described in Pattinappalai?</p> <p>(a) Muchiri</p>

				<p><b>Korkai was the major Pandya port</b>, while Tondi and <b>Muchiri</b> were the important ports in the <b>Chera kingdom</b>.</p> <p><b>Hence option (b) is the correct answer.</b></p>				<a href="#">traced-undersea-claim-researchers/article66413969.ece</a>		(b) Kaveripatinam (c) Tondi (d) Korkai
4	Art & Culture	<p>Which one of the following explains the practice of 'Vattakirutal' as mentioned in Sangam poems?</p> <p>(a) Kings employing women bodyguards            (b) Learned persons assembling in royal courts to discuss religious and philosophical matters            (c) Young girls keeping watch over agricultural fields and driving away birds and animals            (d) A king defeated in a battle committing ritual suicide by starving himself to death</p>	D	<p>Sangam poems are pervaded with a warrior ethic. The goal of the hero of the puram poems was pukal (glory, fame) and a heroic death was greatly valued. It was believed that the spirit of a warrior who died in battle dwelt in paradise. A poem in the Purananuru suggests that the bodies of warriors who did not die in battle were cut with swords before the funerary rites, to simulate death in battle.</p> <p>The <b>practice of vattakirutal was one in which a defeated king committed ritual suicide by starving himself to death, accompanied by those who had been close to him during his lifetime.</b></p> <p>The <b>worship of memorial stones (natukal)</b> was a corollary of the importance of the heroic ideal. Memorial stones were erected in honour of heroes who died fighting valiantly in battle; the spirit of the fallen hero was believed to reside in these stones.</p> <p><b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b></p>	To test the fundamental knowledge	D	F	A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India by Upinder Singh - Ch Sangam Literature and Later Tamil Works	R M	
5	Medieval History	<p>Consider the following dynasties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hoysala</li> <li>Gahadavala</li> <li>Kakatiya</li> <li>Yadava</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above dynasties established their kingdoms in early eighth century AD?</p> <p>(a) Only one</p>	D	<p>The <b>Hoysala era (1026 CE – 1343 CE)</b> was marked by illustrious achievements in art, architecture, and culture. The nucleus of this activity lay in the present-day Hassan district of Karnataka, India. <b>Hence option 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p>The <b>Gahadavala dynasty also Gahadavalas of Kannauj was a Rajput dynasty</b> that ruled parts of the <b>present-day Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, during 11th and 12th centuries.</b> Their capital was located at Banaras in the Gangetic plains, and for a brief period, they also controlled Kannauj. <b>Hence option 2 is not correct.</b></p>	To test the fundamental knowledge	D	F	History of Medieval India by Satish Chandra	E M	<b>PT 365 Culture_Article 1.2</b> <b>News Today: 29th &amp; 30th January 2023</b> <b>September 2022 Monthly Current Affairs_Article 8.2</b>



		<p>(b) Only two (c) Only three (d) None</p>	<p>The <b>Kakatiya dynasty</b> ruled most of eastern Deccan region in present-day India <b>between 12th and 14th centuries</b>. Their territory comprised much of the present day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, and parts of eastern Karnataka, northern Tamil Nadu, and southern Odisha. <b>Hence option 3 is not correct.</b></p> <p>The <b>Seuna, Sevuna or Yadava dynasty (850 - 1334 A.D.)</b> was an Indian dynasty, which at its peak ruled a kingdom stretching from the Tungabhadra to the Narmada rivers, including present-day Maharashtra, north Karnataka and parts of Madhya Pradesh, from its capital at Devagiri (present-day Daulatabad in Maharashtra). <b>Hence option 4 is not correct.</b></p>						
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## GS 2024 PRELIMS CUM MAINS

**DELHI: 30 MAY 1 PM | 7 JUNE 9 AM | 13 JUNE 9 AM | 15 JUNE 5 PM | 27 JUNE 1 PM**

CHANDIGARH <b>1 JUNE</b> 5 PM	LUCKNOW <b>1 JUNE</b> 5 PM	PUNE <b>5 JUNE</b> 8 AM   <b>3 JULY</b> 4 PM	HYDERABAD <b>12 JUNE</b> 8 AM & 4 PM	AHMEDABAD <b>12 JUNE</b> 8:30 AM	JAIPUR <b>5 JUNE</b> 7:30 AM & 5 PM	BHOPAL <b>15 JUNE</b> 5 PM
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6	Art & Culture	<p>With reference to ancient Indian History, consider the following pairs:</p> <p><b>Literary work Author</b></p> <p>1.Devichandragupta : Bilhana</p> <p>2.Hammira-Mahakavya : Nayachandra Suri</p> <p>3.Milinda-panha : Nagarjuna</p> <p>4.Nitivakyamrita : Somadeva Suri</p> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) Only one</p> <p>(b) Only two</p> <p>(c) Only three</p> <p>(d) All four</p>	<p>B *</p> <p>Devichandragupta - Vishakadatta. <b>Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.</b></p> <p>Hammira-Mahakavya - Nayachandra Suri. <b>Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.</b></p> <p>Milinda-panha - Nagarjuna. <b>Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.</b></p> <p>Nitivakyamrita - Somadeva Suri. <b>Hence pair 4 is correctly matched.</b></p> <p><b>*For Clarification:</b></p> <p>The Indian philosopher Acharya <b>Nagarjuna (c. 150-250 CE)</b> was the <b>founder of the Madhyamaka (Middle Path) school of Mahayana Buddhism</b> and arguably the most influential Buddhist thinker/philosopher.</p> <p>Whereas the <b>old NCERT Ancient India book by R.S. Sharma mentions</b> that Menander who was an Indo-Greek Ruler (165-145 B.C.) also known as <b>Milinda was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena (who was also known as Nagarjuna)</b>. He asked many questions to Nagasena which were recorded in a book called '<b>Milinda Panho</b>'.</p> <p>UPSC has asked a question in Prelims 1997: Milinda Panho is in the form of dialogue between King Milind and which Buddhist monk? <b>(a) Nagasena (b) Nagarjuna</b> (c) Nagbhatta (d) Kumarilbhatta. According to UPSC the answer was Nagasena. So when UPSC in this particular question distinguished Nagasena with Nagarjuna, then we should also consider Nagasena different from Nagarjuna. That is why we have given the answer as B.</p>	To test the fundamental knowledge	D	F	Ancient India RS Sharma AL Basham's Wonder that was India	R M	<p><b>AIMS Test 3816</b></p> <p>In the context of ancient India, consider the following statements about a ruler:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He was an Indo-Greek ruler who administered a large territory in the Northwestern regions of the Indian subcontinent.</li> <li>2. He had his capital at Sakala (modern Sialkot) in Punjab.</li> <li>3. He is known to have converted to Buddhism after exchanging dialogue with a Buddhist sage Nagasena.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the following rulers has been described in the statements given above?</p> <p>(a) Gondophernes</p> <p>(b) Rudradaman I</p> <p>(c) Menander I</p> <p>(d) Demetrius I</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION: Menander I was a Greco-Bactrian and later Indo-Greek King (reigned c.165/155[4] –130 BC) who administered a large territory in the Northwestern regions of the Indian Subcontinent from his capital at Sagala (Sakala).</b> Menander is noted for having become a patron and converted to Greco-Buddhism and he is widely regarded as the greatest of the Indo-Greek kings. Menander is believed to</p>
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								<p>have been initially a king of Bactria. Large numbers of Menander's coins have been unearthed, attesting to both the flourishing commerce and longevity of his realm. Menander was also a patron of Buddhism, and his conversations with the <b>Buddhist sage Nagasena are recorded in the important Buddhist work, the Milinda Panha ("The Questions of King Milinda"; panha meaning "question" in Pali).</b></p> <p><b>AIATS Test 3819</b> Consider the following pairs: <b>Sanskrit Poem Author</b> 1. Vikramankadevacharita Somadeva 2. Kathasaritsagara Bilhana 3. Hammira Mahakavya Nayachandra Suri How many pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION</b> The most famous of these is "The Deeds of Harsa", by Bana, written in ornate poetic prose, Of some literary merit is "The Deeds of Vikramānka" (Vikramānkadevacarita), of Bilhana, dealing with the life and adventures of the great Chalukya emperor Vikramaditya VI (c. 1075–</p>
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									1125). Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched. Yet another is the work of a <b>Jaina monk, Nayachandra Sūri, the Hammīra-mahākāvya</b> , which is among the latest important works of Sanskrit literature. This beautiful but little known poem deals with the life of Hammīra, the last of the dynasty of the Cahamanas, who was defeated and killed by the Delhi sultan Alauddīn Khaljī in 1301, after a long siege of his capital Rana
7	Art & Culture	"Souls are not only the property of animal and plant life, but also of rocks, running water and many other natural objects not looked on as living by other religious sects." The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which one of the following religious sects of ancient India? (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism (c) Shaivism (d) Vaishnavism	B	Jainism holds that <b>every atom has a soul but it is not Jiva, because they do not have sense organs</b> . The soul is both permanent and changing. Based on extension, Jainism divides substance into two classes, those that are extended in space and those that are not. Although Jainism recognizes souls, it rejects the notion of an ultimate, universal soul. <b>Hence option (b) is the correct answer.</b>	To test the fundamental knowledge	E	F	Upinder Singh: A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India RS Sharma Ancient India	E M <b>AIATS Test 3796</b> Consider the following statements with respect to the teachings of Jainism: 1. Right faith is the belief in the teachings and wisdom of Mahavira. 2. Right knowledge is the acceptance of the theory that the world has been created by God. 3. Right conduct refers to the observance of the five great vows. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> In Jainism, the three jewels (also referred to as ratnatraya or tri-ratna) are understood as samyagdarshana ('right faith'), samyagjnana ('right knowledge'), and

									samyakcharitra ('right action'). One of the three cannot exist exclusive of the others, and all are required for spiritual liberation i.e. attainment of freedom from worldly bonds. Right Knowledge is the acceptance of the theory that there is no God and that the <b>world has been existing without a creator and that all objects possess a soul.</b>
8	Medieval History	Who among the following rulers of Vijayanagara Empire constructed a large dam across Tungabhadra River and a canal-cum-aqueduct several kilometres long from the river to the capital city? (a) Devaraya I (b) Mallikarjuna (c) Vira Vijaya (d) Virupaksha	A	<b>Devaraya I in around 1410 A.D. got a barrage constructed across the Tungabhadra river</b> and commissioned a 24 km long aqueduct from the Tungabhadra river to the capital. The account provided by Nuniz gives details of the projects undertaken by Deva Raya I that brought prosperity to the Kingdom. <b>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b>	To test the fundamental knowledge	E	F	Satish Chandra - Medieval India NCERT chapter 9, page 116	E M
9	Medieval History	Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to Portuguese? (a) Ahmad Shah (b) Mahmud Begarha (c) Bahadur Shah (d) Muhammad Shah	C	Nino da Cunha (1529-38) shifted the capital of the Portuguese colony from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534 AD, <b>he captured Diu and Bassein from the Sultan of Gujarat, Bahadur Shah.</b> <b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b>	To test the fundamental knowledge	D	F	Old NCERT Medieval India Satish Chandra (page 128) Spectrum Modern History	E M
									<b>2023 Open Test 2 (4038)</b> With reference to Portuguese governors in India, consider the following statements: 1. Nino da Cunha shifted the capital of the Portuguese colony from Cochin to Goa. 2. Vasco da Gama was the first Portuguese governor of India. 3. Francisco de Almeida

									initiated the blue water policy. Which of the statements given above are correct?  <b>EXPLANATION-</b> Nino da Cunha (1529-38) shifted the capital of the Portuguese colony from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534 AD, he captured Diu and Bassein from the Sultan of Gujarat, Bahadur Shah.	
10	Modern History	By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India? (a) The Regulating Act (b) The Pitt's India Act (c) The Charter Act of 1793 (d) The Charter Act of 1833	D	<b>Charter Act of 1833:</b> This Act was the final step towards centralisation in British India. • It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor- General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. • The act created, for the first time, the Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India. • Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India. • It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India. <b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b>	To test the fundamental knowledge	E	F	Modern History Spectrum	E M	<b>AIITS: Test 3793</b> Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833: 1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal the Viceroy of India. 2. It made the East India Company a purely administrative body. 3. It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council for the first time. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? <b>EXPLANATION</b> - The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India with exclusive legislative powers.
11	Polity & Governance	In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean? (a) The principle of natural justice (b) The procedure	A	<b>Due Process of Law is a principle that makes sure that the procedure used to make a law is free from arbitrariness and irrationality.</b> And Natural justice is an expression of English common law, and involves a procedural requirement of fairness. Thus in the principle of Due Process of Law, fairplay is ensured by	Fundamental/conceptual	D	F	Introduction To The Constitution Of India by DD Basu	E M	<b>AIITS: Test 3819</b> Which of the following statements are correct regarding "due process of law"? 1. The phrase “due process

		established by law (c) Fair application of law (d) Equality before law		giving every party a right to be heard which in essence is Audi Alteram partem or the rule of fair hearing (hear the other side) which is the very basis of the principle of natural justice. To remove the arbitrariness, the Supreme Court of India recognised the principle of Due Process of Law in the <b>Maneka Gandhi case</b> . In short, <b>Natural Justice implies fairness, reasonableness, equity and equality. Natural Justice represents higher procedural principles developed by judges which every administrative agency must follow in taking any decision adversely affecting the rights of a private individual. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b>				<a href="https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec338New/338_Introduction_To_Law_Eng/338_Introduction_To_Law_Eng_L6.pdf">https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec338New/338_Introduction_To_Law_Eng/338_Introduction_To_Law_Eng_L6.pdf</a>	of law” is not mentioned anywhere in the Indian Constitution. 2. It protects individuals against arbitrary executive actions but not against arbitrary legislative actions. 3. The Supreme Court of India followed both "procedures established by law and the due process of law". Select the correct answer using the code given below.  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> Due Process of Law Due process requires the court to examine not just the procedural legitimacy of legislation, but also <b>whether it is just, fair, and reasonable</b> . The doctrine presents an actual and true image, any unfair methods employed while adopting laws are deemed invalid. The phrase “due process of law” is not mentioned explicitly anywhere in the Indian Constitution. It has a wider scope as it not only checks if the procedure is according to the law but also if the law is just and fair.	
12	Polity & Governance	Consider the following statements: Statement-I: In India, prisons are managed by State Governments with	B	Prisons'/'persons detained therein' is a State subject. o Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of respective State Governments. o It is governed by the Prison Act 1894 and the prison manuals of the respective state governments. • Ministry of Home Affairs also provides regular	National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has released	D	FCA	<a href="https://www.mha.gov.in/en/divisionofmha/Women_Safety_Division/prison-reforms">https://www.mha.gov.in/en/divisionofmha/Women_Safety_Division/prison-reforms</a>	E N	<b>PT 365 Polity and Governance_Article 4.4</b> <b>September 2022 Monthly Current Affairs_Article 1.2</b>



		<p>their own rules and regulations for the day-to-day administration of prisons.</p> <p>Statement-II: In India, prisons are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 which expressly kept the subject of prisons in the control of Provincial Governments.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>guidance and advice to States and UTs on various issues concerning prisons and prison inmates.</p> <p><b>Since Prisons, and their administration is a state subject covered by item 4 under the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, prisons are managed by state governments.</b></p> <p>The management and administration of prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State governments, and is governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 and the Prison manuals of the respective state governments. Therefore statement-II is correct but not the correct explanation for statement-II. <b>Hence option (b) is the correct answer.</b></p>	Prison Statistics in India (PSI) Report, 2021.			<p>Laxmikanth</p> <p><a href="https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/Prisons_act1894_0%5B1%5D%5D%5B1%5D.pdf">https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/Prisons_act1894_0%5B1%5D%5D%5B1%5D.pdf</a></p>			
13	Polity & Governance	Which one of the following statements best reflects the chief purpose of the 'Constitution' of a	C	'Constitutionalism' means limited government or limitation on government. The main objective or purpose of the constitution of a country is provide a framework for a government by deciding the nature and form of the government.	This question seeks to test the fundament	M	F	M Laxmikath <a href="https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec338New/338">https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec338New/338</a>	E M	<b>Weekly Focus 85: Constitutional Ethos</b> <b>Abhyaas Test 2 - 4040</b> With reference to constitutionalism and rule of

	country? (a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws. (b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government. (c) It defines and limits the powers of government. (d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security.	As a constitution is the basic fundamental law of a State, it also lays down the responsibilities of the different limbs of the government; the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. And accordingly the legislature makes laws in keeping with the directions and limits provided in the constitution. <b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b>	al knowledge.		<a href="#">Introduction To Law Eng/38 Introduction To Law Eng L17.pdf</a>	law, consider the following statements: 1. In a given society, rule of law safeguards constitutionalism. 2. In a given country, constitutionalism cannot exist without a written constitution. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
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लाइव / ऑनलाइन  
कक्षाएं भी उपलब्ध

# फाउंडेशन कोर्स सामान्य अध्ययन 2024

प्रारंभिक एवं मुख्य परीक्षा

**DELHI: 21 JUNE, 1 PM | 30 MAY, 9 AM**

**LUCKNOW: 7 JUNE, 9 AM | JAIPUR : 15 JUNE, 7:30 AM & 4 PM | BHOPAL: 5 JULY**

14	Polity & Governance	<p>In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights?</p> <p>(a) 1st Amendment (b) 42nd Amendment (c) 44th Amendment (d) 86th Amendment</p>	<p>A There have been several cases in which supremacy of the Fundamental Rights (FR) have been questioned vis-a-vis other constitutional provisions e.g. the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).</p> <p><b>During the initial fifteen months of the working of the Constitution, certain difficulties were brought to light by judicial decisions and pronouncements specially in regard to the chapter on fundamental rights.</b> The citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by article 19(1)(a) was held by some courts to be so comprehensive as not to render a person culpable even if he advocates murder and other crimes of violence. The main objects of this First Amendment Act, 1951 was, accordingly to amend article 19 for the purposes indicated above.</p> <p>The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, enacted in 1951, made several changes to the Fundamental Rights provisions of the Indian constitution. It provided means to restrict freedom of speech and expression, validation of zamindari abolition laws, and clarified that the right to equality does not bar the enactment of laws which provide "special consideration" for weaker sections of society. <b>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b></p> <p>The 43rd and 44th amendment Acts were believed to be enacted to undo many changes introduced in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act (1976). They did not aim at overcoming the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights.</p>	<p>Static and important; in the context of the Basic Structure (laid down by the Supreme Court) which preceded the 42nd Amendment</p> <p>Also, the First Constitutional Amendment Act was in the news because of a petition filed against certain amendments</p>	D	F	<p>M Laxmikanth</p> <p><a href="https://www.india.gov.in/media-government/constitution-india/amendments/constitution-india-first-amendment-act-1951">https://www.india.gov.in/media-government/constitution-india/amendments/constitution-india-first-amendment-act-1951</a></p>	<p>E M</p> <p><b>Abhyaas Test 4039:</b></p> <p>Which of the following changes were made through the First Amendment to the Constitution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Role of the state in the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes was inserted under Article 15.</li> <li>2. The Ninth Schedule was added.</li> <li>3. Citizenship was made a criterion for appointment as a high court judge.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b></p> <p>The Amendment made the following important changes to the Constitution.</p> <p>Article 19 of Fundamental Rights was amended.</p> <p>Article 15 (4) - Article 15 of Fundamental Rights was amended to insert Article 15 (4) to allow the State to take steps for the advancement of the weaker sections e.g. backward classes (socio-economic; educationally backward classes), scheduled tribes, and scheduled castes.</p> <p>Ninth Schedule - Article 31A was inserted, creating the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. Laws contained in this Ninth Schedule would</p>
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										be shielded from judicial review to prevent the courts from striking down laws intended to abolish the Zamindari system as unconstitutional. Citizenship as criteria - Article 376 was amended to make 'Citizen of India' as eligibility criteria for appointment as Chief Justice of such High Court, or as Chief Justice or other Judge of any other High Court.
15	Polity & Governance	Consider the following organizations/bodies in India: 1. The National Commission for Backward Classes 2. The National Human Rights Commission 3. The National Law Commission 4. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission How many of the above are constitutional bodies? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four	A	The National Commission for Backward Classes is a constitutional body. It was established through a Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2018 (also called, 102nd Amendment Act, 2018). This amendment act in the constitution to make it a constitutional body under Article 338B of the Indian Constitution. <b>Hence option 1 is correct.</b> The National Human Rights Commission: It is a statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. <b>Hence option 2 is not correct.</b> National Law Commission: The Law Commission of India is an executive body whose chief function is legal reforms in the country. <b>Hence option 3 is not correct.</b> The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission: The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission was established in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. It is a quasi-judicial body and statutory in nature. <b>Hence option 4 is not correct.</b>	Basic facts; the bodies are often in the news	E	F	Laxmikanth <a href="http://ncdrc.nic.in/">http://ncdrc.nic.in/</a>	R M	<b>AIATS Test 3808</b> Consider the following statements with reference to Law Commission: 1. Law Commission is a statutory body constituted by the Government of India. 2. The first law commission in Independent India was established in 1955 with M. C. Setalvad as its chairman. 3. No Law Commission has been constituted since the year 2018. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
16	Polity & Governance	Consider the following statements: 1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of	D	As per Article 71 (2), if the election of a person as President or Vice President is declared void by the Supreme court, acts done by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the office of President or Vice President, as the case may be, on or before the date of the decision of the Supreme Court	Presidential election was held last year.	D	F	Laxmikanth	R M	

		<p>India, all acts done by him/her in the performance of duties of his/her office of President before the date of decision become invalid.</p> <p>2. Election for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.</p> <p>3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits within which he/she has to declare his/her assent. How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p>shall not be invalidated by reason of that declaration. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p>As per Article 71 (4), the election of a person as President or Vice President shall not be called in question on the ground of the existence of any vacancy for whatever reason among the members of the electoral college electing him. Thus, postponement is not an option. <b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b></p> <p>As regards the Indian President, the Constitution does not prescribe any time-limit within which he has to take the decision with respect to a bill presented to him for his assent. <b>Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></p>						
17	Polity & Governance	<p>With reference to Finance Bill and Money Bill in the Indian Parliament consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. When the Lok Sabha transmits Finance Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it can amend or reject the Bill.</p>	<p>A <b>A Finance Bill is a type Money Bill as defined in Article 110 (a) of the Constitution.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance Bill deals with the proposals of the government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through this bill. So, it is introduced as a part of the Annual Financial Statement (i.e. Budget) under Article 112.</li> <li>The Finance Bill is accompanied by a Memorandum containing explanations of the provisions included in it.</li> </ul>	Budget/basic facts	D	F	M Laxmikanth	R M	<p><b>AIATS Test 3786</b></p> <p>With reference to Money Bill, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. All money bills are financial bills but not all financial bills are money bill.</p> <p>2. Joint sitting for passing money bill is presided by the Speaker.</p>



		<p>2. When the Lok Sabha transmits Money Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot amend or reject the Bill, it can only make recommendations.</p> <p>3. In the case of disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, there is no joint sitting for Money Bill, but a joint sitting becomes necessary for Finance Bill.</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p>The Finance Bill can be <b>introduced only in Lok Sabha.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, the <b>Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments in the Bill, it can not amend or reject. The bill has to be passed by the Parliament within 75 days of its introduction. Hence statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.</b></li> <li>• As a finance bill is a money bill so no joint sitting of the two houses is allowed with regard to a finance bill under Article 108. <b>Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></li> </ul> <p>Whereas there are <b>two categories of Finance Bills</b> provided for in the Indian Constitution, under Article 117 (1) and Article 117 (2) which are called Finance Bill (I) and Finance Bill (II).</p> <p>Financial Bill (I) includes not only the subjects stated in Article 110 of the Constitution but also other legislative provisions.</p> <p>Financial bill (I) is comparable to the money bill in two ways. Firstly, both of these bills can only originate in the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha. Secondly, both the bills can be introduced only on the President's advice.</p> <p>A financial bill (I) follows the same parliamentary procedures as any ordinary bill.</p>					<p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p><b>Abhyaas Test 4040</b></p> <p>In the context of the legislative procedure of the parliament, consider the following statements: 1. The bill having provisions regarding the withdrawal of money out of either the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India is a money bill. 2. The Finance bill is a money bill that gives effect to the taxation proposals contained in the budget. 3. Only through an appropriation bill, money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. 4. No amendments seeking to reject or reduce a tax can be moved in the case of the appropriation and finance bills. Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION</b></p> <p>The <b>Finance Bill</b> is <b>introduced to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the following year. It is subjected to all the conditions applicable to a Money Bill.</b> Unlike the Appropriation Bill, the</p>
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									amendments (seeking to reject or reduce a tax) can be moved in the case of finance bill. According to the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act of 1931, the Finance Bill must be enacted (i.e., passed by the Parliament and assented to by the president) within 75 days. Finance Act legalises the income side of the budget and completes the process of the enactment of the budget.	
18	Environment	<p>Consider the following statements: Once the Central Government notifies an area as a 'Community Reserve'</p> <p>1. the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State becomes the governing authority of such forest 2. hunting is not allowed in such area 3. people of such area are allowed to collect non-timber forest produce 4. people of such area are allowed traditional agricultural practices</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p>	C	<p>Conservation reserves and community reserves in India are terms denoting protected areas of India which typically act as buffer zones to or connectors and migration corridors between established national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and reserved and protected forests of India. Such areas are designated as conservation areas if they are uninhabited and completely owned by the Government of India but used for subsistence by communities and community areas if part of the lands are privately owned.</p> <p>These protected area categories were first introduced in the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2002 – the amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. These categories were added because of reduced protection in and around existing or proposed protected areas due to private ownership of land, and land use. The provisions of the WLPA apply to an area once it has been declared a community reserve. <b>Section 33 of the WLPA passes the authority of the sanctuary to the chief wildlife warden. Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p>	Recently it was reported that India's North East has seen a mushrooming of 'community reserves' in the last 11 years.	M	CAA	<a href="https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/forests/community-reserves-are-they-forest-department-s-backdoor-entry-into-north-east-india-85242">https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/forests/community-reserves-are-they-forest-department-s-backdoor-entry-into-north-east-india-85242</a>	R M	<b>AIATS Test 3802</b> Consider the following statements with reference to community reserves: 1. These areas are declared by the Central Government. 2. These areas should not be a part of a National Park. 3. Both private and community areas can be declared as community reserves. Which of the statements given above are correct?

		(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four		<b>After a forest has been made into a community reserve, people cannot hunt there, nor can they use it for agricultural practices. Hence statement 2 and statement 3 is correct and statement 4 is not correct.</b>						
19	Polity & Governance	<p>With reference to 'Scheduled Areas' in India, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Within a State, the notification of an area as Scheduled Area takes place through an Order of the President.</p> <p>2. The largest administrative unit forming the Scheduled Area is the District and the lowest is the cluster of villages in the Block.</p> <p>3. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States are required to submit annual reports to the Union Home Ministry on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the States.</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	B	<p><b>Statement 1 is correct:</b> As per the Indian Constitution (Part C of the Fifth Schedule), the expression Scheduled Areas means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.</p> <p><b>Statement 2 is correct:</b> The largest administrative unit forming the scheduled areas has been the district and the lowest the cluster of villages in the block.</p> <p><b>Statement 3 is not correct:</b> The governor of the state has a special responsibility regarding such scheduled areas. He has to submit a report to the president regarding the administration of such areas, annually or whenever so required by the president.</p> <p>Thus only two statements are correct. <b>Hence option (b) is the correct answer.</b></p>	Fifth Schedule/Sixth Schedule are often in the news	D	F	Laxmikanth  <a href="https://www.epw.in/journal/2019/44/alternative-standpoint/governors-and-fifth-schedule.html">https://www.epw.in/journal/2019/44/alternative-standpoint/governors-and-fifth-schedule.html</a>	RM	<p><b>PT 365 Polity and Governance_Article 6.7 AITS Test 3786</b></p> <p>The provisions in the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are related to</p> <p>(a) the promotion of the interests of linguistic minorities in every Indian state.</p> <p>(b) the protection the interests of Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>(c) oaths and affirmations meant for a few important office-holders</p> <p>(d) protect the interests of the people living in those Indian states that share border with other countries.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.</p> <p>As these areas are inhabited by 'aboriginals' who are socially and economically rather backward, and special efforts need to be made to improve their condition.</p>

								Some of the features of administration contained in the Fifth Schedule are It is the President who is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such redesignation on an area in consultation with the governor of the state concerned
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20	Polity & Governance	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: The Supreme Court of India has held in some judgements that the reservation policies made under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India would be limited by Article 335 for maintenance of efficiency of the administration. Statement-II: Article 335 of the Constitution of India defines the term 'efficiency of administration'. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statements-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p>	C	<p><b>Statement 1 is correct:</b> Article 16 (4) provides that the State can enact legislation for the reservation of posts in the government sector or jobs in favour of the backward classes of citizens, which the State considers to have not been adequately represented in the services of the State. In the past seven decades of constitutional jurisprudence on reservations, the Supreme Court of India has consistently referred to the notions of "efficiency" and "merit," while adjudicating the validity of various reservation policies. The Court has held in several judgments — <i>Indra Sawhney v Union of India</i> 1993; <i>M Nagaraj v Union of India</i> 2006 — that the reservation policies made under Article 16(4) of the Constitution would be limited by Article 335, which provides for "maintenance of efficiency of administration," while considering the claims of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the making of appointments to public services and posts. This was done while the Constitution does not define the term "efficiency of administration."</p> <p><b>Statement 2 is not correct:</b> Article 335 states that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. This Article, has however, not defined the expression 'efficiency of administration'. <b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b></p>	Reservations (state-specific) often in the news	M	F	Laxmikanth	RM	<p><b>AIITS Test 3785</b> With reference to the representation of people belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) while implementing reservation in promotion in India, consider the following statements: 1. The State is obligated to collect quantifiable data showing the inadequacy of representation of a section of people in public employment. 2. Assessment on the inadequacy of representation of the reserved categories in promotional posts is left to the Central Government. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> Recently, the Supreme Court turned down the Union government's plea to do away with the requirement of collecting quantifiable data by the Centre and states to determine the representation of people belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) while implementing reservation in promotion. State is obligated to collect quantifiable data as per the</p>
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		(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct						<p>court's judgment in M Nagaraj (2006) and Jarnail Singh (2018). In 2006, a Constitution bench's ruling in the M Nagaraj case made it incumbent upon the state to collect quantifiable data showing the inadequacy of representation of a section of people in public employment in addition to <b>maintaining overall administrative efficiency</b>. The aspect of quantifiable data was endorsed by another Constitution bench by its 2018 ruling in the Jarnail Singh case which also mandated the exclusion of the "creamy layer" before providing for reservation in promotions. The collection of data has to be for each category of posts for the entire service. It added that assessment on the inadequacy of representation of the reserved categories in promotional posts should be left to the states.</p> <p><b>AIATS Test 3793</b> With reference to Article 16, consider the following statements: 1. It is confined to appointment to an office 'under the state'.</p>
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									2. Under this Article, the state cannot grant reservations in the promotion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	
21	Economics	Consider the following statements: Statement-I: India, despite having uranium deposits, depends on coal for most of its electricity production. Statement-II: Uranium, enriched to the extent of at least 60%, is required for the production of electricity. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct but statement-II is incorrect	C	<p><b>Statement I is correct:</b> Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), all over India has established 3,82,675 tonnes in situ U3O8 in 47 uranium deposits in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. However, in India major production of Electricity is achieved through coal based thermal power plant which is around 75% of the total power generation.</p> <p><b>Statement II is not correct:</b> Uranium enriched to concentrations above 0.7% but less than 20% uranium-235 is defined as low enriched uranium (LEU). Most nuclear reactors use LEU that is about 3-5% uranium-235. Uranium enriched to more than 20% uranium-235 is defined as highly enriched uranium (HEU). The global nuclear watchdog (IAEA) has found uranium particles enriched to 83.7% purity - very close to weapons grade - at Iran's underground Fordo site. Iran has been enriching uranium to up to 60% purity since April 2021 a level at which nonproliferation experts say Tehran has no civilian use.</p>	Recently, IAEA has found 84% enriched uranium at Iran's nuclear site  Huge deposits of Uranium were found in Rajasthan.	M	FA	<a href="https://coal.nic.in/en/major-statistics/generation-of-thermal-power-from-raw-coal">https://coal.nic.in/en/major-statistics/generation-of-thermal-power-from-raw-coal</a> <a href="https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/over-15000-tonnes-uranium-ore-deposits-in-rajasthan-centre/articleshow/9316205.cms?from=mdr">https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/over-15000-tonnes-uranium-ore-deposits-in-rajasthan-centre/articleshow/9316205.cms?from=mdr</a> <a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/middle-east/iaea-finds-uranium-enriched-to-84-in-iran-near-bomb-grade/articleshow/9808919.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/middle-east/iaea-finds-uranium-enriched-to-84-in-iran-near-bomb-grade/articleshow/9808919.cms</a>	EN	<p><b>PT 365 Economy_Article 11.2</b> <b>News Today: 24th February 2023</b></p> <p><b>AIITS Test 3814</b> With reference to nuclear fuel, consider the following statements: 1. Thorium is used in nuclear reactors as thorium is a fissile material and can produce energy by fission. 2. Uranium-235 is the most common isotope of uranium with more than 90% natural abundance. 3. A nuclear reactor grade uranium must contain a U-235 concentration of more than 50%. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? <b>Explanation</b> Uranium is a heavy metal with potential of serving as an abundant source of concentrated energy. In nature, uranium is found as uranium-238 (99.2742%), uranium-235(0.7204%) and a very small amount of uranium-234 (0.0054%). It</p>



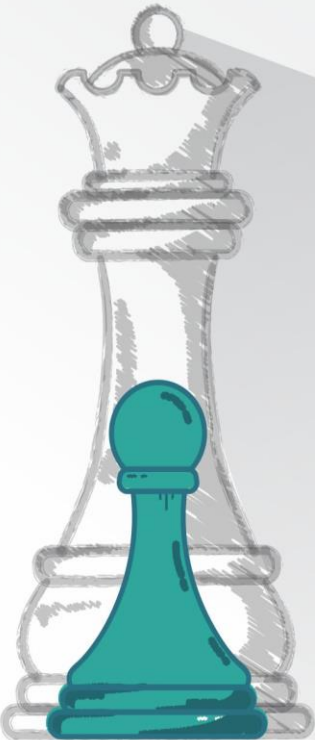
		(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct						<p>emits an alpha particle on slow decay. The half-life of uranium-238 is about 4.47 billion years and that of uranium-235 is 704 million years. Under certain conditions, U-235 isotope can readily split with a high yield of energy and thus adds to its importance. It is, hence, called to be 'fissile' and the expression 'nuclear fission' is used. U-238 decays very slowly but U-235 decays slightly faster.</p> <p>A type of uranium in which through the process of isotope separation, the percent composition of uranium-235 has been increased is called enriched uranium. Most commercial reactor fuel uses low enriched uranium (LEU) enriched to between 3 percent and 5 percent U-235 which is sometimes referred to as "reactor-grade uranium." Highly Enriched Uranium – contains a U-235 concentration greater than 20 percent. Highly enriched uranium (HEU) is used in naval propulsion reactors, nuclear weapons and in some research reactors. Thorium itself is not a fissile material. Thus, energy cannot be produced by</p>
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										fission of Thorium. And hence, it needs to be first converted into the fissile isotope uranium-233 by transmutation in a reactor fuelled by other fissile materials. The first two stages, Natural uranium-fuelled heavy water reactors and plutonium-fuelled fast breeder reactors (FBRs) serve as the two stages in the same order and are aimed to generate sufficient fissile material from India's limited uranium resources. This should ultimately lead to full utilisation of vast thorium reserves in the third stage of thermal breeder reactors.
22	Environment	Consider the following statements: Statement-I: Marsupials are not naturally found in India. Statement-II: Marsupials can thrive only in montane grasslands with no predators. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-	C	<p>Marsupials: Marsupials give birth to a tiny, immature embryo. The embryo then continues to grow and develop in a pouch on the mother's belly. Marsupial development is less risky for the mother. However, the embryo is fragile, so it may be less likely to survive than the fetus of a placental mammal.</p> <p>Characteristics of marsupials include small birth size, short gestation period, the presence of pouches or protective skin folds used to protect offspring during their development outside the uterus, unique reproductive anatomy, and the lack of a corpus callosum in their brains.</p> <p>The largest and most-varied assortment of marsupials—some 200 species—is found in Australia, New Guinea, and neighbouring islands, where they make up most of the native mammals found there. <b>They are not restricted to montane grasslands. Hence statement I is</b></p>	In April 2022, it was reported in many newspapers that Kangaroos (marsupials) are being smuggled into India.	M	CAA	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/animal/marsupial">https://www.britannica.com/animal/marsupial</a> <a href="https://www.deccanherald.com/national/why-are-kangaroos-turning-up-in-india-1103009.html">https://www.deccanherald.com/national/why-are-kangaroos-turning-up-in-india-1103009.html</a>	R M	<b>News Today - 17th December 2022</b>

		<p>II is the correct explanation for Statement-I  (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I  (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect  (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>		<b>correct and statement II is not correct.</b>						
23	Environment	<p>Invasive species Specialist Group' (that develops Global Invasive Species Database) belongs to which one of the following organizations?  (a) The International Union for Conservation of Nature  (b) The United Nations Environment Programme  (c) The United Nations World Commission for Environment and Development.  (d) The World Wide Fund for Nature</p>	A	<p>The Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) is a global network of scientific and policy experts on invasive species, organized under the auspices of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). <b>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b></p>	Sometimes mentioned in the news	M	CA	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/d/about.php">http://www.iucn.org/d/about.php</a>	R R	

24	Environment	Consider the following fauna: 1. Lion-tailed Macaque 2. Malabar Civet 3. Sambar Deer How many of the above are generally nocturnal or most active after sunset? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None	B	1. The lion-tailed macaque is a rainforest dweller, often being found in the upper canopy of tropical moist evergreen forests or monsoon forests. It is diurnal, meaning it is active exclusively in daylight hours. <b>Hence option 1 is not correct.</b> 2. The Malabar civet is considered nocturnal and so elusive that little is known about its biology and ecology apart from habitat use. <b>Hence option 2 is correct.</b> 3. Sambar deer are either crepuscular (active at dusk and dawn) or nocturnal (active during the night) animals. <b>Hence option 3 is correct.</b>	Behavioural aspects of species have been repeatedly tested by UPSC.	D	F	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/animal/Malabar-civet">https://www.britannica.com/animal/Malabar-civet</a>  <a href="https://www.britannica.com/animal/lion-tail-macaque">https://www.britannica.com/animal/lion-tail-macaque</a>  <a href="https://www.britannica.com/animal/deer">https://www.britannica.com/animal/deer</a>	R R	
25	Environment	Which of the following organisms perform waggle dance for others of their kin to indicate the direction and the distance to a source of their food? (a) Butterflies (b) Dragonflies (c) Honeybees (d) Wasps	C	The honey bee dance – also known as the waggle dance, is a form of communication performed by worker honey bees to other members of the honey bee colony. The waggle dance was famously decoded by Austrian scientist, Karl von Frisch.  The waggle dance - the direction the bee moves in relation to the hive indicates direction; if it moves vertically the direction to the source is directly towards the Sun. The duration of the waggle part of the dance signifies the distance. <b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b>	Recently a new study revealed that honeybees perfect this dance language by learning from more experienced bees.	M	CAA	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/unlocking-secrets-of-the-honeybee-dance-language/article66603728.ee">https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/unlocking-secrets-of-the-honeybee-dance-language/article66603728.ee</a>	R M	
26	Environment	Consider the following statements: 1. Some mushrooms have medicinal properties. 2. Some mushrooms have psychoactive properties. 3. Some mushrooms have insecticidal properties.	D	1. Pleurotus or “oyster mushroom” possesses medicinal properties and health-promoting effects. These species have been used as medicinal mushrooms for long time since they contain several compounds with important pharmacological/nutraceutical properties. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b> 2. Psilocybin or magic mushrooms are naturally occurring and are consumed for their hallucinogenic effects. They are psychedelic drugs, which means they can affect all the senses, altering a person's thinking,	Mushrooms are often seen in the news. Last year a question was asked on Guji Mushrooms	D	FCA	Class XII Biology NCERT  <a href="https://ncert.nic.in/textbooks/pdf/kebo102.pdf">https://ncert.nic.in/textbooks/pdf/kebo102.pdf</a>	R R	

	<p>4. Some mushrooms have bioluminescent properties. How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four</p>	<p>sense of time and emotions. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p> <p>3. Recently, an increasing number of mushrooms have been found to contain insecticidal compounds. Among these are species of Lactarius (Russulaceae), which react to wounding by exuding a milky fluid and/or color change reactions (Ramsbottom, 1954), which could be a warning reaction. <b>Hence statement 3 is correct.</b></p> <p>4. Some mushrooms use luciferins—light-emitting compounds found in other glowing animals and plants—to attract insects. <b>Hence statement 4 is correct.</b></p>							
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27	Environment	<p>Consider the following statements regarding the Indian squirrels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They build nests by making burrows in the ground.</li> <li>2. They store their food materials like nuts and seeds in the ground.</li> <li>3. They are omnivorous.</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Squirrels are generally small to medium-size rodents but there are few species that are giant in size like Malabar giant squirrel and Malayan giant squirrel. Giant tree squirrels are the members of the squirrel family, They are arboreal species and live mostly on trees in the forest but now also have adapted to human environments. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p>To prepare for colder months, squirrels cache food during the spring and summer by gathering extra nuts. They bury the surplus in the area surrounding their nests, splitting it into different underground pantries to save for later. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p> <p>While nuts and fruits make up a majority of its diet, the Indian sun squirrel will also eat insects, other smaller mammals, and reptiles. <b>Hence statement 3 is correct.</b></p>	Squirrels are commonly seen animals specially in urban areas.	D	FA	<a href="https://www.natureinfocus.in/animals/bit-e-sized-facts-about-the-giant-squirrels-of-india">https://www.natureinfocus.in/animals/bit-e-sized-facts-about-the-giant-squirrels-of-india</a>	RR	
28	Environment	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Some microorganisms can grow in environments with temperature above the boiling point of water.</li> <li>2. Some microorganisms can grow in environments with temperature below the freezing point of water.</li> <li>3. Some microorganisms can grow in highly acidic environment with a pH below 3.</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p>	<p>C</p> <p><b>Statement 1 is correct:</b> Pyrolobus fumarii, an archaeon living at 113 °C in Atlantic hydrothermal vents. Pyrococcus furiosus, an archaeon which thrives at 100 °C, first discovered in Italy near a volcanic vent.</p> <p><b>Statement 2 is correct:</b> Psychrophiles or cryophiles (adj. psychrophilic or cryophilic) are extremophilic organisms that are capable of growth and reproduction in low temperatures, ranging from –20 °C (–4 °F) to 20 °C (68 °F).</p> <p><b>Statement 3 is correct:</b> Acidophiles are microorganisms that show optimal growth in highly acidic environments. These are of two types. The extreme acidophiles dwell in environments with a pH value &lt;3, and moderate acidophiles grow optimally in conditions having pH values ranging between 3 and 5.</p>	Microorganisms and their properties are repeatedly asked by UPSC.	M	FCA	<a href="https://microbionline.com/psychrophiles-mesophiles-thermophiles/">https://microbionline.com/psychrophiles-mesophiles-thermophiles/</a>	RM	




		(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None								
29	Environment	Which one of the following makes a tool with a stick to scrap insects from a hole in a tree or a log of wood? (a) Fishing cat (b) Orangutan (c) Otter (d) Sloth bear	B	In animal tool use, the physical aspects of mediation are easy to see: a chimpanzee might use its hand to strike a surface with some force; if the chimpanzee strikes with a stone in its hand, the force is amplified. An orangutan might reach into a hole with its finger; a stick held in its hand will reach farther or into narrower openings.	Unique behavioural aspects of species are commonly asked by UPSC.	D	FA	<a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00872-3">https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00872-3</a>	RR	
30	Environment	Consider the following: 1. Aerosols 2. Foam agents 3. Fire retardants 4. Lubricants In the making of how many of the above are hydrofluorocarbons used? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four	D	<p>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are a group of industrial chemicals primarily used for cooling and refrigeration.</p> <p>HFCs are entirely man-made. They are primarily produced for use in refrigeration, air-conditioning, <b>insulating foams and aerosol propellants</b>, with minor uses as solvents and for <b>fire protection</b>.</p> <p>Also, <b>synthetic lubricants</b> used in stationary HFC-based refrigeration equipment.</p> <p>HFCs were developed to replace stratospheric ozone-depleting substances that are currently being phased out under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Though HFCs currently represent around 1% of total greenhouse gases, their impact on global warming can be hundreds to thousands of times greater than that of carbon dioxide per unit of mass.</p> <p>Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs under the Montreal Protocol entered into force in 2019. Under the amendment, countries commit to cut the production and consumption of HFCs by more than 80% over the next 30 years.</p> <p><b>Hence, all the four options are correct.</b></p>	Hydrofluorocarbons are often seen in the news.	D	FA	<a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1746946">https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1746946</a> <a href="https://www.caccoalition.org/fr/slcp/hydrofluorocarbon">https://www.caccoalition.org/fr/slcp/hydrofluorocarbon</a> <a href="https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction">https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction</a> <a href="https://www.g8oils.com/energy/refrigeration-compressor-oils/#:~:text=P">https://www.g8oils.com/energy/refrigeration-compressor-oils/#:~:text=P</a>	RM	

							<a href="#">olyol%20ester%20(POE)%3A%20this,with%20HFC%20refrigerants%2C%20like%20R134a.</a>			
31	Geography	Consider the following statements: 1. Jhelum River passes through Wular Lake. 2. Krishna River directly feeds Kolleru Lake 3. Meandering of Gandak River formed Kanwar Lake. How many of the statements given above are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None	A	<p>Wular Lake is the 2nd largest fresh-water lake of Asia, situated on the foothills of Haramuk Mountain. It is spread in a total area of 200 square km covering almost 24 km in length while its breadth is 10 km. The lake lies between the towns of Sopur and Bandipore, in Sangrama, near Baramulla Road. <b>Main source of water for Wular Lake is River Jhelum.</b> This lake also has a small island in its center called the 'Zaina Lank'. This island was constructed by King Zainul-Abi-Din. Wular Lake is also said to be a remnant of Satisar Lake that existed in ancient times. The premises of this lake also form a popular sunset point. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p> <p>Kolleru Lake is a natural eutrophic lake, situated between the two major river basins of the Godavari and the Krishna, fed by two seasonal rivers Budameru and Tamleru and a number of drains and channels, which functions as a natural flood balancing reservoir between the deltas of the two rivers. <b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b></p> <p>Once a haven for migratory birds, the Kanwar lake in Bihar, Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake, is today a dying wetland ecosystem. <b>Kanwar jheel, as it is locally called, is located 22 km north-west of Begusarai town. It is a residual oxbow lake, formed due to meandering of Burhi Gandak river, a tributary of Ganga,</b> in the geological past. It is largest of a series of shallow permanent and ephemeral wetlands formed in the depression between River Burhi Gandak and palaeochannel of River Bagmati. Kanwar lake was declared a notified area under the Wildlife (Protection)</p>	Wular, Kolleru and Kanwar lakes were in news due to various reasons.	D	F	<a href="https://baramulla.nic.in/tourist-place/wular-lake/#.~:text=Main%20source%20of%20water%20for,called%20the%20'Zaina%20Lank'">https://baramulla.nic.in/tourist-place/wular-lake/#.~:text=Main%20source%20of%20water%20for,called%20the%20'Zaina%20Lank'</a> .  <a href="https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/kanwar-lake-birds-paradise-lost-44693">https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/kanwar-lake-birds-paradise-lost-44693</a>  <a href="https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1209">https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1209</a>	E N	




32	Economics	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <p><b>Port Well known as</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kamarajar Port : First major port in India registered as a company</li> <li>2. Mundra Port : Largest privately owned port in India</li> <li>3. Visakhapatnam : Largest container port in India</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Only one pair</li> <li>(b) Only two pairs</li> <li>(c) All three pairs</li> <li>(d) None of the pairs</li> </ol>	B	<p><b>Pair 1 is correctly matched:</b> Kamarajar Port, located on the Coromandel Coast about 24 km north of Chennai Port, Chennai, it is the 12th major port of India, and the first port in India which is a public company. The port was declared as a major port under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 in March 1999 and incorporated as Ennore Port Limited under the Companies Act, 1956 in October 1999. The Kamarajar Port is the only corporatized major port and is registered as a company.</p> <p><b>Pair 2 is correctly matched:</b> Port of Mundra is India's biggest private port. Located in the Kutch district of the state of Gujarat, Mundra lies on the north shores of the Gulf of Kutch.</p> <p><b>Pair 3 is not correctly matched:</b> The Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) at Navi Mumbai is the premier container handling port in India, accounting for around 50% of the total containerized cargo volume, across the major ports of India. Commissioned on 26 th May 1989, in three decades of its operations, JNPA has transformed from a bulk- cargo terminal to become the premier container port in the country. JNPA is connected to over 200 ports in the world and is ranked 26th in the list of top 100 Container Ports globally.</p>		M	FCA	<a href="https://www.ennoreport.gov.in/content/">https://www.ennoreport.gov.in/content/</a>  <a href="https://inport.gov.in/about-us">https://inport.gov.in/about-us</a>	R M	<p><b>AIITS Test 3804</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements with reference to the Indian ports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mundra Port is located on the Gulf of Khambhat.</li> <li>2. Maharashtra has the country's largest container port.</li> <li>3. Kandla Port has become the first 100 percent Landlord model major port.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b></p> <p>India's Mundra Port is set to connect with a large network of Gulf ports with Saudi Arabia as the hub. Mundra Port will connect King Abdulaziz Port in Dammam. Mundra is located on the north shores of the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat.</p> <p>Maharashtra has India's largest container port at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) which caters to the hinterland of Maharashtra, North Karnataka, Telangana and the secondary hinterland of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, NCR, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The position of <b>JN Port, the biggest container port in India</b> is 28th in the world with a traffic of 5.1</p>
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								<p>million TEUs (Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units). Recently, Jawaharlal Nehru Port became the first 100% Landlord model major port in India. With this, the capacity of JNPT will increase to 1.8 million TEUs from 1.5 million TEUs.</p>
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33	Geography	<p>Consider the following trees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>)</li> <li>2. Mahua (<i>Madhuca indica</i>)</li> <li>3. Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>)</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above are deciduous trees?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Only one</li> <li>(b) Only two</li> <li>(c) All three</li> <li>(d) None</li> </ol>	<p><b>B Tropical Deciduous Forests:</b></p> <p>A deciduous forest is a biome dominated by deciduous trees which lose their leaves seasonally. These are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.</p> <p><b>The Moist deciduous forests</b> are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cm. These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha. <b>Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>) , sal, shisham, hurra, mahua (<i>Madhuca indica</i>), amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests. Hence options 2 and 3 are correct.</b></p> <p><b>The Dry deciduous forest</b> covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm. On the wetter margins, it has a transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forests. These forests are found in rainier areas of the Peninsula and the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In the higher rainfall regions of the Peninsular plateau and the northern Indian plain, these forests have a parkland landscape with open stretches in which teak and other trees interspersed with patches of grass are common. As the dry season begins, the trees shed their leaves completely and the forest appears like a vast grassland with naked trees all around. Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests. In the western and southern part of Rajasthan, vegetation cover is very scanty due to low rainfall and overgrazing.</p> <p><b>Jackfruit, (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>), evergreen tree (family Moraceae) native to tropical Asia</b> and widely grown throughout the wetland tropics for its large fruits and durable wood. It is the largest tree-borne fruit in</p>	<p>This question seeks to test the fundamental knowledge.</p>	M	F	<p><b>NCERT : India Physical Environment Class XI, Page No. 44</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.britannica.com/plant/jackfruit">https://www.britannica.com/plant/jackfruit</a></p>	<p><b>E M</b></p> <p><b>AIITS Test 3800</b></p> <p>Which of the following tree species can be typically found in deciduous forests in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sal</li> <li>2. Teak</li> <li>3. Rosewood</li> <li>4. Shisham</li> </ol> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b></p> <p>Tropical Deciduous Forests are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called monsoon forests. They spread over regions that receive rainfall between 70-200 cm. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.</p> <p>The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions that record rainfall between 100-200 cm. These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of the Himalayas, the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, and Odisha. <b>Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests.</b></p> <p>Rosewood trees are found in tropical evergreen forests</p>
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				the world, reaching up to 60 cm (about 2 feet) long and weighing up to 18 kg (about 40 pounds). <b>Hence option 1 is not correct.</b> <b>Hence option (b) is the correct answer.</b>					where annual rainfall is greater than 200 cm.	
34	Geography	Consider the following statements: 1. India has more arable area than China. 2. The proportion of irrigated area is more in India as compared to China. 3. The average productivity per hectare in Indian agriculture is higher than that in China. How many of the above statements are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None	B	<p>India and China are the most populous countries in the world. However, with limited arable land about 120 million hectares in China, and 156 million hectares in India, both face the challenge of producing enough food, fodder, and fiber for their population. Both have adopted modern technologies in agriculture, starting with High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds in the mid-1960s, increased irrigation cover, and use of more chemical fertilizers to get more food from this limited land. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p> <p>China’s irrigation cover is 41% of cultivated area, and India’s is 48%. As a result of this irrigation, China’s total sown area is 166 m ha compared to India’s gross cropped area of 198 m ha. Even with much lesser land under cultivation, China produces agricultural output valued at \$1,367 billion—more than three times that of India’s \$407 billion. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p> <p>Better seeds that result from higher R&amp;D expenditures generally demand more fertilizer. It is worth noting that China’s fertilizer consumption in 2016 was 503 kg/ha of arable area compared to just 166 kg/ha for India, as per World Bank estimates. No wonder, China’s productivity in most crops is 50 to 100% higher than India’s. Agricultural yield is the quantity of a crop produced on one unit of land. In India agricultural yield of food grains has increased by more than four times since 1950-51, and was 3479 kg/hectare in 2021. Whereas the average yield of food grains was 6321 kg/hectare. <b>Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></p>	This question was inspired due to various studies done on low agricultural productivity in India.	D	U	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.YLD.CREL.KG">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.YLD.CREL.KG</a> <a href="https://www.financialexpress.com/opinion/india-can-learn-agri-policy-lessons-from-china/1748398/">https://www.financialexpress.com/opinion/india-can-learn-agri-policy-lessons-from-china/1748398/</a>	EN	

35	Geography	Which one of the following is the best example of repeated falls in sea level, giving rise to present-day extensive marshland? (a) Bhitarkanika Mangroves (b) Marakkanam Salt Pans (c) Naupada Swamp (d) Rann of Kutch	D	<p>Rann of Kutch is a massive expanse of cracked earth, inland from the sea, that promises to take your breath away. The nothingness for miles is both nerve wracking and stunning with small oasis of water bodies and shrub forests doubling up as homes for pink flamingos and wild asses. Tribal hamlets with cylindrical mud bhungas (huts) are the epicenter for Kutchi embroidery, tie and dye, leatherwork, pottery, bell metal craft and the famous Rogan painting by the only surviving expert family. Approximately 200 km east of the Rann, is the Little Rann of Kutch, which houses the 4953-sq-km Wild Ass Sanctuary. It homes the only remaining population of the chestnut-coloured Indian wild ass (khur), as well as blue-bulls, blackbuck and chinkara.</p> <p>The area was once a sprawling shallow of the Arabian Sea until a constant geological shift closed off the connection with the sea. Over the years, the region eventually became a seasonal marshy salt desert. During monsoons, the marsh fills up with water and the wetland extends from the Gulf of Kutch on the west through to the Gulf of Cambay on the east. In the summers, the water dries to create a crunchy based bed of white salty land.</p> <p><b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b></p>	This question seeks to test the fundamental knowledge.	M	FA	<a href="https://www.gujarattourism.com/kutch-zone/kutch/gr-eat-rann-of-kutch.html">https://www.gujarattourism.com/kutch-zone/kutch/gr-eat-rann-of-kutch.html</a>	R M	<p><b>Abhyaas Test 4039</b></p> <p>With reference to Indian physiography, which of the following statements is correct?</p> <p>(a) The Central Highlands are bounded to the west by the Satpura range.</p> <p>(b) The northern part of the Indian desert is sloping towards Sindh and the southern towards the Rann of Kachchh.</p> <p>(c) The Bhima fault is located in the north eastern part of the Peninsular plateau.</p> <p>(d) In Arunachal Himalayas, the general direction of the mountain range is from southeast to northwest.</p>
36	Geography	Ilmenite and rutile, abundantly available in certain coastal tracts of India, are rich sources of which one of the following? (a) Aluminium (b) Copper (c) Iron (d) Titanium	D	<p>India is endowed with large resources of heavy minerals which occur mainly along coastal stretches of the country and also in inland placers. Heavy mineral sands comprise a group of seven minerals, viz, ilmenite, leucoxene (brown ilmenite), rutile, zircon, sillimanite, garnet and monazite.</p> <p><b>Ilmenite (FeO.TiO<sub>2</sub>) and rutile (TiO<sub>2</sub>) are the two chief minerals of titanium.</b> Titanium dioxide occurs in polymorphic forms as rutile, anatase (octahedrite) and brookite. <b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b></p> <p>Ilmenite and rutile along with other heavy minerals are important constituents of beach sand deposits found right from Moti Daman-Umbrat coast (Gujarat) in the west to Odisha coast in the east.</p>	Beach minerals were in news. The Union Ministry of Mines has proposed to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations	D	FCA	<a href="https://ibm.gov.in/writereaddata/files/08172015131610Ilmenite%20and%20Rutile.pdf">https://ibm.gov.in/writereaddata/files/08172015131610Ilmenite%20and%20Rutile.pdf</a>	R M	<p><b>AIATS Test 3802</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements with reference to pig iron:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ilmenite is smelted to produce pig iron.</li> <li>2. Its low carbon content makes it brittle and not useful for direct applications.</li> <li>3. China is the largest producer of pig iron.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct</p>

					) Act, 1957, to remove certain atomic minerals including beach sand minerals from Part B of the act.					<p><b>Explanation:</b> Russia has emerged as the biggest exporter of pig iron to India for April-September period of FY23. China remains the world's largest pig iron producer during 2021. Pig iron is the product of smelting iron ore (also ilmenite) with a high-carbon fuel and reductant such as coke, usually with limestone as a flux. Charcoal and anthracite are also used as fuel and reductant.</p> <p><b>Pig Iron has a very high carbon content (3.5-4.5%)</b> along with silica, manganese, sulphur, phosphorus, <b>titanium</b> and other trace elements.</p>
37	Geography	About three-fourths of world's cobalt, a metal required for the manufacture of batteries for electric motor vehicles, is produced by (a) Argentina (b) Botswana (c) The Democratic Republic of the Congo (d) Kazakhstan	C	<p>Cobalt has emerged as a vital ingredient of the shift to a lower-carbon energy system, but reserves of the metal are concentrated heavily in just a single country.</p> <p><b>The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is home to half of the world's known resources, and currently accounts for around 70% of global production. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b></p> <p>The metal's use in electronic goods – particularly the rechargeable batteries used in electric vehicles and other forms of energy storage – means interest in it is growing as the electrification of the global energy system continues to gather pace.</p>	Economic Survey 2022-23: Page No. 229, Critical minerals-key to green transition.	M	FCA	<a href="https://www.nsenergybusiness.com/features/largest-cobalt-reserves-country/">https://www.nsenergybusiness.com/features/largest-cobalt-reserves-country/</a>	E N	<p><b>Summary of Economic survey: CHAPTER 7 (Page 59)</b></p> <p><b>AIIS Test 3813</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding the minerals and emerging technologies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Solar photovoltaic (PV) plants, wind farms and electric vehicles (EVs) require more minerals for their production than their fossil fuel-based counterparts.</li> <li>2. Highest concentration of production of lithium is</li> </ol>

								<p>found in Argentina while that of cobalt in China. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> The shift to a clean energy system is set to drive a huge increase in the requirements for critical minerals. Solar photovoltaic (PV) plants, wind farms and electric vehicles (EVs) generally require more minerals than their fossil fuel-based counterparts. A typical electric car requires six times the mineral inputs of a conventional car, and an onshore wind plant requires nine times more mineral resources than a gas-fired plant according to the International Energy Agency Report on 'The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions'. The above given graph shows that the <b>highest concentration of production of Lithium is found in Australia and that of Cobalt in Democratic Republic of Congo.</b></p> <p><b>AIMS Test 3811</b> With reference to Cobalt production and uses, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Cobalt is extracted as a by-product of copper, nickel,</p>
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38	Geography	Which one of the following is a part of the Congo Basin? (a) Cameroon (b) Nigeria (c) South Sudan (d) Uganda	A	<p>In February 2023, leaders from across Africa and Asia gathered in Gabon for an international summit on the state of the world's tropical forests, which experts say are disappearing at an alarming rate. Many of the discussions focused on the Congo Basin, which stores more planet-warming carbon than the Amazon but is disappearing.</p> <p>The Congo Basin is home to the world's largest tropical peatlands, along with Brazil and Indonesia. The peat swamp forest of the Congo Basin stores around 29 billion tons of carbon – approximately equivalent to three years' worth of global greenhouse gas emissions – while the Basin as a whole absorbs nearly 1.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide a year.</p> <p><b>The Basin stretches across six countries- Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.</b> The Congo Basin is one of the world's last regions that absorbs more carbon than it emits. <b>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b></p>	In the news in Feb 2023, UNEP on Peatlands of Congo Basin	D	F	<a href="https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/critical-ecosystems-congo-basin-peatlands">https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/critical-ecosystems-congo-basin-peatlands</a>	EM	
39	Geography	Consider the following statements: 1. Amarkantak Hills are at the confluence of Vindhya and Sahyadri Ranges. 2. Biligirirangan Hills constitute the easternmost part of Satpura Range. 3. Seshachalam Hills constitute the southernmost part of Western Ghats. How many of the statements given above are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three	D	<p>The Western Ghats, also known as the Sahyadri mountain range, is a mountain range that covers an area of 160,000 km<sup>2</sup> in a stretch of 1,600 km parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, traversing the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>Amarkantak is situated in Anuppur district of the state of Madhya Pradesh at an altitude of 1065m <b>at the meeting place of the Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges</b> amidst sylvan surroundings. It has an average elevation of 1048m. The mighty Narmada river as well as the Son, the Mahanadi, and the Narmada which is a major tributary of the Godavari all arise in the Amarkantak plateau. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p><b>The Biligirirangan Hills is a hill range situated in south-western Karnataka</b>, at its border with Tamil Nadu in South India. The area is called Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary or simply BRT Wildlife Sanctuary. <b>However, the Satpura Range is a range of</b></p>	This question seeks to test the fundamental knowledge.	M	FA	<a href="http://www.preeconvis.nic.in/Database/AmarkantakHill_2864.aspx">http://www.preeconvis.nic.in/Database/AmarkantakHill_2864.aspx</a>	EM	<p><b>AI TS Test 3810</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements with reference to the Eastern Ghats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous ranges passing through four states.</li> <li>2. Limestone, bauxite and iron ore are found in the Eastern Ghats hill ranges.</li> <li>3. The Tirumala Hills are located along the Seshachalam-Velikonda Range.</li> <li>4. Javadi and Shevaroy hills lie south of the Kaveri river.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct? <b>EXPLANATION:</b> The Eastern Ghats or</p>



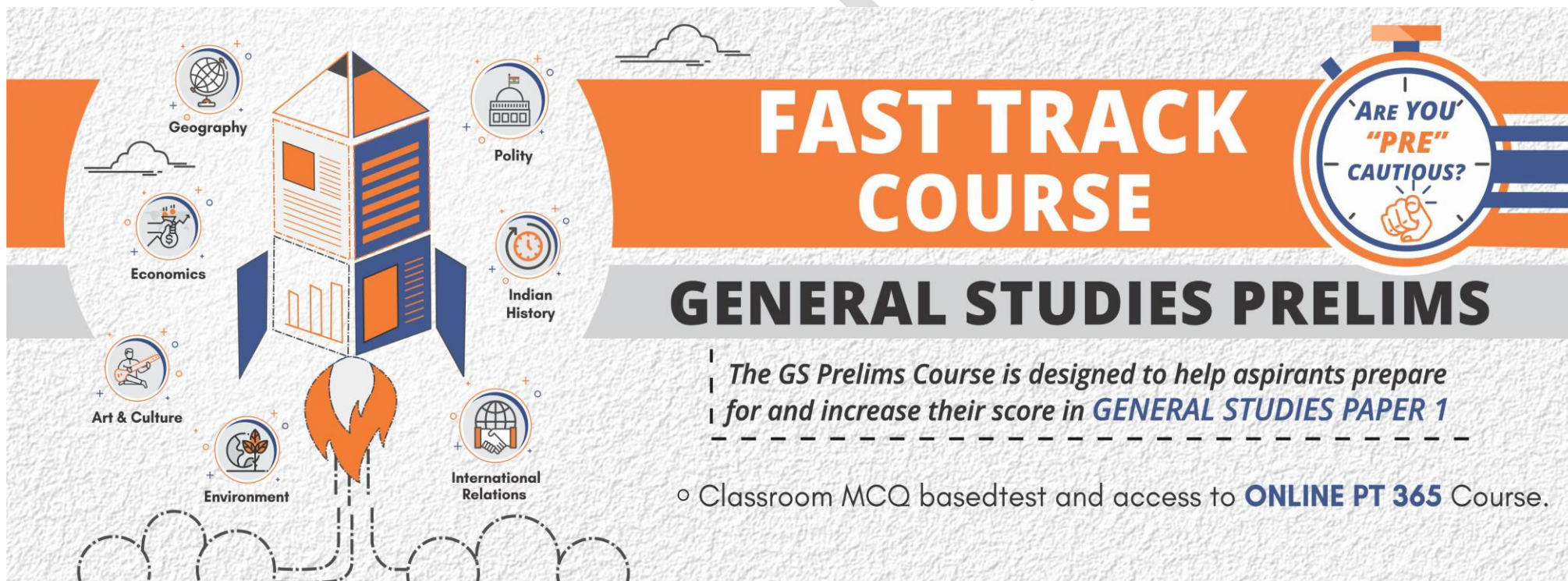
		(d) None	<p><b>hills in central India. The range rises in eastern Gujarat running east through the border of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and ends in Chhattisgarh. Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b></p> <p><b>Seshachalam Hills also known as Tirumala Range are hilly ranges part of the Eastern Ghats in southern Andhra Pradesh state, in southeastern India. The Seshachalam hill ranges are predominantly present in Tirupati district of the Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh. Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></p>					<p>Kizhakku thodarchi malaigal or Pūrva Ghaṭ or toorpu kanumalu, also known as Mahendra Parvatam in the south, are a discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast. <b>The Eastern Ghats run from northern Odisha through Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to Tamil Nadu in the south passing some parts of Karnataka.</b></p> <p>As with the Western Ghats, these mountain ranges also have local names along the discontinuous hill ranges. At their southern end, the Eastern Ghats form several ranges of low hills. The southernmost of the Eastern Ghats are the low Sirumalai and Karanthamalai Hills of southern Tamil Nadu. North of the Kaveri River are the higher <b>Kollimalai, Pachaimalai, Javadi, Shevaroy (Servarayan), Kalrayan Hills, Chitteri, Palamalai and Mettur Hills in northern Tamil Nadu state.</b></p> <p>The <b>Tirumala Hills are located along the Seshachalam-Velikonda Range of the Eastern Ghats.</b> The Palar River cuts through the ranges. The Velikonda Range eventually descends to the coastal plain in the</p>
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									northern Nellore district, while the Nallamalla Range in Kurnool continues to the River Krishna. <b>AI TS test 3804</b> Consider the following pairs: <b>Biosphere Reserve State</b> 1. Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve – Tamil Nadu 2. Nokrek Biosphere Reserve – Meghalaya 3. Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve - Odisha 4. Dehang-Debang Biosphere reserve – Arunachal Pradesh How many pairs given above are correctly matched? (a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs (c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs	
40	Current Affairs	With reference to India's projects on connectivity, consider the following statements: 1. East-West Corridor under Golden Quadrilateral Project connects Dibrugarh and Surat. 2. Trilateral Highway connects Moreh in Manipur and Chiang Mai in Thailand via Myanmar. 3. Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor connects Varanasi in	D	The two terminals of the East-West corridor under Golden Quadrilateral Project are Silcher in Assam and Porbandar in Gujarat. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b> The India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) Trilateral Highway starts from India and goes to Thailand via Myanmar. It will be linking Moreh (India) -Bagan (Myanmar) -Mae Sot (Thailand). <b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b> <b>The</b> Trilateral Highway is still a project under construction, and therefore its contribution to the economic growth and development of the region has not yet reached its potential. The proposed extension of TLH to Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Viet Nam is in fulfillment of this objective. The Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM) Corridor is a proposed connectivity project that aims to enhance economic cooperation and trade between Bangladesh, China, India, and Myanmar. The corridor is expected to run from Kunming in China, through Myanmar, and Bangladesh, and eventually	In the news on regular basis.	D	CA	<a href="https://www.eria.org/uploads/media/Research-Project-Report/2020-02-Trilateral-Highway-Report/Executive-Summary.pdf">https://www.eria.org/uploads/media/Research-Project-Report/2020-02-Trilateral-Highway-Report/Executive-Summary.pdf</a>	E N	<b>PT 365 IR_Article 4.5</b> <b>AI TS Test 3801</b> With reference to the road transport system in India, consider the following statements: 1. Rajkot in the West and Silchar in the East are the extreme points of the East-West Corridor. 2. Jhansi is the junction of the East-West and the North-South corridors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? <b>EXPLANATION:</b> India has one of the largest road networks in the world. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is

		<p>Uttar Pradesh with Kunming in China. How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p>reach Kolkata in India. <b>Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></p> <p><b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b></p>					<p>rooted in the following reasons; (a) the construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in the transportation of few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. This project is known as the Golden Quadrilateral.</p> <p>The <b>North-South corridor</b> aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu (including Kochchi-Salem Spur) with a 4,076 km long road.</p> <p>The <b>East-West Corridor</b> has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat</p>
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		<p>II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>				<a href="#">6/2/A200254.pdf</a>		
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42	Current Affairs	<p>Correct the following statements: Statement-I: In the post-pandemic recent past, many Central Banks worldwide had carried out interest rate hikes. Statement-II: Central Banks generally assume that they have the ability to counteract the rising consumer prices via monetary policy means. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>A A new study by the World Bank has revealed that with the central banks across the world simultaneously hiking interest rates in response to inflation, the world may be edging toward a global recession in 2023 and a string of financial crises in emerging markets and developing economies that would do them lasting harm. <b>Central banks around the world have been raising interest rates this year with a degree of synchronicity not seen over the past five decades—a trend that is likely to continue well into next year.</b></p> <p>A central bank with a high degree of credibility firmly anchors expectations of price stability. The monetary policy transmission mechanism is characterised by long, variable and uncertain time lags. Thus it is difficult to predict the precise effect of monetary policy actions on the economy and price level. <b>Hence Central Banks generally assume that they have the ability to counteract the rising consumer prices via increasing interest rates. Hence both statements are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.</b></p>	World Bank warning of impending global recession due to simultaneous us interest rate hikes is covered in the news	E	FA	<a href="https://www.livemint.com/news/world/world-bank-warns-of-global-recession-next-year-amid-simultaneous-rate-hikes-details-here-11663331302382.html">https://www.livemint.com/news/world/world-bank-warns-of-global-recession-next-year-amid-simultaneous-rate-hikes-details-here-11663331302382.html</a>	EN	<p><b>PT 365 Economy_Article 3.3.2</b> <b>News Today 2nd July, 2022</b></p> <p><b>Open Test 4037</b> In the context of world economy, which of the following best describes 'Reverse Currency War'? (a) Countries seeking deliberate policies to lower the value of domestic currency in order to gain trade advantages. (b) Countries increasing interest rates in order to strengthen the domestic currencies against the US dollar. (c) Countries actively pursuing international trade in domestic currencies to reduce dependence on the US dollar. (d) Countries competing against each other in printing currency so as to avoid recession.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Currency war, also known as competitive devaluations, is a condition in international affairs where countries seek to gain a trade advantage over other countries by causing the exchange rate of their currency to fall in relation to other currencies. As the exchange rate of a</p>
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									<p>country's currency falls, exports become more competitive in other countries, and imports into the country become more and more expensive. Both effects benefit the domestic industry, and thus employment, which receives a boost in demand from both domestic and foreign markets.</p> <p>But in case of Reverse currency wars, the countries work to make their currency stronger. Rather than boosting growth, the goal of any such move is to help tame inflation.</p> <p>Given the past three 75-basis-point rate hikes, the Fed has proven its commitment to taming inflation — and as a result, has sent the dollar soaring to multi-decade highs against other currencies including the yen and the euro. Hence, every central bank is trying to figure out ways to counter the US Fed and raise interest rates themselves (tightening Monetary Policy) in order to ensure their currency doesn't lose too much value against the dollar. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.</p>
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43	Environment	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: Carbon markets are likely to be one of the most widespread tools in the fight against climate change. Statement-II: Carbon markets transfer resources from the private sector to the State. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.</p>	B	<p><b>Statement 1 is correct:</b> Carbon markets are trading systems in which carbon credits are sold and bought. Companies or individuals can use carbon markets to compensate for their greenhouse gas emissions by purchasing carbon credits from entities that remove or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Several countries and territories have started carbon trading programs. Carbon trading is adapted from cap and trade, a regulatory approach that successfully reduced sulfur pollution in the 1990s.</p> <p><b>Carbon markets, have at last become one of the most widespread tools in the fight against climate change. By the end of 2021 more than 21% of the world's emissions were covered by some form of carbon pricing, up from 15% in 2020.</b></p> <p><b>Statement 2 is correct:</b> Ever more businesses have to pay regulators for the right to release a tonne of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Investors are getting interested too: trading on these markets grew by 164% last year, to €760bn (\$897bn). Like taxes, carbon markets transfer resources from the private sector to the state.</p>	Carbon Credits and markets are often seen in the news.	D	CAA	<a href="https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2022/05/26/carbon-markets-are-going-global">https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2022/05/26/carbon-markets-are-going-global</a>	R M	PT 365 Environment_Article 1.3.4.
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44	Economics	Which one of the following activities of the Reserve Bank of India is considered to be part of 'sterilization'? (a) Conducting 'Open Market Operations' (b) Oversight of settlement and payment systems (c) Debt and cash management for the Central and State Governments (d) Regulating the functions of Non-banking Financial Institutions	A	To ease the threat of currency appreciation or inflation, central banks often attempt what is known as the "sterilization" of capital flows. In a successful sterilization operation, the domestic component of the monetary base (bank reserves plus currency) is reduced to offset the reserve inflow, at least temporarily. In theory, this can be achieved in several ways, such as by encouraging private investment overseas, or allowing foreigners to borrow from the local market. The classical form of sterilization, however, has been through the use of open market operations, that is, selling Treasury bills and other instruments to reduce the domestic component of the monetary base.	Conceptual question to check the basic understanding of terms in economics.	E	F	<a href="https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/iss/ues7/index.htm">https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/iss/ues7/index.htm</a>	E M	
45	Economics	Consider the following markets: 1. Government Bond Market 2. Call Money Market 3. Treasury Bill Market 4. Stock Market How many of the above are included in capital markets? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four	B	A capital market is a financial market where long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold. It includes 1. Government Bonds - In India, fall under the broad category of government securities (G-Sec) and are primarily long term investment tools issued for periods ranging from 5 to 40 years. It can be issued by both Central and State governments of India. 2. Capital market refers to a broad spectrum of tradeable assets that includes the stock market as well as other venues for trading different financial products.  Treasury bills are money market instruments issued by the Government of India and call money market is an essential part of the Indian Money Market, where the day-to-day surplus funds (mostly of banks) are traded.	Conceptual question to check the basic understanding of various market instruments in Economics	E	F	<a href="https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/021615/w-hats-difference-between-capital-market-and-stock-market.asp">https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/021615/w-hats-difference-between-capital-market-and-stock-market.asp</a>	E M	<b>Weekly Focus: Capital market in India</b>  <b>AIATS Test 3805</b> Consider the following statements: 1. Capital market involves the trading of non-equity debt instruments, whereas the Money market involves transactions in short-term equity debt. 2. As compared to money market instruments, capital market instruments are much safer investments. 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

								<p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>The money market is a market for debt securities that pay off in the short term usually less than one year, for example, the market for 90-day treasury bills. This market encompasses the trading and issuance of short-term non-equity debt instruments including treasury bills, commercial papers, bankers' acceptance, certificates of deposits, etc. The Capital market is a market for long-term debt and equity shares. In this market, capital funds comprising of both equity and debt are issued and traded. This also includes private placement sources of debt and equity as well as organized markets like stock exchanges. Capital markets can be further divided into primary and secondary markets.</p> <p>Liquidity is high in the money market, but in the case of the capital market, liquidity is comparatively less. The money market fulfills short-term credit requirements of the companies such as providing working capital to them. As against this, the capital market tends to fulfill long-</p>
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									term credit requirements of the companies, like providing fixed capital to purchase land, building or machinery. Capital markets offer higher-risk investments, while money markets offer safer assets; money market returns are often low but steady, while capital markets offer higher returns. The magnitude of capital market returns often has a direct correlation to the level of risk, but that is not always the case.
46	Economics	<p>Which one of the following best describes the concept of 'Small Farmer Large Field'?</p> <p>(a) Resettlement of a large number of people, uprooted from their then a large cultivable land which they cultivate collectively and share the produce</p> <p>(b) Many marginal farmers in an area organize themselves into groups and synchronize and harmonize selected agricultural operations</p> <p>(c) Many marginal</p>	<p>B <b>Small Farmers Large Field (SFLF) is a collective action model to overcome the disadvantages faced by millions of small and marginal farmers due to diseconomies of scale and lack of bargaining power in the supply chain. This model is participatory and flexible and allows small farmers to benefit from achieving economies of scale by organizing themselves into groups and synchronizing and harmonizing selected operations.</b> It was piloted in two villages of Odisha, with 112 farmers (35 females and 77 males). These farmers organized themselves into groups and synchronized their operations such as nursery bed management, transplanting, and harvesting collectively to achieve economies of scale. The SFLF farmers purchased inputs (seed and fertilizer) and sold paddy as a group to increase their bargaining power in price negotiations. The results from this pilot study showed that the participating farmers almost doubled their profits. Apart from the monetary benefits, these farmers saved time in many joint activities, including input (seed and fertilizer) purchase, paddy sale, and nursery bed management. Other important benefits of</p>	No	D	CA	<a href="https://www.aesanetwork.org/small-farmers-large-field-sflf-a-synchronized-collective-action-model-for-improving-the-livelihood-of-small-farmers-in-india/">https://www.aesanetwork.org/small-farmers-large-field-sflf-a-synchronized-collective-action-model-for-improving-the-livelihood-of-small-farmers-in-india/</a>  <a href="https://indianexpress.com/article/india/agricultural-economics-how-doubling-of-farmers-income-is-">https://indianexpress.com/article/india/agricultural-economics-how-doubling-of-farmers-income-is-</a>	R R	

		farmers in an area together make a contract with a corporate body and surrender their land to the corporate body for a fixed term for which the corporate body makes a payment of agreed amount to the farmers (d) A company extends loans, technical knowledge and material inputs to a number of small farmers in an area so that they produce the agricultural commodity required by the company for its manufacturing process and commercial production		the harmonization and synchronization of farming operations were social harmony and sustainability of the farming system. <b>Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.</b>			<a href="#">possible-even-with-small-landholdings-5428084/</a>			
47	Economics	Consider the following statements: 1. The Government of India provides Minimum Support Price for niger (Guizotia abyssinica) seeds. 2. Niger is cultivated as a Kharif crop. 3. Some tribal people in India use niger seed oil for cooking. How many of the above statements are correct?	C	<b>One of the 14 kharif crops for which the Centre releases a minimum support price (MSP) every year is an unlikely plant called niger or ramtil (Guizotia abyssinica).</b> This lesser known oilseed commands one of the highest MSPs, fixed on the basis of the cost of production and market demand. Yet, the area under its cultivation has been steadily shrinking over the past three decades. In 1985-86, niger was cultivated on around 0.6 million hectares (ha). In 2020-21, the cultivated area shrunk by 80 per cent to a little over 0.1 million ha, the lowest among the 14 kharif crops with MSP. The primary reason such a sparsely grown crop is part of the exclusive MSP list is because niger seed has traditionally “been the lifeline of tribal agriculture and economy in several states across India.	MSP is frequently in news and also decline in area under production of niger is covered in the news.	D	FCA	<a href="https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/illustrative-oilseed-india-s-niger-seed-cultivation-is-declining-here-is-why-84380">https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/illustrative-oilseed-india-s-niger-seed-cultivation-is-declining-here-is-why-84380</a>	E M	<b>PT 365 Economy_Article 7.1.1. October 2022 Monthly Current Affairs_Article 3.11</b>



		(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None		<b>The tribal population uses niger seed oil for cooking, the press cake post oil-extraction as livestock feed, and also consume the seeds as a condiment.</b> Niger seed oil has medicinal properties, which is the reason for its commercial demand by the cosmetics, perfumeries and other allied industries.						
48	Economics	Consider the investments in the following assets: 1. Brand recognition 2. Inventory 3. Intellectual property 4. Mailing list of clients How many of the above are considered intangible investments? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four	C	An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset, without physical substance, held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes. Enterprises frequently expend resources, or incur liabilities, on the acquisition, development, maintenance or enhancement of intangible resources such as scientific or technical knowledge, design and implementation of new processes or systems, licences, intellectual property, <b>market knowledge and trademarks (including brand names and publishing titles)</b> . Common examples of items encompassed by these broad headings are computer software, <b>patents, copyrights</b> , motion picture films, <b>customer lists</b> , mortgage servicing rights, fishing licences, import quotas, franchises, customer or supplier relationships, customer loyalty, market share and marketing rights. Goodwill is another example of an item of intangible nature which either arises on acquisition or is internally generated.  <b>Tangible assets</b> are typically physical assets or property owned by a company, such as equipment, buildings, and <b>inventory</b> .	Conceptual question to check the basic understanding of terms in economics.	M	F	<a href="https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/notification/pdf/AS_26.pdf">https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/notification/pdf/AS_26.pdf</a> ; pg no: 436	E M	
49	Economics	Consider the following: 1. Demographic performance 2. Forest and ecology 3. Governance reforms 4. Stable government 5. Tax and fiscal efforts For the horizontal tax devolution, the Fifteenth Finance Commission used how	B	Based on principles of need, equity and performance, overall devolution formula is as follows. <b>Criteria Weight(%)</b> 1. Population - 15.0 2. Area - 15.0 3. <b>Forest &amp; ecology - 10</b> 4. Income distance - 45 5. <b>Tax &amp; fiscal efforts - 2.5</b> 6. <b>Demographic performance - 12.5</b> On horizontal devolution, while XVFC agreed that the Census 2011 population data better represents the	XV Finance Commission is frequently in news.	E	FCA	<a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease.aspx?PRID=1693868">https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease.aspx?PRID=1693868</a>	E M	

		many of the above as criteria other than population area and income distance? (a) Only two (b) Only three (c) Only four (d) All five		present need of States, to be fair to, as well as reward, the States which have done better on the demographic front, XVFC has assigned a 12.5 per cent weight to the demographic performance criterion. XVFC has re-introduced tax effort criterion to reward fiscal performance.						
50	Economics	Consider the following infrastructure sectors: 1. Affordable housing 2. Mass rapid transport 3. Health care 4. Renewable energy On how many of the above does UNOPS Sustainable Investments in Infrastructure and Innovation (S3i) initiative focus for its investments? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four	C	<p><b>Sustainable Investments in Infrastructure and Innovation ('S3i')</b> In March 2020, Sustainable Investments in Infrastructure and Innovation (S3i) was formally established as a stand-alone business unit in the UNOPS governance structure, making UNOPS the first United Nations organization able to make direct investments from its own balance sheet.</p> <p>In line with the UNOPS Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, the S3i office will seek to enhance and accelerate the effort of engaging public and private sector investors to work collectively to scale up infrastructure investments and consider co-creating innovative financing options. <b>The UNOPS S3i will continue rolling out the initiative across its three focus-areas: (a) affordable housing; (b) renewable energy; and (c) health infrastructure.</b></p>		D	CA	<a href="https://digitalibrary.un.org/record/3952473?ln=en">https://digitalibrary.un.org/record/3952473?ln=en</a> - pg no: 3 & 4	R R	
51	Polity & Governance	With reference to Home Guards, consider the following statements : 1. Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards act and Rules of the Central Government. 2. The role of the Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary force to the police in maintenance of	B	<p><b>Statement 1 is not correct:</b> Home Guards' is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organisation into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. Thus the Central Government does not directly raise Home Guards. They are raised by the state governments under state acts.</p> <p><b>Statement 2 is correct:</b> The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary Force to the Police in maintenance</p>	To check general awareness	D	FA	<a href="https://dgfscd.hg.gov.in/about-homeguard">https://dgfscd.hg.gov.in/about-homeguard</a>	E N	

		<p>internal security.</p> <p>3. To prevent infiltration on the international border /coastal areas, the Border Wing Home Guards Battalions have been raised in some States.</p> <p>How Many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p>of internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.</p> <p><b>Statement 3 is correct:</b> Fifteen Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Battalions (Bns.) have been raised in the border States viz. Punjab (6 Bns.), Rajasthan ( 4 Bns.), Gujarat (2 Bns.) and one each Battalion for Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to Border Security Force for preventing infiltration on the international border/coastal areas, guarding of VA/VPs and lines of communication in vulnerable area at the time of external aggression.</p> <p><b>Hence only two statements are correct.</b></p>						
52	Polity & Governance	<p>With reference to India, Consider the following pairs :</p> <p><b>Action The Act under Which it is covered</b></p> <p>1. Unauthorized wearing of police or military uniforms : The Official Secrets Act, 1923</p> <p>2. Knowingly misleading or otherwise interfering with a police officer or military officer when engaged in their duties : The Indian Evidence Act, 1872</p> <p>3. Celebratory gunfire which can endanger the personal safety of</p>	<p>B</p> <p><b>Pair 1 is correctly matched:</b> Section 6 of the Official Secrets Act 1923 clearly states that if any person is found to be unauthorizedly using the police or military uniforms, they will be held guilty of an offence under this section.</p> <p><b>Pair 2 is not correctly matched:</b> Section 7 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 clearly states that no person in the vicinity of any prohibited place shall obstruct, knowingly mislead or otherwise interfere with or impede, any police officer, or any member of (the Armed Forces of the Union) engaged on guard, sentry, patrol, or other similar duty in relation to the prohibited place.</p> <p><b>Pair 3 is correctly matched:</b> The Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019 says that whoever uses firearm in a rash or negligent manner or in celebratory gunfire so as to endanger human life or personal safety of others shall be punishable with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to rupees one lakh, or with both.</p> <p><b>Hence only two pairs are correctly matched.</b></p>	The Acts are often seen in the news	D	FA	<p><a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/2379/1/A1923-19.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/2379/1/A1923-19.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/ActAndRuleThe%20ArmsAct_17122019.pdf">https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/ActAndRuleThe%20ArmsAct_17122019.pdf</a></p>	EN	



							<a href="#">zaporizhzhia-donetsk-and-luhansk-has-undermined-its-claim-on-crimea/</a>	<p>November, 2022. Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.</p> <p>Samarkand is a city in southeastern Uzbekistan and among the oldest continuously inhabited cities in Central Asia. The 2022 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit was held in September 2022 in Samarkand. Uzbekistan is the current chair of the organisation. It is also one of the most important sites on the Silk Route, an ancient trade route that links China to the Mediterranean traversing Central Asia. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.</p> <p>Kherson is a city in southern Ukraine. It lies on the right west bank of the lower Dnieper River. Kherson was the scene of heavy fighting during the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, and it was the first major city to fall to Russian forces. Kherson region borders Crimea and provides Moscow with a land bridge to the Black Sea peninsula that it seized from Kyiv in 2014. Ukraine retaking swathes of Kherson region would deprive Moscow of that land corridor. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.</p>
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									The Panjshir Valley is a valley in northeastern Afghanistan near the Hindu Kush mountain range. In 2021, the valley again witnessed stiff resistance against the Taliban regime. Hence pair 4 is correctly matched.
54	International Relations	Consider the following statements : Statement-I : Israel has established diplomatic relations with some Arab States. Statement-II : The 'Arab Peace Initiative' Mediated by Saudi Arabia was signed by Israel and Arab League. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect (d) Statement-I is	C	Till 2000s, the only two Arab countries Israel had signed peace treaties with are Egypt and Jordan, in 1979 and 1994 respectively. In 2020, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain were the latest countries in the Arab region to formally establish diplomatic ties with Israel which is often referred as Abraham accords. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b> The Arab Peace Initiative was presented at an Arab League summit in Beirut in March of 2002 and was revived at an Arab League summit in Riyadh in March 2007. The plan offers Israel full peace and normalization in return for full withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian territories. Israel, on the other hand, was in no position to seriously engage in a comprehensive peace settlement at the time, and found many points of contention with the Initiative and thus did not signed it. In 2022, The Saudi leadership has made clear that it continues to adhere to the API as the mainstay of its approach to formalizing relations with Israel. <b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b>	Abraham records and I2U2 (western Quad) was frequently in news.	M	CA	<a href="https://www.mei.edu/publications/arab-peace-initiative-returns-will-it-supplant-abraham-accords">https://www.mei.edu/publications/arab-peace-initiative-returns-will-it-supplant-abraham-accords</a>  <a href="https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary-term/arab-peace-initiative">https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary-term/arab-peace-initiative</a>	E N  <b>AIATS Test 3814</b> Which of the following countries are not part of the Abraham Accord? 1. United Arab Emirates 2. Qatar 3. Iran 4. Bahrain 5. Israel Select the correct answer using the code given below.  <b>Explanation:</b> <b>The Abraham Accords are a set of agreements signed in 2020 between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Bahrain, aimed at normalizing diplomatic and economic relations between the countries. The Accords are named after Abraham, a figure revered in Judaism, Islam, and Christianity, as a symbol of the potential for peaceful coexistence between peoples of different faiths.</b> Since then, other countries in the region, including Sudan and Morocco, have also announced plans to



		incorrect but Statement-II is correct							normalize relations with Israel. United States played a significant role in brokering the agreement. Shia majority Iran and Qatar are not part of Abraham Accord.	
55	Current Affairs	Consider the following pairs with regard to sports awards: 1. Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award : For the most Spectacular and outstanding performance by a sportsperson over period of last four years 2. Arujna Award : For the lifetime achievement by a sportsperson 3. Dronacharya Award : To honour eminent coaches who have successfully trained sportspersons or teams 4. Rashtriya Khel Protshan Puraskar : To recognize the contribution made by sportspersons even after their retirement How many of the above pairs are correctly matched? (a) Only one (b) Only two	B	National Sports Awards are given every year to recognize and reward excellence in sports. • Following are included in list of National Sports Awards: o <b>Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award</b> is given for the <b>spectacular and most outstanding performance over a period of the previous four years. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.</b> o <b>Arjuna Award for outstanding performance in Sports and Games</b> is given for <b>good performance over a period of the previous four years</b> and showing qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline. <b>Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.</b> o <b>Dronacharya Award</b> is given to <b>coaches for doing outstanding and meritorious work on a consistent basis</b> and enabling sportspersons to excel in International event. <b>Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.</b> o <b>Dhyan Chand Award for Lifetime Achievement in Sports and Games</b> is given to honour sportspersons who have contributed to sports by their performance and continue to contribute to the promotion of sports events after their retirement. o <b>Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar</b> is given to <b>corporate entities (both in the private and public sector), sports control boards, NGOs</b> including sports bodies at the state and national level who have played a visible role in the area of sports promotion and development. <b>Hence pair 4 is not correctly matched.</b>	To test the general awareness	M	FCA	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/sport/other-sports/sharath-kamal-to-receive-major-dhyan-chand-khel-ratna-on-november-30/article66136577.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/sport/other-sports/sharath-kamal-to-receive-major-dhyan-chand-khel-ratna-on-november-30/article66136577.ece</a> PIB- <a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1880090">https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1880090</a>	E M	<b>AIATS Test 3818:</b> With reference to the Arjuna Award, which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. It is the highest sporting honour of India. 2. It is given for good performance over a period of the previous four years. 3. It is awarded annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Select the correct answer using the code given below.  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> Arjuna Award was instituted in 1961 by the Government of India to recognize outstanding achievement in International sports events. <b>It is given for good performance over a period of the previous four years and showing qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.</b>  It is the second-highest sporting honour of India, the highest being the Major

		(c) Only three (d) All four							Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award.	
56	Current Affairs	Consider the following statements in respect of the 44th Chess Olympiad, 2022 : 1. It was the first time that Chess Olympiad was held in India. 2. The official mascot was named 'Thambi'. 3. The trophy for the winning team in the open section is the Vera Menchik Cup. 4. The trophy for the winning team in the women's section is the Hamilton-Russell Cup. How many of the statements given above are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four	B	<b>Why in news? Recently, the Prime Minister declared the 44th Chess Olympiad at JLN Indoor Stadium, Chennai.</b> <b>About the 44th Chess Olympiad</b> The prestigious competition, which has been organized since 1927, is <b>being hosted in India for the first time and in Asia after 30 years. Hence statement 1 is correct.</b> It has the highest ever number of countries participating. It has the highest ever number of teams participating. It has the highest number of entries in the women's section. The first ever Torch Relay of the Chess Olympiad started this time. <b>Mascot:</b> The <b>official mascot was named "Thambi"</b> , a chess knight dressed in the traditional Tamil male attire vetti with a white shirt. He was depicted with folded hands, extending the Tamil greeting "Vanakkam". <b>Hence, statement 2 is correct.</b> <b>Winner in the Open section: Hamilton-Russel Cup. Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b> <b>Winner in the Women's section: Vera Menchik Cup. Hence statement 4 is not correct.</b> 1st place in combined classification: Nona Gaprindashvili Trophy Number of teams: Open: 188 Women: 162.	To test the general awareness	M	CAA	<a href="https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/sports/all-eyes-on-india-ahead-of-the-44th-chess-olympiad/article65688498.ece">https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/sports/all-eyes-on-india-ahead-of-the-44th-chess-olympiad/article65688498.ece</a>	E M	<b>AIATS Test 3797</b> Consider the following statements with regards to the Chess Olympiad: 1. Chess Olympiad is a biennial chess tournament in which nations of the world compete. 2. In the tournament each participating nation is represented by one player. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> The Chess Olympiad is a biennial chess tournament in which teams representing nations of the world compete. FIDE organises the tournament and selects the host nation.  The 44th Chess Olympiad (also known as the Chennai Chess Olympiad) is comprising open and women's tournaments, as well as several events designed to promote the game of chess, is being held in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India from 28 July to 10 August 2022. <b>This is the first Chess Olympiad to take place in India.</b>



57	International Relations	<p>Consider the following pairs :</p> <p><b>Area of conflict mentioned in news</b></p> <p><b>Country where it is located</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Donbas : Syria</li> <li>2. Kachin : Ethiopia</li> <li>3. Tigray : North Yemen</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Only one</li> <li>(b) Only two</li> <li>(c) All three</li> <li>(d) None</li> </ol>	D	<p>The Donbas is a historical, cultural, and economic region in eastern Ukraine. It has two heavily industrialised regions of Donetsk and Luhansk which were occupied by Russian forces last year. <b>Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.</b></p> <p>Kachin State is the northernmost state of Myanmar. In 2022, Myanmar military air strikes reportedly killed dozens of people including civilians at a concert in Kachin State. <b>Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.</b></p> <p>Tigray is Ethiopia's northernmost region. The region is at the center of an ongoing civil conflict involving ethno-regional militias, the federal government, and the Eritrean military that has attracted the concern of humanitarian groups and external actors since November 2020. In October 2022, the first formal African Union-led peace talks between an Ethiopian government team and Tigray forces happened in South Africa. <b>Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.</b></p>	These places were in news in 2022.	D	CA	<a href="https://indianexpress.com/article/world/ethiopian-government-tigray-rebels-begin-peace-talks-8228787/">https://indianexpress.com/article/world/ethiopian-government-tigray-rebels-begin-peace-talks-8228787/</a> <a href="https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60938544">https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60938544</a> <a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/10/myanmar-air-strikes-kachin-state/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/10/myanmar-air-strikes-kachin-state/</a>	EN	PT 365 IR_ Article 7.3 Places in News
58	International Relations	<p>In the recent years Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan caught the international attention for which one of the following reasons common to all of them?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Discovery of rich deposits of rare earth elements</li> <li>(b) Establishment of Chinese Military bases</li> <li>(c) Southward expansion of Sahara Desert</li> <li>(d) Successful coups</li> </ol>	D	<p>In recent years, the spate of coups in Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan has sparked a flurry of media attention and concern. In April 2022, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU) adopted the political transition processes in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan. <b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b></p>	These countries were frequently in news.	M	CA	<a href="https://www.peaceau.org/en/article/com-muniqu-e-of-the-1076th-meeting-of-the-psc-held-on-14-april-2022-follow-up-on-the-political-transition-processes-in-burkina-faso-chad-guinea-mali-and-sudan">https://www.peaceau.org/en/article/com-muniqu-e-of-the-1076th-meeting-of-the-psc-held-on-14-april-2022-follow-up-on-the-political-transition-processes-in-burkina-faso-chad-guinea-mali-and-sudan</a>	EN	<p><b>July 2022, August 2022:</b></p> <p><b>Places in News</b></p> <p><b>News Today: 2nd July, 2022</b></p> <p><b>News Today: 10th August, 2022</b></p>

59	Environment	<p>Consider the following heavy industries :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fertilizer plants</li> <li>2. Oil refineries</li> <li>3. Steel plants</li> </ol> <p>Green hydrogen is expected to play a significant role in decarbonizing how many of the above industries?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	C	<p>Green hydrogen is the <b>hydrogen produced through electrolysis of water</b> using electricity <b>from renewable sources</b>.</p> <p><b>Hydrogen use today is dominated by industry</b>, namely: <b>oil refining, ammonia production, methanol production and steel production</b>.</p> <p><b>Central to a decarbonised India</b> will be a widespread adoption of renewable power and vehicle electrification. Targets and policies such as the 500 GW non-fossil fuel electricity capacity by 2030, scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles-Phase II (FAME II) etc <b>represent a concrete policy push towards fulfilling these ambitions</b>.</p> <p>To further complement these ongoing efforts, <b>India is prioritising green hydrogen</b> as a potential solution <b>to decarbonise hard-to-abate sectors such as refinery, ammonia, methanol, iron and steel</b> and heavy-duty trucking.</p> <p><b>Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.</b></p>	The National Green Hydrogen Mission was approved by the Union Cabinet in January 2022	M	FCA	<a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1888547#:~:text=The%20Union%20Cabinet%20Chairman%20for%20the%20SIGHT%20Programme%20C%20Rs.https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-06/Harnessing_Green_Hydrogen_V21_DIGITAL_29062022.pdf">https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1888547#:~:text=The%20Union%20Cabinet%20Chairman%20for%20the%20SIGHT%20Programme%20C%20Rs.https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-06/Harnessing_Green_Hydrogen_V21_DIGITAL_29062022.pdf</a>	R M	<p><b>PT 365 Updated part 1_Article 6.8</b></p> <p><b>AI TS Test 3813</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Green Hydrogen Policy has been introduced to enable India to become energy independent by 2047.</li> <li>2. Green Hydrogen is pure hydrogen generated by using renewable energy such as solar power and wind energy.</li> <li>3. India's first pure green hydrogen plant has been commissioned in Odisha.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p><b>The explanation mentions:</b> Hydrogen is an energy carrier. It is converted into electricity by fuel cells, which generate electricity by mixing hydrogen and oxygen atoms. It will be crucial for achieving decarbonisation of harder-to-abate sectors such as fertilizers, refining, methanol, maritime shipping, iron &amp; steel and long-haul transport.</p>
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60	International Relations	<p>Consider the following statements about G-20:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The G-20 group was originally established as a platform for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss the international economic and financial issues.</li> <li>2. Digital public infrastructure is one of India's G-20 priorities.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>C</p> <p>The G20 group of 19 countries and the EU was established in 1999 as a platform for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss international economic and financial issues. Together, the G20 countries account for almost two-thirds of the global population, 75% of global trade, and 85% of the world's GDP. In the wake of the global financial and economic crisis of 2007, the G20 was elevated to the level of Heads of State/Government and was named the "premier forum for international economic cooperation." <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p> <p>Digital Public Infrastructure is one of the key priorities during India's G20 Presidency. It is a cross-cutting theme across various Working Groups including Digital Economy, Health, Education and Global Partnership for Financial inclusion. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p>	<p>India assumes the G20 presidency.</p>	M	FCA	<p><a href="https://moes.gov.in/g20-india-2023/moes-g20?language_content_entity=en#:~:text=The%20G20%20group%20of%2019,85%25%20of%20the%20world's%20GDP.">https://moes.gov.in/g20-india-2023/moes-g20?language_content_entity=en#:~:text=The%20G20%20group%20of%2019,85%25%20of%20the%20world's%20GDP.</a></p> <p><a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease.aspx?PRID=1912287#:~:text=Digital%20Public%20Infrastructure%20is%20one,Sherpa%20meeting%20will%20commence%20tomorrow.">https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease.aspx?PRID=1912287#:~:text=Digital%20Public%20Infrastructure%20is%20one,Sherpa%20meeting%20will%20commence%20tomorrow.</a></p>	<p>E</p> <p>M</p> <p><b>PT 365 IR_Article 8.2</b></p> <p><b>AIITS Test 3809</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding the G20:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India has assumed its presidency for the first time.</li> <li>2. G20 is a forum to discuss global financial and economic issues.</li> <li>3. No African country is a member of G20.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>The Group of Twenty (G20) was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues.</p> <p>It was upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis of 2007, and, in 2009, was designated the "premier forum for international economic cooperation". The G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency. For the first time, India holds the</p>
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									Presidency of the G20 from December 1, 2022, to November 30, 2023.  The G20 comprises 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and the United States) and the European Union. Thus, South Africa is the only African country in G20.  The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. This makes it a strategically important grouping.
61	Modern History	With reference to the Indian History, Alexander Rea, A. H. Longhurst, Robert Sewell, James Burgess and Walter Elliot were associated with (a) archaeological excavations (b) establishment of English Press in Colonial India (c) establishment of Churches in Princely States	A	<b>Alexander Rea, A. H. Longhurst, Robert Sewell, James Burgess and Walter Elliot were associated with archaeological excavations.</b> <b>Alexander Rea</b> was a <b>British archaeologist</b> who <b>worked mainly in South British India</b> . He is known for unearthing a sarcophagus from the hillocks of Pallavaram in Tamil Nadu.  <b>Albert Henry Longhurst</b> was a <b>British archaeologist and art historian</b> , working in <b>India and Ceylon</b> . Longhurst was the brother-in-law of Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of the Archaeology Survey of India (1902-1928). In October 1913 he was appointed the Superintendent of the Southern Circle, Archaeological Survey of India.	To test the fundamental knowledge.	M	F	Walter Elliot- NCERT: Themes in Indian History Part 1 - <a href="https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs104.pdf">https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs104.pdf</a>	<b>PT 365 Culture_Article 1.6 Adichanallur</b>



		(d) construction of railways in Colonial India		<p>From 1927 to 1931 he was in charge of the systematic digging of Nagarjunakonda. Longhurst served as the Archaeological Commissioner, Archaeological Survey of Ceylon between 1934 and 1940,[2] mainly working at Polonnaruwa but also at Anuradhapura and Sigiriya, concentrating more on conservation/restoration rather than excavation.</p> <p><b>Robert Sewell</b> worked in the civil service of the Madras Presidency during the period of colonial rule in India. He was Keeper of the Madras Record Office. Sewell's specialism was the Vijayanagara Empire, about which he authored A Forgotten Empire Vijayanagar: A Contribution to the History of India (1900). Sewell undertook archaeological work, including at the Buddhist stupa at Amaravati, which had already been largely destroyed prior to his arrival. The site had previously been surveyed by Colin Mackenzie and Walter Elliot.</p> <p>In 1854, <b>Walter Elliot</b>, the commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), visited Amaravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them away to Madras. (These came to be called the Elliot marbles after him.) He also discovered the remains of the western gateway and came to the conclusion that the structure at Amaravati was one of the largest and most magnificent Buddhist stupas ever built.</p>						
62	Art & Culture	<p>Consider the following pairs :</p> <p><b>Site Well known for</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Besnagar : Shaivite cave shrine</li> <li>2.Bhaja : Buddhist cave shrine</li> <li>3.Sittanavasal : Jain cave shrine</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p>	B	<p><b>Besnagar: Vaishnavite cave shrine. Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.</b></p> <p>During the second century BC to third century AD, many rulers from West Asia and Central Asia like the Indo-greeks, the Shakas, the Parthians, the Kushans assimilated into Indian culture and adopted Indian religions. Some adopted Vaishnavism, which means they worship Lord Vishnu, the God of protection and preservation. <b>The Greek ambassador called Heliodorus set up a pillar in honour of Lord Vasudeva at Besnagar near Vidhisa in MP around the middle of the second century BC.</b></p>	To test the fundamental knowledge.	E	F	<p>Bhaja Caves - NCERT 'Introduction to Indian Art Part-I; Chapter 4. <a href="https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/kefa104.pdf">https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/kefa104.pdf</a> Sittanavasal Caves - NCERT 'Introduction</p>	E M	<p><b>PT 365 Culture_Article 5.1 AITS Test 3796</b></p> <p>Who was the Greek ambassador who set up a pillar in honour of Lord Vasudeva at Besnagar near Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, around the mid-second century BC?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Menander</li> <li>(b) Heliodorus</li> <li>(c) Gondophernes</li> </ol>

		<p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p><b>Bhaja: Buddhist cave shrine. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.</b>            Bhaja caves are Buddhist caves in Pune. They have apsidal vault roof chaitya halls.</p> <p><b>Sittanavasal: Jain cave shrine. Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.</b>            Located in a tiny hamlet of Sittanavasal in the Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu, <b>Sittanavasal Cave is a Jain complex of caves</b> dating back to the 2nd century. It is believed that it was the settlement of certain monks from the eastern parts of India, who came here to preach lessons of Jainism and spread the positives of ascetic life. Later on, this site became a major Jain center.</p> <p><b>Sittanavasal Cave is generally considered a rock-cut monastery and houses several murals made out of vegetable and mineral dyes in numerous colours. These paintings are definitely masterpieces in their own ways considering the period in which they were made.</b></p>			<p>to Indian Art Part-I; Ch-5  <a href="https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/kefa105.pdf">https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/kefa105.pdf</a></p>	<p>(d) Kadphises  <b>Explanation:</b> During the second century BC to third century AD, many rulers from West Asia and Central Asia like the Indo-greeks, the Shakas, the Parthians, the Kushans assimilated into Indian culture and adopted Indian religions. <b>Some adopted Vaishnavism, which means they worship Lord Vishnu</b>, the God of protection and preservation. <b>The Greek ambassador called Heliodorus set up a pillar in honour of Lord Vasudeva at Besnagar near Vidhisa in MP around the middle of the second century BC.</b>  <b>Abhyaas Test 1: 4039</b>            In the context of the rich sculptural tradition of India, the magnificent sculpture panel depicting 'Ravana shaking mount Kailasa' can be found at            (a) Elephanta caves            (b) <b>Sittanavasal caves</b>            (c) Mammallapuram temple complex            (d) Ellora caves  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> Located in a tiny hamlet of <b>Sittanavasal in the Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu, Sittanavasal Cave is a Jain complex of caves dating back to the 2nd century.</b> It is believed that it</p>
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63	Modern History	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement-I : 7th August is declared as the National Handloom Day.</p> <p>Statement-II : It was in 1905 that the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same day.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>	A	<p>On the occasion of <b>National Handloom Day - observed every year on August 7</b> — the Ministry of Textiles, on its Twitter handle, posted a few select pictures of Prime Minister Narendra Modi wearing the local traditional attire of some Indian states.</p> <p>The <b>day commemorates the Swadeshi movement that began in 1905 and was first observed in 2015, marking its centenary celebration.</b></p> <p>The <b>formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement took place on 7th August 1905 in a meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall.</b></p>	To test the fundamental knowledge.	M	FCA	<a href="https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/art-and-culture/national-handloom-day-arunachali-stole-manipuri-pagdi-famous-looks-narendra-modi-8076331/">https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/art-and-culture/national-handloom-day-arunachali-stole-manipuri-pagdi-famous-looks-narendra-modi-8076331/</a>	EN	<p><b>AIITS Test 3798</b></p> <p>With reference to the Indian National Congress session of the year 1905, consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was held in Calcutta.</li> <li>2. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement took place in this session.</li> <li>3. At the time of this session, Lord Hardinge was the viceroy of British India.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION-</b> The <b>formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement took place on 7th August 1905</b> in a meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall. The Boycott movement was also launched along with the Swadeshi movement.</p>
64	Current Affairs	<p>Consider the following statements in respect of the National Flag of India according to the Flag Code of India, 2002 :</p> <p>Statement-I :</p>	D	<p>The hoisting/use/display of the Indian National Flag is governed by the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Flag Code of India, 2002.</p> <p>As per , the flag code states that the tricolour can be of nine standard dimensions — 6300 x 4200, 3600 x 2400, 2700 x 1800, 1800 x 1200, 1350 x 900, 900 x 600, 450 x 300, 225 x 150 and 150 x 100 (all sizes in mm). So, the</p>	‘Har Ghar Tiranga’ is a campaign under the aegis of Azadi Ka Amrit	D	CA	<a href="https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/flagcodeofindia_070214.pdf">https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/flagcodeofindia_070214.pdf</a>	EN	<p><b>PT 365 Culture_Article 6.3</b></p> <p><b>AIITS Test 3796</b></p> <p>In the context of the recent Har Ghar Tiranga campaign launched by the government, consider the</p>

		<p>One of the standard sizes of the National Flag of India is 600 mm x 400 mm.</p> <p>Statement-II :</p> <p>The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>		<p>National Flag cannot be in the dimension of 600mm x 400mm. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p>The National Flag shall be rectangular in shape and the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2. <b>Hence Statement 2 is correct.</b></p> <p><b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b></p>	Mahotsav .			<p><a href="http://dghinda.gov.in/assets/downloads/62ea6817a672fsalientfeaturesofindiannationalflag.pdf">http://dghinda.gov.in/assets/downloads/62ea6817a672fsalientfeaturesofindiannationalflag.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-indias-flag-code-and-rules-governing-display-of-the-tricolour-7453678/">https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-indias-flag-code-and-rules-governing-display-of-the-tricolour-7453678/</a></p>		<p>following statements regarding the flag code of India:</p> <p>1. The ratio of the length to the height of the flag shall be 3:2.</p> <p>2. The national flag should be made of hand spun and hand woven khadi bunting only.</p> <p>3. The design of Ashoka Chakra should be in black colour with 24 equally spaced spokes.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?</p>
65	Polity & Governance	<p>Consider the following statements in respect of the Constitution Day:</p> <p>Statement-I</p> <p>The Constitution Day is celebrated on 26th November every year to promote constitutional values</p>	C	<p>Constitution Day also known as 'Samvidhan Divas', is celebrated in our country on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015 notified the decision of Government of India to celebrate the 26th day of November every year as 'Constitution Day' to promote Constitution values among citizens. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p>	Basic facts related to the Indian Constitution	E	FA	<p>Laxmikanth</p> <p><a href="https://www.mygov.in/campaigns/constitution-day/#:~:text=Cconstitution%20Day%20also%20known%2">https://www.mygov.in/campaigns/constitution-day/#:~:text=Cconstitution%20Day%20also%20known%2</a></p>	R M	<p><b>AIATS Test 3817</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The Constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, 395 Articles and 12 Schedules.</p> <p>2. The provisions pertaining to citizenship, elections, and</p>

		among citizens Statement-II On 26th November, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution of India. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct	Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. On 26th November, 1949, the Constitution as adopted. <b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b>  <b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b>				<a href="#">Oas,effect%20from%2026th%20January%201950.</a>	provisional parliament came into force on November 26, 1949. 3. The major part of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950, which is referred to in the Constitution as the date of its enactment. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
66	Economics	Consider the following Statements : Statement-I Switzerland is one of the leading exporters of gold in terms of value.	C <b>Statement I is correct:</b> In 2021, Switzerland exported \$86.7B in Gold, making it the 1st largest exporter of Gold in the world. Switzerland is consistently the world's leading gold exporting country based on value. <b>Statement II is not correct:</b> Australia is way out in front as the country with the largest gold mine reserves in the world at 10,000 tonnes. Russia is ranked second on the		M	FA	<a href="https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/gold/reporter/che">https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/gold/reporter/che</a>  	

		<p>Statement-II Switzerland has the second largest gold reserves in the world. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>		<p>USGS's list of the countries with the biggest gold mine reserves in the world with 5,300 tonnes – nearly half the amount of Australia.</p>				<a href="https://www.energenybusiness.com/news/largest-gold-reserves/">nsenergybusiness.com/news/largest-gold-reserves/</a>		
67	Current Affairs	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement-I Recently, the United States of America (USA) and the European Union (EU) have launched the 'Trade and Technology Council'</p> <p>Statement-II The USA and the EU claim that through this they are trying to being</p>	C	<p>Recently the United States of America and the European Union have launched the Trade and Technology Council, a strategic coordination mechanism to tackle challenges at the nexus of trade, trusted technology and security.</p> <p><b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p> <p>It serves as a forum for the United States and European Union to coordinate approaches to key global trade, economic, and technology issues and to deepen transatlantic trade and economic relations based on these shared values.</p> <p>Through the Council, the EU and the US are working together to: ensure that trade and technology serve our societies</p>		M	CA	<a href="https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world/eu-us-trade-and-technology-council_en#:~:text=Global%20trade%20cha">https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world/eu-us-trade-and-technology-council_en#:~:text=Global%20trade%20cha</a>	E N	PT 365 IR_Article 6.1



		<p>technological progress and physical productivity under their control.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statement?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>		<p>and economies, while upholding our common values strengthen our technological and industrial leadership expand bilateral trade and investment</p> <p>The aim is not about bringing technological progress and physical productivity under their control, but rather about coordinating approaches with respect to same.</p> <p><b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b></p>				<a href="#">lenges-Background,Bussels%20on%20June%2015%2C%202021.</a>		
68	Economics	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement-I : India accounts for 3.2% of global export of goods.</p> <p>Statement-II : Many local companies and some foreign companies operating in India have taken advantage of India's 'Production-linked Incentive' scheme.</p>	D	<p><b>Statement I is incorrect:</b> India's share in global merchandise trade is only 1.8% and 4% in global services. India plans to increase its export share in global trade from 2.1% to 3% by 2027 and 10% by 2047.</p> <p><b>Statement II is correct: The PLI scheme is open to both domestic and international manufacturers.</b> Samsung as well as Indian firms such as Dixon Technologies, UTL, Neolyncs, Lava International, Optimus Electronics and Micromax are also expanding their factories to take advantage of the PLI scheme.</p>	PLI scheme is frequently in news	M	CA	<a href="https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/indias-merchandise-exports-to-seven-top-trading-partners-contract-101668627916014.html">https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/indias-merchandise-exports-to-seven-top-trading-partners-contract-101668627916014.html</a>	E N	<p><b>AIATS Test 3818</b></p> <p>Which of the following sectors are included under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals Drugs</li> <li>2. Telecom &amp; Electronic Products</li> <li>3. Automobiles &amp; Specialty steel</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p>

		<p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>							
69	Current Affairs	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>The 'Stability and Growth Pact' of the European Union is a treaty that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. limits the levels of the budgetary deficit of the countries of the European Union</li><li>2. makes the countries of the European Union to share their infrastructure facilities</li><li>3. enables the countries of the European Union to share their</li></ol>	<p>A</p> <p>The Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) is a set of rules designed to ensure that countries in the European Union pursue sound public finances and coordinate their fiscal policies. Described as the Eurozone's fiscal rulebook, the SGP is a set of fiscal rules designed to prevent EU countries from spending beyond their means.</p> <p>Since 1997, member states have agreed that they should keep GDP ratios of deficit and debt below 3% and 60% respectively. The European Commission and the Council finance ministers have the main duty of surveillance. They issue an annual recommendation on policy measures every year and also monitor EU countries to ensure each nation is compliant with budget regulations. Countries that break the rules for three consecutive years are fined a maximum of 0.5% of their GDP.</p>	<p>It was in news during the pandemic.</p>	D	CA	<a href="https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2022/01/18/what-is-the-eu-s-stability-and-growth-pact-and-why-is-it-important">https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2022/01/18/what-is-the-eu-s-stability-and-growth-pact-and-why-is-it-important</a>	R R	

		technologies How many of the above statements are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None		The SGP does not make countries of the European Union share their infrastructure facilities or technologies. <b>Hence only statement 1 is correct and option (a) is the correct answer.</b>						
70	Current Affairs	Consider the following statement : 1. Recently, all the countries of the United Nations have adopted the first-ever compact for international migration, the 'Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)'. 2. The objectives and commitments stated in the GCM are binding on the UN member countries. 3. The GCM addresses internal migration or internally displaced people also in its objectives and commitments. How many of the above statements are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None	D	The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is the first intergovernmental agreement, adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It was adopted at an intergovernmental conference on migration in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 10 December 2018. At the ceremony to adopt the text on 10 December, only 163 countries formally adopted it. Further, countries like Austria were critical of it and refrained to adopt it in 2018. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b> The Global Compact for Migration is the first-ever UN global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. The global compact is non-legally binding. <b>Hence, statement 2 is not correct.</b> The Global Compact enumerates 23 objectives for State action, bolstered by specific commitments, that seek to address challenges related to today's migration. The GCM commitments and actions can be seen as a guide for States to meet their human rights obligations when designing migration governance measures to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities migrants face at different stages of migration and to create conducive conditions that empower all migrants to become active members of society. <b>Key commitments include:</b> Strengthening evidence-based and human rights-based policy-making and public discourse on migration; Minimizing the adverse drivers of migration, including combatting poverty and discrimination and addressing climate and disaster-related displacement; Ensuring migrants' rights to information and to a legal identity;	E	CA	<a href="https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact">https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact</a>  <a href="https://odi.org/en/insights/163-states-just-approved-the-global-compact-for-migration-now-what/">https://odi.org/en/insights/163-states-just-approved-the-global-compact-for-migration-now-what/</a>  <a href="https://apnews.com/article/hungary-austria-international-news-european-union-europe-b05e7af353464426aaffb2f6f12d07a4">https://apnews.com/article/hungary-austria-international-news-european-union-europe-b05e7af353464426aaffb2f6f12d07a4</a>	R R	<b>AI TS Test 3795</b> Consider the following statements regarding Global Compact for Migration (GCM): 1. GCM is the first-ever United Nations global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. 2. It is a non-binding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? <b>EXPLANATION:</b> Recently, the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) is was held (India participated) under the auspices of General Assembly at the United Nations. IMRF shall take place every four years beginning in 2022. Annex II of the <b>New York Declaration</b> set in motion a process of intergovernmental consultations and	

			<p>Expanding and diversifying availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, taking into account the particular needs of migrants in situations of vulnerability;</p> <p>Protecting the right to decent work and other labour rights for migrants;</p> <p>Addressing and reducing vulnerabilities and human rights violations in the context of migration;</p> <p>Protecting the right to life in the context of migration;</p> <p>Combating smuggling and trafficking while protecting the human rights of those who have been smuggled or trafficked;</p> <p>Respecting human rights at borders and conducting human rights-based and individualized screening, assessment and referral of migrants;</p> <p>Protecting the right to liberty and freedom from arbitrary detention, including by prioritizing alternatives to immigration detention;</p> <p>Ensuring migrants' rights to access basic services, including health, education, and social support, without discrimination;</p> <p>Eliminating discrimination and combatting hate speech and xenophobia;</p> <p>Upholding the prohibitions of collective expulsion and refoulement for all migrants, ensuring that returns are safe and dignified and reintegration is sustainable.</p> <p><b>Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></p> <p><b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b></p>				<p>negotiations towards the development of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. This process concluded in <b>December 2018 with the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration by the majority of UN Member States at an Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakesh, Morocco, followed closely by formal endorsement by the UN General Assembly.</b> The Global Compact is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of <b>international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner.</b></p> <p>It is a <b>non-binding document</b> that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges associated with today's migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development.</p>
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71	Current Affairs	<p>Consider the following countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bulgaria</li> <li>2. Czech Republic</li> <li>3. Hungary</li> <li>4. Latvia</li> <li>5. Lithuania</li> <li>6. Romania</li> </ol> <p>How many of the above-mentioned countries share a land border with Ukraine?</p> <p>(a) Only two (b) Only three (c) Only four (d) Only five</p>	A	<p>Ukraine is bordered by Belarus to the north, Russia to the east, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea to the south, Moldova and Romania to the southwest, and Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland to the west. In the far southeast, Ukraine is separated from Russia by the Kerch Strait, which connects the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea. Thus, it does not make borders with Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia and Lithuania. <b>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b></p>	Ukraine-Russia war	M	FCA	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine">https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine</a>	R M	PT 365: International Relations_Article 4.6
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# ESSAY

## ENRICHMENT PROGRAMME 2023

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- ▶ Regular practice and brainstorming sessions
- ▶ Inter disciplinary approaches

72	Geography	<p>With reference to the Earth's atmosphere, which one of the following statements is correct?</p> <p>(a) The total amount of insolation received at the equator is roughly about 10 times of that received at the poles.</p> <p>(b) Infrared rays constitute roughly two-thirds of insolation.</p> <p>(c) Infrared waves are largely absorbed by water vapour that is concentrated in the lower atmosphere.</p> <p>(d) Infrared waves are a part of visible spectrum of electromagnetic waves of solar radiation.</p>	<p>C The earth's surface receives most of its energy in short wavelengths. The energy received by the earth is known as incoming solar radiation which in short is termed as insolation. <b>The insolation received at the surface varies from about 320 Watt/m<sup>2</sup> in the tropics to about 70 Watt/m<sup>2</sup> in the poles. Therefore, the total amount of insolation received at the equator is roughly about 5 times of that received at the poles. Hence option (a) is not correct.</b></p> <p><b>Insolation is frequently referred to as shortwave radiation;</b> it falls primarily within the ultraviolet and visible portions of the electromagnetic spectrum and consists predominantly of wavelengths of 0.39 to 0.76 micrometres. Radiation emitted from Earth is called long-wave radiation; it falls within the infrared portion of the spectrum and has typical wavelengths of 4 to 30 micrometres. <b>Hence option (b) is not correct.</b></p> <p>The atmosphere is largely transparent to shortwave solar radiation. The incoming solar radiation passes through the atmosphere before striking the earth's surface. Within the troposphere water vapor, ozone and other gasses absorb much of the near infrared radiation.</p> <p>Water vapor is the most abundant greenhouse gas in the Earth's atmosphere, and it has strong absorption properties in the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. As infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere, water vapor molecules can absorb and re-emit a significant portion of the longwave radiation. <b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b></p> <p><b>Infrared waves are not part of the visible spectrum of electromagnetic waves in solar radiation.</b> The visible spectrum refers to the range of electromagnetic waves that are visible to the human eye, which includes wavelengths between approximately 400 to 700 nanometers. Infrared waves have wavelengths longer than approximately 700 nanometers. Most of the radiation emitted by a moderately heated surface is infrared. <b>Hence option (d) is not correct.</b></p>	<p>This question seeks to test the fundamental knowledge.</p>	E	F	NCERT Class XI: Fundamentals of Physical geography, Chapter 9	E M	<p><b>AIATS Test 3787</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements with reference to the incoming solar radiation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The insolation received by the earth is more at the aphelion than at the perihelion.</li> <li>2. The equator receives comparatively less insolation than the tropics.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p>
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73	Geography	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement-I : The soil in tropical rain forests is rich in nutrients.</p> <p>Statement-II : The high temperature and moisture of tropical rain forests cause dead organic matter in the soil to decompose quickly.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>	D	<p>In the rainforest, most of the carbon and essential nutrients are locked up in the living vegetation, dead wood, and decaying leaves. As organic material decays, it is recycled so quickly that few nutrients ever reach the soil, leaving it nearly sterile. The high temperature and moisture of tropical rainforests cause dead organic matter in the soil to decompose quickly.</p> <p>Decaying matter (dead wood and leaf litter) is processed so efficiently because of the abundance of decomposers including bacteria, fungi, and termites. These organisms take up nutrients, which are released as wastes when organisms die. Virtually all organic matter is rapidly processed, even fecal matter and perspiration. It is only a matter of minutes, in many rainforests, before dung is discovered and utilized by various insects. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct and 2 is correct.</b></p>	This question seeks to test the fundamental knowledge.	E	FA	<a href="https://rainforests.mongabay.com/0502.htm">https://rainforests.mongabay.com/0502.htm</a>	EM	
74	Geography	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement-I The temperature contrast between</p>	A	<p>The specific heat capacity is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one gram of the substance by 1 degree. <b>The specific heat capacity of water is much greater than the land because the relative density of water is much lower than that of the land</b></p>	This question seeks to test the fundament	M	FA	NCERT Class XI: Fundamentals of Physical geography,	EM	



		continents and oceans is greater during summer than in winter. Statement-II The specific heat of water is more than that of land surface. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct	<b>surface.</b> It means more heat is required to raise the temperature of one gram of water by 1 degree than one gram of land.  Physical characteristics of heat transport and ocean circulation impact the Earth's climate system. Like a massive 'flywheel' that stabilizes the speed of an engine, the vast amounts of heat in the oceans stabilizes the temperature of Earth. The heat capacity of the ocean is much greater than that of the atmosphere or the land. As a result, the ocean slowly warms in the summer, keeping air cool, and it slowly cools in winter, keeping the air warm. <b>The temperature contrast between continents and oceans is greater during summer than in winter.</b> <b>Therefore, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.</b> <b>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b>	al knowledge.			Chapter 9			
75	Geography	Consider the following statements: 1. In a seismograph, P waves are recorded earlier than S waves. 2. In P waves, the individual particles vibrate to and fro in the direction of wave propagation whereas	C	Earthquake waves are basically of two types: body waves and surface waves. Body waves are generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions traveling through the body of the earth. Hence, the name body waves. The body waves interact with the surface rocks and generate new sets of waves called surface waves. These waves move along the surface. The velocity of waves changes as they travel through materials with different densities. The denser the material, the higher is the velocity. Their direction	This question seeks to test the fundamental knowledge.	E	F	NCERT Class XI: Fundamentals of Physical geography, Page NO.: 23	E M	<b>AIITS Test 3787</b> Consider the following statements with regard to the effects of propagation of earthquake waves: 1. Primary waves create troughs and crests in the material. 2. Secondary waves cause stretching and squeezing of

		<p>in S waves, the particles vibrate up and down at right angles to the direction of wave propagation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>		<p>also changes as they reflect or refract when coming across materials with different densities.</p> <p><b>P-waves move faster and are the first to arrive at the surface.</b> These are also called ‘primary waves. The P-waves are similar to sound waves. They travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials. S-waves arrive at the surface with some time lag. These are called secondary waves and they can travel only through solid materials. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p> <p><b>P-waves vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave.</b> This exerts pressure on the material in the direction of the propagation. As a result, it creates density differences in the material leading to stretching and squeezing of the material. <b>The direction of vibrations of S-waves is perpendicular to the wave direction in the vertical plane.</b> Hence, they create troughs and crests in the material through which they pass. Surface waves are considered to be the most damaging waves. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p>					<p>the material.</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION:</b> Different types of earthquake waves travel in different manners. As they move or propagate, they cause vibration in the body of the rocks through which they pass.</p> <p><b>Primary waves (P-waves) vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave. This exerts pressure on the material in the direction of the propagation. As a result, it creates density differences in the material leading to stretching and squeezing of the material.</b> Density difference is created by P-waves (see the above explanation). <b>The direction of vibrations of secondary waves (S-waves) is perpendicular to the wave direction in the vertical plane, hence they create troughs and crests in the material.</b></p>	
76	Geography	<p>With reference to coal-based thermal power plants in India, consider the following statements :</p> <p>1. None of them uses seawater. 2. None of them is set up in water-stressed district.</p>	D	<p>Thermal power plants are generally constructed near the sea coast to meet their requirement of cooling water. The warm water discharge from the thermal power plant is one of the major environmental concerns in view of the thermal pollution in the sea water. The temperature limit for the warm water discharge from the thermal power plant has to be monitored and controlled. <b>Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL) is a coal fired power plant which operates (24 × 7) at an “once-through system” based sea water circulation for</b></p>	<p>This question seeks to test the fundamental knowledge.</p>	D	FCA	<a href="https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/pollution/it-is-imperative-to-improve-water-efficiency-in-india-s-coal-fired-thermal-">https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/pollution/it-is-imperative-to-improve-water-efficiency-in-india-s-coal-fired-thermal-</a>	E M	

		<p>3. None of them is privately owned. How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p><b>power generation.</b> The used sea water is then discharged into the sea through an outlet channel. In India, several other coal-fired thermal power plants also employ seawater for a variety of functions, including cooling the condenser system. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p>The extraction of huge amounts of water by coal-fired thermal power plants may affect the short-term availability of water in India's river basins, a recent study has pointed out.</p> <p>The study, titled Vulnerability assessment of thermal power plants in India under water stress conditions, has looked at the impact of water consumption by coal-fired thermal power plants on India's growing water crisis. The major power grids in India — eastern, western, northern and southern — are dependent on the 14 river basins, with more plants distributed in the Indus, Ganga, Mahanadi, and Godavari basins. <b>The catchments in India are under 'high water stress' due to the post-2010 geographical shift in the construction of new coal-fired power plants favouring northern and eastern river basins. Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b></p> <p>There are both privately and publicly owned coal-fired thermal power stations in India. Many private corporations have invested in the power industry and run coal-fired thermal power facilities, such as <b>Coastal Gujarat Power Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Power. Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></p>				<p><a href="#">power-plants-89484</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666759221000317">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666759221000317</a></p>		
77	Current Affairs	<p>Wolbachia method' is sometimes talked about with reference to which one of the following?</p> <p>(a) Controlling the viral diseases spread by mosquitoes (b) Converting crop residues into packing</p>	<p>A</p> <p>Wolbachia are natural <b>bacteria present in up to 60% of insect species</b>, including some mosquitoes. However, <b>Wolbachia is not usually found in the Aedes aegypti mosquito</b>, the primary species responsible for <b>transmitting human viruses such as Zika, dengue, chikungunya and yellow fever.</b> Research has shown that when introduced into the Aedes aegypti mosquito, <b>Wolbachia can help to reduce the transmission of these viruses to people.</b> Scientists introduced <b>Wolbachia into Ae. aegypti</b></p>	<p>It was covered in newspapers like The Hindu in last 1-2 years.</p>	D	CA	<p><a href="https://www.cd.gov/mosquitoes/mosquito-control/community/emerging-methods/wolbachia.html">https://www.cd.gov/mosquitoes/mosquito-control/community/emerging-methods/wolbachia.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.">https://www.</a></p>	E M	News Today: 7th July, 2022

		material (c) Producing biodegradable plastics (d) Producing biochar from thermochemical conversion of biomass		<p><b>mosquito eggs.</b> <b>When male <i>Ae. aegypti</i> mosquitoes with Wolbachia mate with wild female mosquitoes that do not have Wolbachia, the eggs will not hatch.</b> Wolbachia bacteria cannot make people or animals (for example, fish, birds, pets) sick. <b>Hence, Statement A is correct.</b></p>				<p><a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4027352/">ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4027352/</a> <a href="http://www.eliminatedengue.com/our-research/Wolbachia#:~:text=This%20technique%20requires%20the%20release,population%20of%20mosquitoes%20gradually%20returns.">http://www.eliminatedengue.com/our-research/Wolbachia#:~:text=This%20technique%20requires%20the%20release,population%20of%20mosquitoes%20gradually%20returns.</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Vijayawada/govt-relies-on-wolbachia-to-control-dengue/article24742129.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Vijayawada/govt-relies-on-wolbachia-to-control-dengue/article24742129.ece</a></p>		
78	Environment	Consider the following activities : 1. Spreading finely ground basalt rock on farmlands extensively 2. Increasing the alkalinity of oceans by adding lime 3. Capturing carbon dioxide released by various industries and pumping it into	C	<p><b>Statement 1 is correct:</b> Adding crushed rock dust to farmland could draw down up to two billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the air per year. The technique, known as enhanced rock weathering, involves spreading finely crushed basalt, a natural volcanic rock, on fields to boost the soil's ability to extract CO<sub>2</sub> from the air.</p> <p><b>Statement 2 is correct:</b> When you add lime to seawater, it reacts with that acid and neutralizes it, forming a carbonate ion. The effect is a boost in alkalinity to the ocean, and greater ocean alkalinity means more CO<sub>2</sub> can be absorbed.</p>	Carbon sequestration technologies are often seen in the news.	D	CAA	<p><a href="https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jul/08/spreading-rock-dust-on-fields-could-remove-vast-amounts-of-co2-from-air">https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jul/08/spreading-rock-dust-on-fields-could-remove-vast-amounts-of-co2-from-air</a></p>	R M	

		<p>abandoned subterranean mines in the form of carbonated waters</p> <p>How many of the above activities are often considered and discussed for carbon capture and sequestration?</p> <p>(a) Only one</p> <p>(b) Only two</p> <p>(c) All three</p> <p>(d) None</p>		<p><b>Statement 3 is correct:</b> Geological storage involves injecting CO2 captured from industrial processes into rock formations deep underground, thereby permanently removing it from the atmosphere. an extensive cap rock or barrier at the top of the formation to contain the CO2 permanently.</p>			<p><a href="https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/11/volcanic-rock-dust-capture-carbo-farms-lithos/">https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/11/volcanic-rock-dust-capture-carbo-farms-lithos/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.greenbiz.com/article/micros-oft-apple-frontier-extend-support-high-quality-carbon-removal">https://www.greenbiz.com/article/micros-oft-apple-frontier-extend-support-high-quality-carbon-removal</a></p>			
79	S&T	<p>Aerial metagenomics' best refers to which one of the following situations?</p> <p>(a) Collecting DNA samples from air in a habitat at one go</p> <p>(b) Understanding the genetic makeup of avian species of a habitat</p> <p>(c) Using air-borne devices to collect blood samples from moving animals</p> <p>(d) Sending drones to inaccessible areas to collect plant and animal samples from land surfaces and water bodies</p>	A	<p>"Metagenomics (also referred to as environmental and community genomics) is the genomic analysis of microorganisms by direct extraction and cloning of DNA from an assemblage of microorganisms. It involves isolating DNA from an environmental sample, cloning the DNA into a suitable vector, transforming the clones into a host bacterium, and screening the resulting transformants.</p> <p>Such an approach helps in sampling an entire habitat at one go. Researchers have shown that environmental DNA (e-DNA) can potentially identify and monitor terrestrial animals. Animals shed DNA through their breath, saliva, fur or faeces into the environment. These samples are called e-DNA.</p> <p>Hence, Statement A is correct.</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Although not covered in standard current-affairs sources, genomic study is important</p>	M	FCA	<p><a href="https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2022/01/08/wild-life-can-now-be-detected-by-sniffing-dna-in-the-air">https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2022/01/08/wild-life-can-now-be-detected-by-sniffing-dna-in-the-air</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/wildlife-biodiversity/dna-from-air-may-help-identify-track-animals-in-the-wild-studies-81018">https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/wildlife-biodiversity/dna-from-air-may-help-identify-track-animals-in-the-wild-studies-81018</a></p>	R M	



						<a href="https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/Metagenomics">https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/Metagenomics</a> <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3351745/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3351745/</a> <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/biochemistry-genetics-and-molecular-biology/metagenomics">https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/biochemistry-genetics-and-molecular-biology/metagenomics</a>	
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# MONTHLY CURRENT AFFAIRS REVISION 2023 GS PRELIMS + MAINS

**Online / Offline both mode**



**21 JUNE  
5 PM**

हिंदी माध्यम में  
भी उपलब्ध

80	S&T	<p>Microsatellite DNA' is used in the case of which one of the following?</p> <p>(a) Studying the evolutionary relationships among various species of fauna</p> <p>(b) Stimulating 'stem cells' to transform into diverse functional tissues</p> <p>(c) Promoting clonal propagation of horticultural plants</p> <p>(d) Assessing the efficacy of drugs by conducting series of drug trials in a population</p>	A	<p>Short tandem repeats (STRs), also known as microsatellites, <b>refers to a short segment of DNA</b>, usually one to six or more base pairs in length, that is <b>repeated multiple times in succession at a particular genomic location</b>.</p> <p><b>These DNA sequences are typically non-coding.</b> The number of repeated segments within a microsatellite sequence often varies among people, which makes them <b>useful as polymorphic markers for studying inheritance patterns in families or for creating a DNA fingerprint</b> from crime scene samples. <b>On the basis of different repeat units, STRs can be classified into different types.</b> Microsatellites were popularized in population genetics during the 1990s because as PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) became popular in laboratories researches. A microsatellite with a neutral evolutionary history makes it applicable in important genetic researches. <b>Hence option (a) is the correct answer.</b></p>	Biotech-related; new researches are taking place	D	FCA	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/microsatellite-dna">https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/microsatellite-dna</a> <a href="https://www.uwyo.edu/dbmcd/molmark/lect08/lect8.html">https://www.uwyo.edu/dbmcd/molmark/lect08/lect8.html</a> <a href="https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/Microsatellite">https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/Microsatellite</a> <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5054066/#:~:text=Short%20tandem%20repeats%20(STRs)%2C,prokaryotes%20and%20eukaryotes%2C%20including%20humans.">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5054066/#:~:text=Short%20tandem%20repeats%20(STRs)%2C,prokaryotes%20and%20eukaryotes%2C%20including%20humans.</a>	R R	
81	Social Issues/Schemes	<p>Consider the following statements in relation to Janani Suraksha Yojana:</p> <p>1. It is safe motherhood intervention of the State Health Departments.</p> <p>2. Its objective is to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality</p>	B	<p><b>Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is an intervention program for pregnant women and new mothers.</b> It was <b>launched in the year 2005 by India's then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.</b> It is <b>an initiative taken by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).</b> The Janani Suraksha Yojana is sponsored by the Central Government of India and is implemented in all the states and the union territories of the country with special attention to low performing states. <b>Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) closely works with the JSY scheme and acts as a medium between the government and the poor pregnant women</b> in low</p>	It is the flagship scheme of GOI.	M	FA	<a href="https://www ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/683/JananiSurakshaYojanaGuidelines/MinistryofHealthandFamilyWelfare.pdf">https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/683/JananiSurakshaYojanaGuidelines/MinistryofHealthandFamilyWelfare.pdf</a>	E M	<b>Govt Schemes Comprehensive Part 1_Article 22.4</b>



		<p>among poor pregnant women.</p> <p>3. It aims to promote institutional delivery among poor pregnant women.</p> <p>4. Its objective includes providing public health facilities to sick infants up to one year of age. How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four</p>		<p>performing states. <b>Hence statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <p>The aim of this scheme is to <b>reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by making institutional delivery services affordable and accessible to poor pregnant women in India. Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.</b></p> <p>With this scheme, cash assistance is provided with delivery and post-delivery care under supervision from the Ministry of Health and Family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the <b>Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram scheme</b>(and not under JSY), all pregnant women and infants will get free treatment benefits at public health institutions including zero expenses delivery. <b>Hence statement 4 is not correct.</b></li> </ul>						
82	Social Issues/Schemes	<p>Consider the following statements in the context of interventions being undertaken under Anaemia Mukta Bharat Strategy:</p> <p>1. It provides prophylactic calcium supplementation for pre-school children, adolescents and pregnant women.</p> <p>2. It runs a campaign for delayed cord clamping at the time of child-birth.</p> <p>3. It provides for periodic deworming to children and adolescents.</p> <p>4. It addresses non-nutritional causes of</p>	C	<p><b>Anaemia Mukta Bharat is a public health scheme launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and UNICEF.</b> This scheme aims to reduce anaemia in vulnerable sections of society, including women and children.</p> <p><b>Anaemia Mukta Bharat was first launched as National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme (NNAPP) in 1970 and relaunched in 2018 as part of the POSHAN Abhiyan through a 6X6X6 strategy including six target beneficiaries, six interventions and six institutional mechanisms for all stakeholders to implement the strategy.</b></p> <p>It focuses on six target beneficiary groups, through six interventions and six institutional mechanisms to achieve the envisaged target under the POSHAN Abhiyan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A key intervention is to give <b>Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid supplementation</b> to children, adolescents and women of reproductive age and pregnant women irrespective of anemia, under Anaemia Mukta Bharat. <b>Hence, statement 1 is not correct.</b></li> <li>The various behaviour change communication</li> </ul>	It is the flagship scheme of GOI.	M	FCA	<a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1795421">https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1795421</a>	EN	

		anaemia in endemic pockets with special focus on malaria, hemoglobinopathies and fluorosis. How many of the statements given above are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four	activities of the strategy will address four key behaviours, one of which is <b>promoting practice of delayed cord clamping (by atleast 3 minutes or until cord pulsations cease) in all health facility deliveries followed by early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth. Hence, statement 2 is correct.</b> ● <b>Bi-annual mass deworming for children in the age groups between 1-19 years is carried out on designated dates</b> – 10th February and 10th August every year under National Deworming Day (NDD) programme. The Anaemia Mukh Bharat, also integrates deworming of women of reproductive age and for pregnant women as part of the NDD strategy. <b>Hence, statement 3 is correct.</b> ● The strategy attempts to intensify awareness and integrate screening and treatment for <b>following non-nutritional causes of anaemia with special focus on malaria, haemoglobinopathies and fluorosis. Hence, statement 4 is correct.</b>							
83	Current Affairs	Consider the following statements: 1. Carbon fibres are used in the manufacture of components used in automobiles and aircrafts. 2. Carbon fibres once used cannot be recycled. 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	A	Carbon fibers can be defined as <b>fibers with a carbon content of 90% or above</b> . It is made up of <b>long, thin strands of carbon</b> that are bonded together. Carbon fiber is <b>made by heating a carbon-containing material</b> , such as polyacrylonitrile (PAN), rayon, or pitch, <b>to a very high temperature in an inert atmosphere</b> .  This process causes the carbon atoms to bond together and form long, thin strands. The strands are then twisted together to form yarn, which can be woven into fabric or mats. The fabric or mats can then be impregnated with a resin, such as epoxy, to form a composite material. It is <b>very strong and lightweight</b> , and they are also <b>corrosion-resistant and have a good electrical conductivity</b> . Thus making it ideal for use in a <b>variety of applications, including aircraft manufacturing and automobiles. Hence statement 1 is correct.</b> Carbon fibre is <b>not currently biodegradable</b> . Because carbon fibre is a composite built to hold its strength and	Current Affairs	M	FCA	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/materials-science/carbon-fiber#:~:text=Carbon%20fibers%20can%20be%20defined,between%205%20and%2010%20%CE%BCm.https://www.livemint.com/companies/news/reliance-industries-to-build-world-s-largest-">https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/materials-science/carbon-fiber#:~:text=Carbon%20fibers%20can%20be%20defined,between%205%20and%2010%20%CE%BCm.https://www.livemint.com/companies/news/reliance-industries-to-build-world-s-largest-</a>	R M	

			<p>shape – most carbon fibres are difficult to recycle and repurpose – especially since they cannot be melted down and used to make new products or items. Currently, <b>carbon fibre waste or other fibre composites can be recycled using several types of technologies</b> including virgin carbon fibre offcuts, carbon fibre-reinforced composites (CFRC), utilizing chemical reactions, size-reduction method using high-voltage, electrohydraulic and electrodynamic fragmentation. <b>Hence statement 2 is incorrect.</b></p>			<p><a href="https://www.financialexpress.com/business/defence/carbon-fibre-in-aircraft-manufacturing-know-all-about-it/3100341/">carbon-fibre-plants-details-here-11661767018077.html</a>  <a href="https://www.financialexpress.com/business/defence/carbon-fibre-in-aircraft-manufacturing-know-all-about-it/3100341/">https://www.financialexpress.com/business/defence/carbon-fibre-in-aircraft-manufacturing-know-all-about-it/3100341/</a>  <a href="https://www.ibrwrap.co.uk/carbon-fibre-strengthening/is-carbon-fibre-a-sustainable-material-for-strengthening-buildings-and-structures/#:~:text=Carbon%20fibre%20is%20not%20currently,make%20new%20products%20or%20items.https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2017/mar/22/carb">https://www.ibrwrap.co.uk/carbon-fibre-strengthening/is-carbon-fibre-a-sustainable-material-for-strengthening-buildings-and-structures/#:~:text=Carbon%20fibre%20is%20not%20currently,make%20new%20products%20or%20items.https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2017/mar/22/carb</a></p>	
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84	S&T	<p>Consider the following actions:</p> <p>1. Detection of car crash/collision which results in the deployment of airbags almost instantaneously</p> <p>2. Detection of accidental free fall of a laptop towards the ground which results in the immediate turning off of the hard drive</p> <p>3. Detection of the tilt of the smartphone which results in the rotation of display between portrait and landscape mode</p> <p>In how many of the above actions is the function of accelerometer required?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	C	<p>An accelerometer is a device that measures the vibration, or acceleration of motion of a structure. Accelerometer sensors have the ability to alter obtained physical acceleration from motion or gravity into a voltage output.</p> <p>Key applications of accelerometer include-</p> <p><b>Vehicles:</b> The invention of airbags have saved millions of lives over the years. Accelerometers are used to trigger the airbags as the sensor would send a signal when it experiences a sudden shock. In the event of a crash, the crash sensor (an accelerometer) <b>sends a signal to the airbag control unit</b>. This control unit triggers the inflation device, which generates nitrogen gas by igniting a mixture of sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) and potassium nitrate (KNO<sub>3</sub>). <b>Hence, statement 1 and statement 2 are correct.</b></p> <p><b>Rotating Machinery:</b> Accelerometers used in rotating machines detect undulating vibrations. Electronic devices these days (including smartphones, tablets and even laptops) have a sense of gravity designed into it and can therefore tell up from down by using an accelerometer. <b>Hence, statement 3 is correct.</b></p> <p><b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b></p>		D	FCA	<a href="https://cecas.clemson.edu/cvel/auto/systems/airbag_deployment.html#:~:text=In%20the%20event%20of%20a,potassium%20nitrate%20(KNO3).">https://cecas.clemson.edu/cvel/auto/systems/airbag_deployment.html#:~:text=In%20the%20event%20of%20a,potassium%20nitrate%20(KNO3).</a> <a href="https://www.iihs.org/topics/airbags">https://www.iihs.org/topics/airbags</a> <a href="https://www.omega.com/en-us/resources/accelerometers">https://www.omega.com/en-us/resources/accelerometers</a> <a href="https://www.scienceabc.com/innovation/smartphones-change-orientation-horizontal-landscape-gravity-sensor-">https://www.scienceabc.com/innovation/smartphones-change-orientation-horizontal-landscape-gravity-sensor-</a>	R R	

							<a href="https://www.accelerometer.html">accelerometer.html</a> <a href="https://www.makeuseof.com/how-does-phone-know-when-rotate-screen/">https://www.makeuseof.com/how-does-phone-know-when-rotate-screen/</a>			
85	Environment	<p>With reference to the role of biofilters in Recirculating Aquaculture System, consider the following statements :</p> <p>1. Biofilters provide waste treatment by removing uneaten fish feed.</p> <p>2. Biofilters convert ammonia present in fish waste to nitrate.</p> <p>3. Biofilters increase phosphorus as nutrient for fish in water.</p> <p>How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one</p> <p>(b) Only two</p> <p>(c) All three</p> <p>(d) None</p>	B	<p><b>Recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS)</b> are unique engineered ecosystems that <b>minimize environmental perturbation by reducing nutrient pollution discharge</b>. They are indoor, tank-based systems in which fish are grown at high density under controlled environmental conditions.</p> <p>A biofilter system <b>purify the water and remove or detoxify harmful waste products and uneaten feed</b>. Biofilters use microorganisms, which are capable of degrading many compounds, fixed to an inorganic/organic medium to break down pollutants present. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p> <p>Ammonia is removed from an aquarium system through the use of a biofilter. The biofilter provides a substrate on which nitrifying bacteria grow. These nitrifying bacteria consume ammonia and produce nitrite, which is also toxic to fish. Other nitrifying bacteria in the biofilter consume nitrite and produce nitrate. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p> <p><b>Biofilters are also used to remove phosphorus waste by-products</b> generated by fish. Thus biofilters do not increase phosphorous content in aquatic systems. <b>Hence statement 3 is not correct.</b></p>	Biolters', for cleaning industrial units, has been in the news	M	FA	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0273122396008451">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0273122396008451</a> <a href="https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4720&amp;context=etd">https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4720&amp;context=etd</a> <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/biofilter">https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/biofilter</a> <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5276851/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5276851/</a> <a href="https://ag.arizona.edu/azaqua/ista/ISTA7/RecircWorkshop/Workshop%20PP%20%20Q&amp;%20Misc%20">https://ag.arizona.edu/azaqua/ista/ISTA7/RecircWorkshop/Workshop%20PP%20%20Q&amp;%20Misc%20</a>	R R	

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86	S&T	Consider the following pairs : <b>Objects in space Description</b> 1. Cepheids : Giant clouds of dust and gas in space 2. Nebulae : Stars which brighten and dim periodically 3. Pulsars : Neutron stars that are formed when massive stars run out of fuel and collapse How many of the above pairs are correctly matched? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None	A	<p><b>Cepheids</b>, also called Cepheid Variables, are stars which brighthen and dim periodically. This behavior allows them to be used as cosmic yardsticks out to distances of a few tens of millions of light-years.</p> <p><b>Nebula</b> is a giant cloud of dust and gas in space. Some nebulae (more than one nebula) come from the gas and dust thrown out by the explosion of a dying star, such as a supernova. Other nebulae are regions where new stars are beginning to form. For this reason, some nebulae are called "star nurseries.</p> <p><b>Pulsars</b> are rotating neutron stars observed to have pulses of radiation at very regular intervals that typically range from milliseconds to seconds. Neutron stars are formed when a massive star runs out of fuel and collapses.</p>	To test the fundamental knowledge.	M	FCA	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/best-from-science-journals-alien-radioactive-element/article60682900.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/best-from-science-journals-alien-radioactive-element/article60682900.ece</a> <a href="https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/zombie-worlds-five-spooky-planets-orbiting-dead-stars/article66068737.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/zombie-worlds-five-spooky-planets-orbiting-dead-stars/article66068737.ece</a> <a href="https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/nebula/en/#:~:text=video%20Fmp4).-,%20nebula%20is%20a%20giant%20cloud%20of%20du">https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/nebula/en/#:~:text=video%20Fmp4).-,%20nebula%20is%20a%20giant%20cloud%20of%20du</a>	EN	<p><b>PT 365 Science and Technology_Article 3.5.1 Open Test 4037</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. White dwarfs are the densest objects astronomers can observe directly.</p> <p>2. A pulsar is a rotating neutron star that can produce radiation by spinning its powerful magnetic field through space.</p> <p>3. A magnetar is a type of neutron star with an exceptionally high magnetic field.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p>

							<a href="https://starchi.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/StarChild/questions/cepheids.html">https://starchi.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/StarChild/questions/cepheids.html</a> <a href="https://imagine.gsfc.nasa.gov/science/objects/neutron_stars1.html#:~:text=Pulsars%20are%20rotating%20neutron%20stars,very%20powerful%20beams%20of%20light.">https://imagine.gsfc.nasa.gov/science/objects/neutron_stars1.html#:~:text=Pulsars%20are%20rotating%20neutron%20stars,very%20powerful%20beams%20of%20light.</a>			
87	S&T	Which one the following countries has its own Satellite Navigation System? (a) Australia (b) Canada (c) Israel (d) Japan	D	<b>Satellite navigation</b> is based on the use of range measurements between navigational satellite and the user. Information about the satellite's coordinates is given to the user through navigation signal. Range measurements are based on the calculation of the receiving signal time delay compared with the signals generated by the user equipment. Currently, there are <b>four global systems viz., GPS from USA, GLONASS from Russia, Galileo from European Union and BeiDou from China.</b> In addition, there are two regional systems viz., <b>NavIC from India and QZSS from Japan.</b> Global navigation system caters to the users in the entire world, whereas regional navigation system caters to the users in the limited service area. <b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b>	To test the fundamental knowledge.	E	CA	<a href="https://www.isro.gov.in/FAQ_Navigation.html">https://www.isro.gov.in/FAQ_Navigation.html</a> <a href="https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/india-push-home-grown-navigation-system-jolts-smartphone-giants-apple-xiaomi-navic-samsung/article65937529.e">https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/india-push-home-grown-navigation-system-jolts-smartphone-giants-apple-xiaomi-navic-samsung/article65937529.e</a>	EN	<b>PT 365: Science &amp; Technology_Article 3.3</b> <b>AI TS Test 3810</b> With reference to satellite navigation services, consider the following statements: 1. India's NavIC consists of 24 active satellites and has global coverage. 2. GAGAN is a satellite based augmentation system (SBAS) for the Indian airspace. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? <b>EXPLANATION</b> GAGAN system is interoperable with other international SBAS systems



									like USWAAS, European EGNOS, Japanese MSAS, etc.	
88	S&T	Consider the following statements: 1. Ballistic missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while cruise missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial phase of flight. 2. Agni-V is a medium-range supersonic cruise missile, while BrahMos is a solid-fuelled intercontinental ballistic missile. 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	D	<b>Cruise Missiles</b> <b>An unmanned self-propelled</b> (till the time of impact) guided vehicle that sustains flight through aerodynamic lift for most of its flight path. They fly within the earth's atmosphere and use jet engine technology. <b>Example:</b> BrahMos, Harpoon (USA), Exocet (France) <b>Classification :</b> Subsonic (around 0.8 Mach speed), Supersonic (around 2-3 Mach speed), Hypersonic (More than 5 Mach speed)  <b>Ballistic Missile</b> <b>Has a ballistic trajectory</b> over most of its flight path, regardless of whether it is a weapon-delivery vehicle. <b>Powered by rockets initially</b> but then they follow an unpowered, free-falling trajectory toward their targets. <b>Example:</b> Prithvi I, Prithvi II, Agni I, Agni II and Dhanush ballistic missiles <b>Classification:</b> Based on launch mode, range, propulsion system.  <b>Hence, both statements are incorrect.</b>	To test basic concept.	E	F	<a href="https://www.brahmos.com/content.php?id=10&amp;sid=9">https://www.brahmos.com/content.php?id=10&amp;sid=9</a> <a href="https://armstrongcontrolcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Ballistic-vs-Cruise-Missiles-Fact-Sheet.pdf">https://armstrongcontrolcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Ballistic-vs-Cruise-Missiles-Fact-Sheet.pdf</a>	R R	<b>PT 365: Science &amp; Technology_Article 5.4 AITS Test 3816</b> Consider the following statements regarding missile technology: 1. Cruise missiles fly within the earth's atmosphere and use jet engine technology. 2. Ballistic missiles are powered by rockets initially but then they follow an unpowered, free-falling trajectory towards their target. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? <b>EXPLANATION</b> Cruise Missile: An unmanned self-propelled (till the time of impact) guided vehicle that sustains flight through aerodynamic lift for most of its flight path. They fly within the earth's atmosphere and use jet engine technology. Example: BrahMos, Harpoon (USA), Exocet (France) Classification: Subsonic (around 0.8 Mach speed), Supersonic (around 2-3 Mach speed), Hypersonic (More than 5 Mach speed) Ballistic Missile: Has a ballistic trajectory over most of its flight path, regardless of whether it is a

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		to mercury. How many of the above statements are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None		<b>Statement 3 is correct:</b> Mercury is a highly toxic element; there is no known safe level of exposure. Ideally, neither children nor adults should have any mercury in their bodies because it provides no physiological benefit.				<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3096006/poisonous-mercury-gets-from-coal-fired-power-plants-into-the-fish-you-eat-176434">poisonous-mercury-gets-from-coal-fired-power-plants-into-the-fish-you-eat-176434</a> <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3096006/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3096006/</a>		
90	Current Affairs	With reference to green hydrogen, Consider the following statements : 1. It can be used directly as a fuel for internal combustion. 2. It can be blended with natural gas and used as fuel for heat or power generation. 3. It can be used in the hydrogen fuel cell to run vehicles. How many of the above statements are correct? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None	C	Green hydrogen is any hydrogen that is produced from renewable energy. This includes electrolysis with electricity coming from green sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power. Various uses of Green Hydrogen- <b>Industry:</b> Oil refining, ammonia production, methanol production, steel production etc. <b>Buildings:</b> Hydrogen could be blended into existing natural gas networks, with the highest potential in multifamily and commercial buildings, particularly in dense cities. <b>Power generation:</b> Hydrogen is one of the leading options for storing renewable energy, and hydrogen and ammonia can be used in gas turbines to increase power system flexibility. <b>Green Hydrogen Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV):</b> Powered by Hydrogen, it is one of the best Zero Emission solutions. It is completely environment friendly with no tailpipe emissions other than water. <b>Hence statement 3 is correct.</b> <b>It can also serve as fuel for internal combustion engines.</b> Hydrogen has a wide flammability range in comparison with all other fuels. As a result, hydrogen can be combusted in an internal combustion engine over a wide range of <b>fuel-air mix-tures</b> . A significant advantage of this is that hydrogen can run on a lean mixture. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b>	Recently NTPC started India's first green hydrogen blending operation in PNG network.  Also, Britain's Rolls-Royce had successfully run an aircraft engine on hydrogen. Green Hydrogen is frequently seen in the news.	D	CA	<a href="https://www.iea.org/reports/the-future-of-hydrogen">https://www.iea.org/reports/the-future-of-hydrogen</a> <a href="https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1806563">https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1806563</a> <a href="https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/hydrogen_basics.html">https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/hydrogen_basics.html</a> <a href="https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-06/Harnessing_Green_Hydrogen_V21_DIGITAL_29062022.pdf">https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-06/Harnessing_Green_Hydrogen_V21_DIGITAL_29062022.pdf</a> <a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1888334#:~:text=Gree%20hydroge">https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1888334#:~:text=Gree%20hydroge</a>	R M	<b>PT 365: Updated Part 1_Article 6.8.1 AITS Test 3783</b> Consider the following statements: 1. The Green Hydrogen Policy has been introduced to enable India to become energy independent by 2047. 2. Green Hydrogen is pure hydrogen generated by using renewable energy such as solar power and wind energy. 3. India's first pure green hydrogen plant has been commissioned in Odisha. Which of the statements given above are correct? <b>EXPLANATION -</b> Green Hydrogen is pure hydrogen generated by using renewable energy such as solar power and wind energy. The by products are water and water vapour. Hydrogen is an energy

			<p>Recently NTPC Ltd commissioned India's first green hydrogen blending project. The green hydrogen blending has been started in the piped natural gas (PNG) network of NTPC Kawas township, Surat. <b>Hence statement 2 is correct.</b></p>			<p><a href="#">n%20when%20blended%20with,of%20the%20global%20hydrogen%20economy.</a></p>	<p>carrier. It is converted into electricity by fuel cells, which generate electricity by mixing hydrogen and oxygen atoms. It will be crucial for achieving decarbonisation of harder-to-abate sectors such as fertilizers, refining, methanol, maritime shipping, iron &amp; steel and long-haul transport. Green hydrogen is also an important element of India's Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS).</p>
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# PHILOSOPHY

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91	Economics	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to the 'Micro Small and Medium enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the 'medium enterprises' are those with investments in plant and machinery between Rs. 15 crore and Rs. 25 crore.</li> <li>2. All bank loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises qualify under the Priority sector.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1 Only</li> <li>(b) 2 Only</li> <li>(c) Both 1 and 2</li> <li>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</li> </ol>	D	<p>Union Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSMEs) has issued Gazette notification to pave way for implementation of the upward revision in the definition and criteria of MSMEs in the country. The new definition and criterion will come into effect from 1st July, 2020. <b>As per the new criteria, a medium enterprise is where the investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.</b></p> <p><b>In terms of Master Direction on 'Priority Sector Lending (PSL) – Targets and Classification' dated September 4, 2020, all bank loans to MSMEs conforming to the conditions prescribed therein qualify for classification under priority sector lending.</b></p> <p>According to these directions, MSMEs should be engaged in the manufacture or production of goods, in any manner, pertaining to any industry specified in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or engaged in providing or rendering of any service or services. All bank loans to MSMEs conforming to the above guidelines qualify for classification under priority sector lending.</p>	UPSC has previously asked question on Priority Sector lending	M	F	<p><a href="https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease.aspx?PRID=1909926">https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease.aspx?PRID=1909926</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMagsDirections.aspx?id=11959#MSME">https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMagsDirections.aspx?id=11959#MSME</a></p>	E M	<p><b>PT 365 Economy_Article 8.3, 3.1.2</b></p> <p><b>Weekly Focus 72: MSMEs</b></p> <p><b>AIATS Test 3806</b></p> <p>With reference to basic criteria for MSME classification, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Micro enterprises are those companies where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed one crore rupees and annual turnover does not exceed five crore rupees.</li> <li>2. In medium enterprises, the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed twenty five crore rupees and annual turnover does not exceed one hundred crore rupees.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>MSME stands for "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises". MSMEs are the backbone of the Indian economy. They provide employment to more than 12 crore Indians across the country. MSMEs are widely regarded as a source of economic growth and a way of achieving more equitable development.</p> <p>The MSME sector is an important sector of the Indian economy. The share</p>
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									of the MSME Gross Value Added (GVA) in All India Gross Domestic Production in 2019-20 was around 30% and the share of the MSME manufacturing in All India manufacturing gross value output during the year 2019-20 was 36.9%. The classification of MSMEs is based on the investment in plant and machinery or equipment.	
92	Current Affairs	With reference to Central Bank digital currencies, consider the following statements : 1. It is possible to make payments in a digital currency without using US dollar or SWIFT system. 2. A digital currency can be distributed with a condition programmed into it such as a time-fame for spending it. 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	C	<b>Alternatives to SWIFT and the U.S. dollar are coming from two directions: cryptocurrencies and central bank digital currencies.</b> Countries will be able to directly exchange digital currencies in a bilateral way and without going through SWIFT or similar settlement systems. When the technology allows seamless and instantaneous convertibility from one sovereign currency into another, it changes the practical need for a dominant global reserve currency.  CBDC could be employed for fiscal transfers to households or firms, such as relief or stimulus payments. Such helicopter drops or subsidies would potentially become easier when there is widespread adoption of CBDC accounts. <b>The transfer payments could also be “programmable”, with conditions such as expiration upon a certain date or a requirement to spend the funds at certain vendors.</b>	CBDC was frequently in news.	M	CAA	<a href="https://www.brookings.edu/techstream/the-innovators-dilemma-and-u-s-adoption-of-a-digital-dollar/">https://www.brookings.edu/techstream/the-innovators-dilemma-and-u-s-adoption-of-a-digital-dollar/</a>  <a href="https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_CBDC_Technology_Considerations_2021.pdf">https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_CBDC_Technology_Considerations_2021.pdf</a> ; pg no: 12	E N	<b>PT 365 Economy_Article 4.2.1</b> <b>Weekly Focus 43: Cryptocurrencies</b> <b>AI TS Test 3798</b> With reference to the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), consider the following statements: 1. It is a legal tender issued by a central bank in digital form. 2. It appears as an asset on the central bank's balance sheet. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? <b>Explanation</b> Why in news? A recent Report informs that the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) digital rupee — the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) — may be introduced in phases beginning with wholesale businesses in the current financial year.

								<p>Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC): CBDC is a legal tender issued by a central bank in digital form. Hence statement 1 is correct. It is the sovereign currency in an electronic form and it would appear as a liability (currency in circulation) on a central bank's balance sheet. Hence statement 2 is not correct. Though the concept of CBDCs was directly inspired by Bitcoin, it is different from decentralized virtual currencies and crypto assets, which are not issued by the state and lack legal tender status. The Reserve Bank of India will launch the CBDC in the upcoming financial year. This follows the government's plans to launch the CBDC which will be backed by blockchain technology.</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>The underlying technology, form, and use of a CBDC can be molded for specific requirements.</p> <p>It is similar to a fiat currency issued in paper and is interchangeable with any other fiat currency i.e., CBDCs should be exchangeable at par with cash.</p> <p>The digital fiat currency or CBDC can be transacted</p>
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										using wallets backed by blockchain. CBDCs enable the user to conduct both domestic and cross-border transactions which do not require a third party or a bank.
93	Economics	In the context of finance, the term 'beta' refers to (a) the process of simultaneous buying and selling of an asset from difference platforms. (b) an investment strategy of a portfolio manager to balance risk versus reward. (c) a type of systemic risk that arises where perfect hedging is not possible. (d) a numeric value that measures the fluctuations of a stock to changes in the overall stock market.	D	Beta ( $\beta$ ) is a measure of the volatility—or systematic risk—of a security or portfolio compared to the market as a whole. Equities having a beta value larger than one, or high beta stocks, are often known as volatile stocks. The slightest adjustments in stock market indicators have a big influence on them. A security that is comparatively more stable is a low beta stock i.e. has a beta rating below 1.	Appeared in personal finance section of various newspapers	D	CA	<a href="https://www.livemint.com/market/stock-market-news/mintgen-ie-explains-how-beta-index-measures-volatility-in-stocks-11659757946510.html">https://www.livemint.com/market/stock-market-news/mintgen-ie-explains-how-beta-index-measures-volatility-in-stocks-11659757946510.html</a>	EN	
94	Economics	Consider the following statements : 1. The Self-Help Group (SHG) programme was originally initiated by the State Bank of India by providing microcredit to the financially deprived. 2. In an SHG, all members of a group take responsibility for a	B	<b>The origin of self-help group can be traced is from Grameen bank of Bangladesh, which was founded by Mohamed Yunus. SGHs were started and formed in 1975. In India NABARD initiated in 1986-1987.</b> The absence of institutional credits available in the rural area has led to the establishment of SHGs. The concept of self help groups has been evolved to organize the rural poor to meet their productive and consumption needs out of their saving. <b>Though the cash credit facility is to be sanctioned by the bank to SHG, the sanction of credit by SHG to its individual members will be guided as per their terms</b>	Basic information regarding the Self-Help Groups	E	F	<a href="https://www.nabard.org/circularpage.aspx?cid=504&amp;id=2882">https://www.nabard.org/circularpage.aspx?cid=504&amp;id=2882</a> <a href="https://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/1261/2/02_introduction.pdf">https://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/1261/2/02_introduction.pdf</a>	EM	

		<p>loan that an individual member takes.</p> <p>3. The Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Commercial banks support SHGs.</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p><b>and duration as decided by the groups.</b> This is expected to remain unchanged and thus ensure continuance of financial discipline at the member level. A few members of an SHG may graduate faster to start or expand economic activities requiring much higher levels of loans than required by other SHG members. In such cases, all other members may not like to stand mutual guarantee for a few large sized loans. In such cases, a smaller "Joint Liability Group (JLG)" from members of an SHG may be created. The members of JLG will continue to remain members of the SHGs and continue to participate in the activities of SHGs are earlier. Banks may encourage creation of such enterprise / livelihood based JLGs as a separate entity.</p> <p>RRBs are key financing institution at the rural level, which takes the responsibility of fulfilling the credit requirements of Self Help Groups (SHGs). The RRBs also play a very crucial role in Self Help Groups (SHGs) - Bank linkage. Besides financing SHGs, the RRBs also play a vital role of serving as SELF HELP PROMOTIONAL INSTITUTION (SHPIs). Recognizing the importance of SHG Bank linkage, Government has requested all scheduled commercial banks to follow the example set by some public sector banks and meet the entire credit requirements of SHG members. Linking of SHGs with banks has thus been emphasized in the Monetary Policy Statements of Reserve Bank of India and Union Budget announcements from time to time and various guidelines have been issued to banks in this regard.</p>							
95	Social Issues	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement-I : India's public sector health care system largely focuses on curative care with limited preventive, promotive and rehabilitative care.</p> <p>Statement-II :</p>	D	<p><b>National Health Accounts Estimates for India (2019-20)</b></p> <p>Current health expenditure attributed Rs. 2,01,558 crores to <b>Inpatient Curative Care (33.94% of CHE)</b>, Rs. 1,14,548 crores to <b>outpatient curative care (19.29% of CHE)</b>, Rs. 2,915 crores to <b>Day Curative Care (0.49% of CHE)</b> Rs. 20,879 crores for <b>patient transportation (3.52% of CHE)</b>, Rs. 23,983 crores to <b>Laboratory and Imaging services (4.04% of CHE)</b>, Rs. 1,09,835 crores to <b>Prescribed Medicines (18.50% of CHE)</b>, Rs. 20,581 crores to <b>Over the Counter (OTC) Medicines (3.47% of CHE)</b>. Therapeutic Appliances and Medical Goods of</p>	To test the fundamental knowledge on social issues/schemes.	D	FA	<a href="https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/5NHA_19-20_dt%2019%20April%2023_web_version_1.pdf">https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/5NHA_19-20_dt%2019%20April%2023_web_version_1.pdf</a>	R M	<b>Weekly Focus 91: Universal Health Coverage</b>

		<p>Under India's decentralized approach to health care delivery, the States are primarily responsible for organizing health services.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>		<p>about Rs. 725 crores (0.12% of CHE), <b>Preventive Care of about Rs. 60,250 crores (10.16% of CHE)</b>, and others of about Rs. 12,895 crores (2.17% of CHE) also constituted current health expenditure. About Rs. 25,490 crores (4.30% of CHE) are attributed to Governance and Health System and Financing Administration. <b>Hence, statement 1 is not correct.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Under India's decentralized approach to health care delivery, the states are primarily responsible for organizing health services, since public health is a subject under State list of 7th Schedule. <b>Hence, statement 2 is correct.</b></li></ul>						
96	Current Affairs	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement-I : According to the United Nation's 'World Water Development Report, 2022', India extracts more than a quarter of the world's groundwater</p>	C	<p>According to United Nation's 'World Water Development Report, 2022', India accounts for nearly 26% of groundwater abstracted globally. The Asia-Pacific region is the largest groundwater abstractor in the world, containing seven out of the ten countries that extract most groundwater (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey). These countries alone account for roughly 60% of the world's total groundwater withdrawal. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></p>	<p>UPSC has been frequently asking questions related to India's groundwater usage and its</p>	M	CA	<a href="https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000380721">https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000380721</a>	E M	

		<p>withdrawal each year.</p> <p>Statement-II : India needs to extract more than a quarter of the world's groundwater each year to satisfy the drinking water and sanitation needs of almost 18% of world's population living in its territory. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I</p> <p>(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect</p> <p>(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>India, as the largest groundwater user globally, at an estimated 251 km<sup>3</sup> per year abstracted, uses 89% of its groundwater abstraction for irrigation. The report says, reduced electricity tariffs or free electricity to agriculture, as exist in many Indian states, coupled with assured state or government procurement of crops, encourage farmers to grow water-intensive crops, such as sugarcane, including in semi-arid regions with low natural recharge. This is responsible for unprecedented groundwater depletion in large parts of India. <b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b></p> <p><b>Hence option (c) is the correct answer.</b></p>	regulation.					
97	Polity & Governance	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>1. According to the Constitution of India, the Central Government has a duty to protect States from</p>	<p>A <b>Statement 1 is correct:</b> According to Article 355 of the Indian Constitution, it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p><b>Statement 2 is not correct:</b> Article 22 (5) of the Indian</p>	Supreme Court's statement; Preventive Detention and Unlawful	D	F	<p>M Laxmikanth</p> <p><a href="https://odisha.policecidcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/THE%20PREVENTIO">https://odisha.policecidcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/THE%20PREVENTIO</a></p>	EM	<p><b>News Today 6th May, 2023</b></p> <p><b>2023 Abhyaas Test 3 (4041)</b></p> <p>Recently, the Supreme Court stated that preventive detention is to be used only in exceptional circumstances. In this</p>

		<p>internal disturbances.</p> <p>2. The Constitution of India exempts the States from providing legal counsel to a person being held for preventive detention.</p> <p>3. According to the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, confession of the accused before the police cannot be used as evidence.</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) None</p>	<p>Constitution does provide for the following when any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention. The authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order, which means, legal options to question the detention have been provided in the constitution.</p> <p><b>Statement 3 is not correct:</b> The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 was an Act passed by the Parliament of India in 2002, with the objective of strengthening anti-terrorism operations. In 2004, the Act was repealed. As per the act, a confession made by a person before a police officer (not lower in rank than a Superintendent of Police) and recorded by that police officer either in writing or on any mechanical or electronic device shall be admissible in the trial of such person for an offence under this Act.</p>	<p>Activities (Prevention ) Act, 1967 are always in the news</p>		<p><a href="#">N%20OF%20TERRORISM%20ACT%2C%202002.pdf</a></p>	<p>context, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Preventive detention may apply in law and order situations but never for public disorder.</p> <p>2. The essential distinction between the concepts of 'public order' and 'law and order' is solely based on the nature or quality of the act.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p><b>AI TS Test 3785</b></p> <p>Which of the following protections is/are available as a fundamental right under the constitution to a person detained under a preventive detention law?</p> <p>1. The grounds of detention should be communicated to the detenu even if it is against the public interest</p> <p>2. The detenu must be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorises further detention.</p> <p>3. The detenu must be offered an opportunity to make a representation against the detention order.</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p><b>AI TS Test 3817</b></p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding preventive detention:</p> <p>1. It may be applied by the State when it affects the law</p>
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										and order situation in the region. 2. The 42nd Amendment Act reduced the period of preventive detention without obtaining an advisory board's opinion from three to two months. 3. The Prevention Detention Act, 1950 was challenged in the AK Gopalan case, where the Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
98	International Relations	Which one of the following countries has been suffering from decades of civil strife and food shortages and was in news in the recent past for its very severe famine? (a) Angola (b) Costa Rica (c) Ecuador (d) Somalia	D	Somalia faces catastrophic hunger, with the country devastated by the extreme drought in the Horn of Africa. A total of 6.5 million people face acute food insecurity amid the driest conditions in 40 years, following five consecutive failed rainy seasons. Drought is compounding the impacts of other recurrent climate shocks, persistent insecurity and instability. <b>Hence option (d) is the correct answer.</b>	Horn of Africa was in news because of facing worst droughts. in decades.	M	CA	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/emergencies/somalia-emergency">https://www.wfp.org/emergencies/somalia-emergency</a>	EN	<b>PT 365 Social Issues_Article 5.4</b>
99	Environment	Consider the following statements : 1. In India, the Biodiversity Management committees are key to the realization of the objectives of Nagoya Protocol. 2. The Biodiversity Management committees have important functions in determining access	C	<b>Statement 1 is correct:</b> Under Section 41(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, every local body in the State shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee within its area of jurisdiction for the purpose of <b>promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity</b> including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties & cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and micro-organisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, also known as the Nagoya Protocol on Access	Biodiversity Management Committee is an important grassroot level body which is frequently seen in the news.	E	FCA	THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ACT, 2002	RM	<b>News Today 18th March, 2023</b>  <b>AIATS Test 3795</b> Consider the following statements with respect to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002: 1. The Act has made it mandatory for every local self-governing institution to constitute Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC).

		and benefit sharing, including the power to levy collection fees on the access of biological resources within its jurisdiction. 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		and Benefit Sharing is a 2010 supplementary agreement to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity. It aims to <b>share the benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources fairly and equitably</b> thus BMCs have important role to play in the implementation of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. <b>Statement 2 is correct:</b> The main function of the BMC is to prepare People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) in consultation with local people. The Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. The BMC may levy charges by way of collection fees from any person for accessing or collecting any biological resource for commercial purposes from areas falling within its territorial jurisdiction.						2. People's Biodiversity Register is prepared by the National Biodiversity Authority in consultation with civil society. 3. People's Biodiversity Register contains comprehensive information on the availability and knowledge of local biological resources. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
100	Polity & Governance	Consider the following statements in respect of election to the President of India: 1. The members nominated to either House of the Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of States are also eligible to be included in the Electoral College. 2. Higher the number of elective Assembly seats, higher is the value of vote of each MLA of that State. 3. The value of vote of each MLA of Madhya Pradesh is greater than that of Kerala. 4. The value of vote of	A	<b>Statement 1 is not correct:</b> The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of: 1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament; 2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states (MLAs); and 3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry The nominated MPs and MLAs are not included in the electoral college. <b>Statement 2 is not correct:</b> Every elected member of the legislative assembly of a state shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by the total number of the elected members of the assembly. This can be expressed as: Value of the vote of an MLA of a state = Total population of the state/(1000 x total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly). From the equation, it is clear that higher the number of seats in the legislative assembly, lower the value of the vote of	Presidential Election was held last year	D	FCA	M Laxmikanth <a href="https://ceodelhi.gov.in/eLearningv2/admin/HindiPDF/President_Election_08062017.pdf">https://ceodelhi.gov.in/eLearningv2/admin/HindiPDF/President_Election_08062017.pdf</a>	R M	<b>PT 365 Polity_Article 2.1 AITS Test 3799</b> With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements: 1. The value of a vote of a Member of Parliament for the election of the President is equal to that of an MLA. 2. The system of proportional representation is used for the election of President. 3. The anti-defection law which disallows MPs from crossing the party line does not apply to the Presidential election. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



	<p>each MLA of Puducherry is higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh because the ratio of total population to total number of elective seats in Puducherry is greater as compared to Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only one (b) Only two (c) All three (d) All four</p>	<p>an MLA of that state (as the number of seats forms the denominator)</p> <p>The Constitution (Eighty-fourth) Amendment Act, 2001 provides that until the relevant population figures for the first census to be taken after the year 2026 have been published, the population of the States for the purposes of calculation of value of votes for the Presidential Election shall mean the population as ascertained at the 1971-census.</p> <p>On the basis of the above formula, the value of a vote of an MLA is given for the following states and union territories:</p> <p>1. Madhya Pradesh – 131, 2. Kerala – 152, 3. Arunachal Pradesh – 8, 4. Puducherry - 16</p> <p><b>Hence statement 3 is not correct and statement 4 is correct.</b></p>						
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*Heartiest*

# Congratulations

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**1**  
AIR

**Ishita Kishore**



**2**  
AIR

**Garima Lohia**



**3**  
AIR

**Uma Harathi N**



**66**  
रैंक

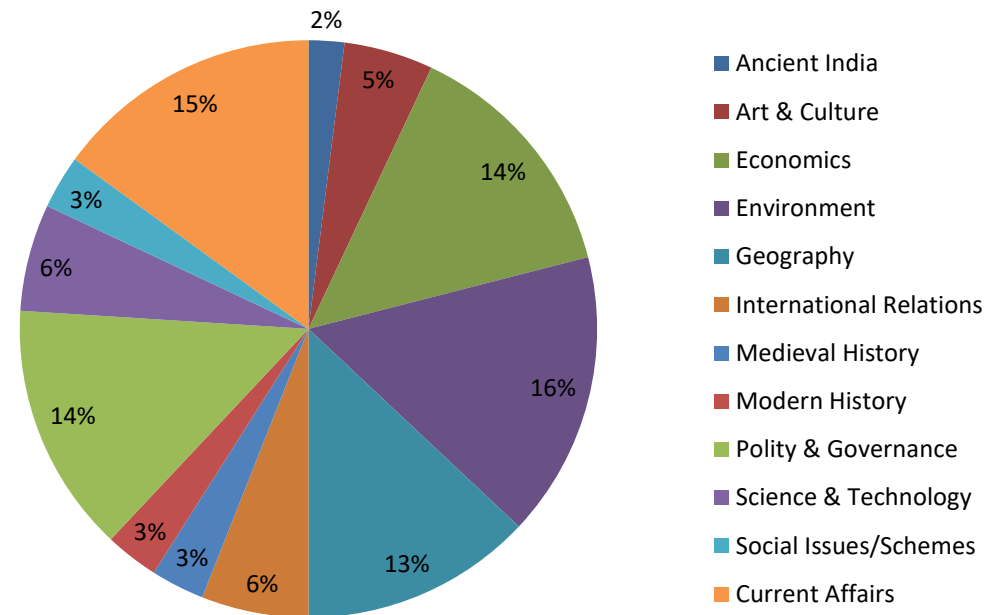
**कृतिका मिश्रा**

हिंदी माध्यम लॉपर

## SECTION

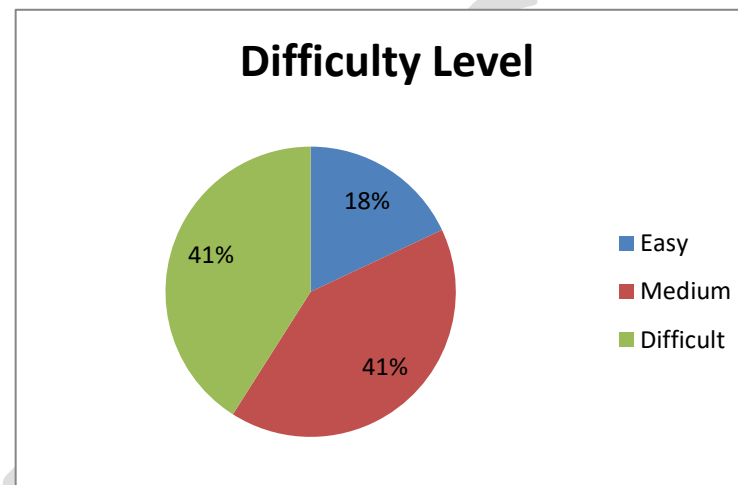
Section	Number of Questions
Ancient India	2
Art & Culture	5
Economics	14
Environment	16
Geography	13
International Relations	6
Medieval History	3
Modern History	3
Polity & Governance	14
Science & Technology	6
Social Issues/Schemes	3
Current Affairs	15
Total	100

**Section-wise Number of Questions**



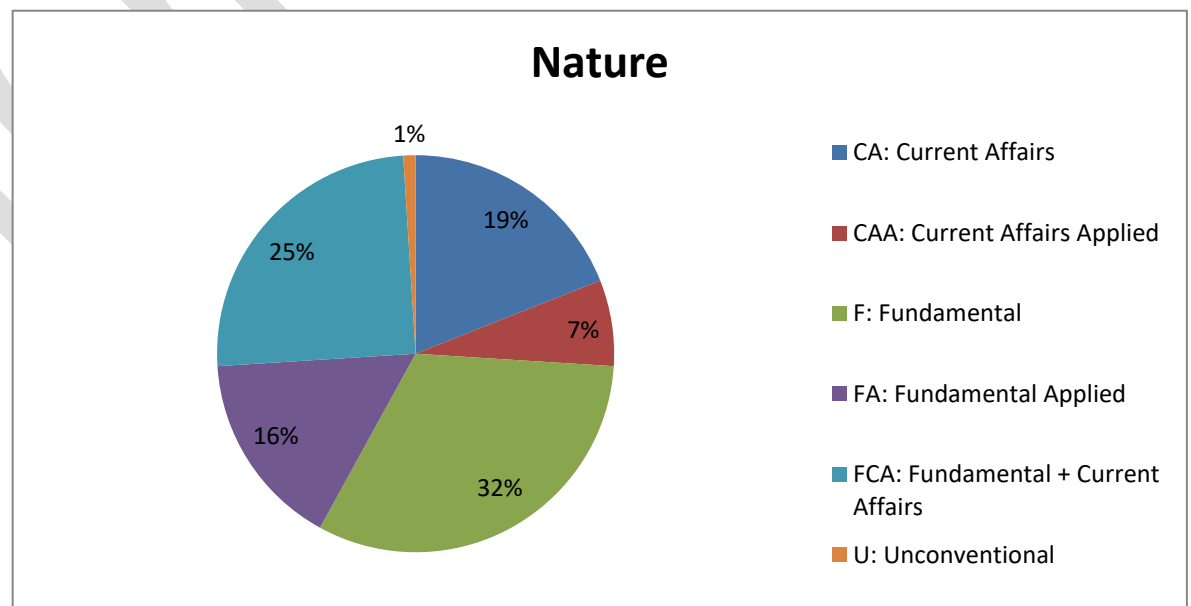
## DIFFICULTY

Difficulty Level	Number of Questions
Easy - E	18
Medium - M	41
Difficult - D	41



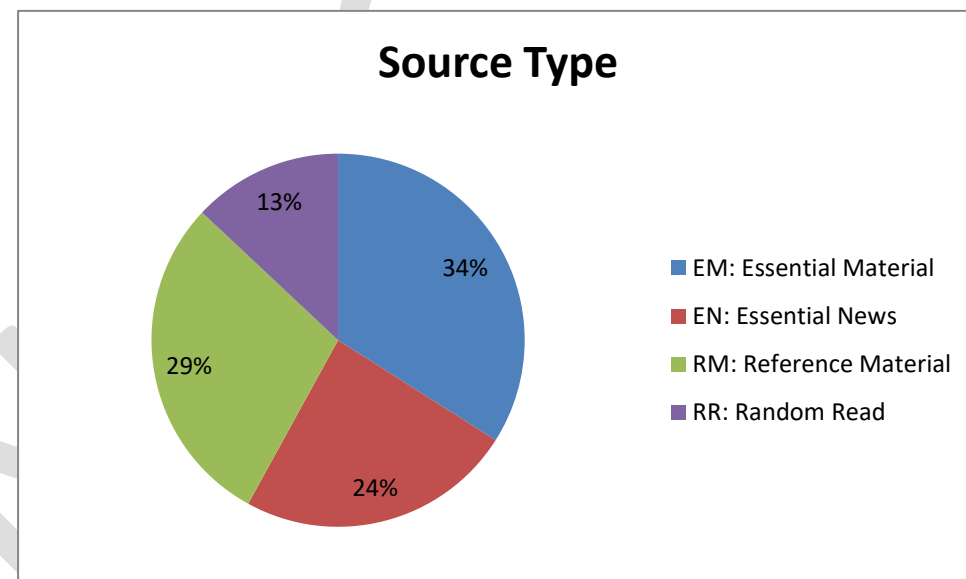
## NATURE

Nature	Number of Questions
CA: Current Affairs	19
CAA: Current Affairs Applied	7
F: Fundamental	32
FA: Fundamental Applied	16
FCA: Fundamental + Current Affairs	25
U: Unconventional	1



## SOURCE TYPE

Source Type	Number of Questions
EM: Essential Material	34
EN: Essential News	24
RM: Reference Material	29
RR: Random Read	13



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