

S1. QUESTIONS

No.

1. The strength of judges in the Supreme Court and High court can be respectively increased by
- (a) Parliament in both the courts
 - (b) Parliament and President
 - (c) President and Governor
 - (d) President in both the courts

2. Tight Monetary policy involves

- 1. increase in savings
- 2. selling of long-dated government bonds by the RBI
- 3. depreciation of the exchange rate

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. When a central bank buys long-term securities from its member banks it is known as

- (a) Quantitative easing
- (b) Tapering

- (c) Closed market operations
- (d) Monetary suasion

4. Which of the following is defined by supply-side factors, such as higher wages and higher oil prices?.

- (a) Cost-Push Inflation
- (b) Cost-Pull Inflation
- (c) Demand Pull Inflation
- (d) Hyper demand inflation

5. Which of the following statements is/are correct w.r.t. "Bose-Einstein Condensate"?

- 1. It is a phenomenon of Classical physics.
- 2. It exists when atoms of certain elements are cooled to temperatures near absolute zero.
- 3. Year 2001's Nobel Prize in Physics dealt with the Bose-Einstein Condensate.

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

6. Which of these is/are true?.

1. Appropriation bill covers both the grants voted by the Lok Sabha and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. Vote on Account is passed after the general discussion on budget is over.

- (a) 1 & 2
(b) Only 1
(c) Only 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. 1. It is a parliamentary convention.

2. It secures the unity of the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect w.r.t. to the principle of 'collective responsibility' in India?.

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

8. 1. Russia
2. Kazakhstan
3. Armenia

4. Uzbekistan

5. Azerbaijan

Which of these countries are members of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation?

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

9. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the **Green Finance Working Committee?**

1. It is chaired by Chief Economic Advisor.

2. It will meet at least twice a year to support Ministry of Finance with selection and evaluation of projects.

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

10. Which of the following statements is/are correct w.r.t. **Sovereign green bond?**

1. The proceeds from the this will be deposited to the Consolidated

Fund of India in line with the regular treasury policy.
2. It is a debt security.
3. The World Bank issued the first labeled green bond.

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

11. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Chairperson and the members of Lokpal are appointed by the President on the recommendation of Council of Minister.**
 - 2. Half of the members of the Lokpal shall come from amongst the SCs, the STs, the OBCs, minorities and women.**
 - 3. Lokpal can suo motu proceed against any public servant.**
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

12. How many of the following is/are correctly paired w.r.t. Committees of the Constituent Assembly and their heads? .

- (1) The Union Powers Committee - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (2) The Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
 - (3) States Committee – Sardar patel
- (a) Only two
 - (b) Only one
 - (c) All the three
 - (d) None of these

13. The correct chronological sequence from the earlier to the latest:

1. First nuclear test conducted by India.
 2. Twenty-year treaty of peace and relationship between India and Soviet Union.
 3. The Tashkent Agreement.
 4. The Panchsheel declaration.
- (a) 4321
 - (b) 4312
 - (c) 4213
 - (d) 4231

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

14. The New START treaty is signed between
- (a) USA & Russia
 - (b) USA & Iran
 - (c) USA and Ukraine
 - (d) USA and Israel
15. The term “Single Convention” that is flashing in news refer to the context of
- (a) Control of Biomedical wastes
 - (b) Narcotics Control
 - (c) Regulating E wastes
 - (d) Disposal of Solar Panel wastes
16. **What is “Hawkish Stance”?**
- (a) It indicates that the central bank’s top priority is to keep fiscal deficit low.**
 - (b) It indicates that the central bank’s top priority is to keep the inflation low.**
 - (c) It indicates that the central bank’s top priority is to keep high moral suasion.**
 - (d) It indicates that the central bank’s top priority is to meet the requirements of FRBM Act.**
17. Which of the following articles of Indian Constitution are being contexted by the proponents and opponents of DNA Profiling Bill?.
- 1. Article 20 (3)
 - 2. Article 21
 - 3. Article 51A(h)
 - 4. Article 51A(j)
- (a) 1& 2 by the Opponents and 3 & 4 by the proponents.
 - (b) 2 by the Opponents and 3 by the proponents.
 - (c) 2 by the Opponents and 3 & 4 by the proponents.
 - (d) 1 & 2 by the Opponents and 4 by the proponents.
18. Which of the following is/are true w.r.t. “Sir Creek Dispute”?.
- (a) It opens up in the Arabian Sea and roughly divides the Kutch region of Gujarat from the Sindh Province of Pakistan.
 - (b) Green Line which effectively implied that the creek belonged to Sindh and, therefore, to Pakistan, claims Pakistan.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

19. Which of the following states/UTs was/were foreign territories before acquisition by India?

- 1. Sikkim**
- 2. Daman and Diu**
- 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**
- 4. Nagaland**

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

20. With reference to headline inflation in India, consider the following statements?

- 1. It is based on WPI.**
- 2. It excludes food and energy sectors.**

- (a) Only 1 is true
(b) Only 2 is true
(c) Both 1 and 2 are true
(d) Neither 1 nor 2 is true

21. (1) It was founded in 1919 following the Treaty of Versailles.
(2) It is held bi-annually.
Which of the above is/are correct w.r.t. Munich Security Conference?.

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 Nor 2

22. 1. National Green Tribunal
2. Central Information Commission
3. Competition Commission of India

Which of the above is/are quasi-judicial bodies?.

- (a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) All of the above

23. 1. Article 371-C - Meghalaya
2. Article 371-F - Sikkim
3. Article 371-G - Mizoram
4. Article 371-H - Arunachal Pradesh

How many pairs w.r.t. Articles of Indian Constitution given above are correctly matched?

- (a) One pair only
(b) Two pairs only
(c) Three pairs only
(d) All the four pairs

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

24. 1. The maximum number of directors of a co-operative society shall not exceed twenty-one.

2. The state legislature shall provide for the reservation of three seats for women on the board of every co-operative society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct w.r.t. the co-operative societies mentioned in part IX-B of the constitution?

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

25. 1. The committee was set up under the provisions of Government of India Act 1919.
2. Prime Minister appoints the chairman of the committee.
3. The Committee consists of 22 Members of which 12 are from Lok Sabha and 10 are from Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct with

reference to Public Accounts

Committee?

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

26. 1. It has the Pre-packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PIRP), also called 'pre-packs' as an insolvency resolution mechanism for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

2. It lacks provisions to deal with cross border insolvency.

3. Growing haircuts contribute to its success to achieve its goals.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect w.r.t. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code?

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

27. In which of the following cases the governor of a state in India has constitutional discretion?

- 1. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.**
- 2. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the state.**
- 3. While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining union territory.**
- 4. Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the legislative matters of the state.**
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 28. Social overhead capital includes all the 'basic' services required in the production process such as**
- 1. transport and irrigation**
- 2. health and medical facilities**
- 3. agricultural activities**
- 4. energy, education**
- (a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only
- 29.** The scope of expression "procedure established by law" occurring in Article 21 was expanded in the case
- (a) A.K. Gopalan Vs. State of Madras
(b) Charanjit Lal Chowdhury Vs. Union of India
(c) Golaknath Vs. Union of india
(d) Menka Gandhi Vs. Union of india
- 30.** The weapon of expunction seen in Parliamentary news refer to the
- (a) issue of office of profit
(b) doctrine of colorable legislation
(c) parliamentary privileges
(d) supremacy of parliament
- 31.** What is/are true?
1. Currency Depreciation is a reflection of higher nominal demand for imported goods from final consumers.
2. The idea of imported inflation is a variant of cost-push inflation.
- (a) Only 1 is true.
(b) Only 2 is true.
(c) 1 & 2 are true
(d) Neither 1 nor 2 is true

32. Which of these is/are totally and directly audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

1. Air India
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India
3. Food Corporation of India
4. Reserve Bank of India

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

33. Which of the following is/are TRUE w.r.t. GST Council voting rules ?.

1. Every decision of the GST Council has to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present.
2. The vote of the central government has a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast.
3. The votes of all the state governments taken together have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting.

- (a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3

- (c) Only 1
(d) 1, 2 and 3

34. Which of the following were items imported by Roman empire from India?

- (1) Muslin
- (2) Cutlery items
- (3) Leather

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 2

35. With reference to the Attorney General of India, Consider the following statements:

1. He can take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
2. He can be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha.
3. He cannot take part in the proceedings of the Joint Sittings of the Parliament.
4. He can vote in Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
36. **Brickwork Ratings is related to**
- (a) Energy grading in Green Buildings
 - (b) Conservation of Cultural Heritage
 - (c) Credit Rating
 - (d) Electric Vehicle standards
37. **'Treaty of Bassein' was signed between**
- (a) English and Bajirao- I
 - (b) English and Bajirao- II
 - (c) French and Bajirao- I
 - (d) Dutch and Bajirao- II
38. Which of the above statements is/are correct w.r.t. **District Legal Services Authority?**
- 1. It is a statutory body.
 - 2. It is a body that shall be constituted by the State Government in consultation with the Governor of the state.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
39. Which of the above statements is/are correct w.r.t. **Dual government of Bengal?**
- 1. It was abolished by Warren Hastings.
 - 2. It was established by Robert Clive.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
40. Which of the above statements is/are correct w.r.t. **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals known as Bonn Convention?**
- 1. The Conference of Parties is the decision-making organ of this convention.
 - 2. India is yet to become a party to it.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

- 41.** Consider the following statements about the “Global Environment Facility (GEF)”.
- I. It was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit of UNFCCC.
- II. India is an observer in it.
- III. It provides financial assistance for The Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
- (a) Only I
(b) Only I and III
(c) Only I and II
(d) None of these
- 42.** Consider the following statements regarding Cornwallis: -
1. He signed Mangalore Treaty
2. He separated the judiciary from the executive.
- 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
- 43.** Which of the above statements is/are false w.r.t. Enceladus.?
1. It is the moon of Saturn.
2. It lacks Phosphorus, a vital element for life.
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 44.** Consider the following statements w.r.t. Nano Urea.
1. It contains 4.0 % total nitrogen (w/v).
2. It is included in the Fertilizer Control Order.
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 45. Cry2Ai in news is a/an**
- (a) **NGO**
(b) **UN initiative to educate street children**
(c) **Transgenic crop**
(d) **Fortified rice**
- 46.** From the options given below, find the correct combination of

the names of editors of the nationalist newspapers **Bengalee, Hindustani, Sudharak:**

(a) Surendranath Benerjee, Ganga Prasad Verma, Gopal krishna Gokhale

(b) Surendranath Banerjee, Taraknath Das, Jyothibha Phule

(c) Surendranath Banerjee, Taraknath Das, Ambedkar

(d) Surendranath Benerjee, Ganga Prasad Verma, Keshab Chandra Sen

47. Which of the above statements is/are true w.r.t. **Countervailing duty?**

I. It is imposed to prevent low-priced foreign goods from damaging the local market.

II. The World Trade Organization permits its imposition.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. **Maghazi and Jabalia refugee camps are in**

(a) South Sudan

(b) Egypt

(c) Gaza

(d) Somalia

49. The correct chronological order of the subsidiary alliance treaties

1. Hyderabad

2. Mysore

3. Oudh

4. Scindhia

(a) 1,2,3,4

(b) 1,3,4,2

(c) 4,3,2,1

(d) 3,2,1,4

50. Where is **“Reasi Sersandu-Kherikot-Rahotkot-Darabi” mineral block?**

(a) Odisha

(b) Ladakh

(c) Kashmir

(d) Jharkhand

51. **Which of the following statements about Alzheimer's disease is correct?**

- (a) Alzheimer's disease is a type of cancer that primarily affects the brain.
- (b) Alzheimer's disease is caused by a virus that targets the nervous system.
- (c) Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurological disorder characterized by memory loss and cognitive decline.
- (d) Alzheimer's disease is a genetic disorder that leads to muscle degeneration.

52. Consider the following Statements and choose correct options.

Statement 1: Mercenary viruses are often used to target specific individuals, organizations, or governments for financial gain or political motives.

Statement 2: Mercenary viruses can mutate rapidly, making them difficult to detect and eradicate using traditional antivirus software.

- (a) Statement 1 is true, and Statement 2 is false.

- (b) Statement 1 is false, and Statement 2 is true.
- (c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true.
- (d) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false.

53. Consider the following statements about the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO):**

Statement 1: SCO was founded in 2001 by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

Statement 2: SCO primarily aims at military cooperation to counter terrorism, separatism, and extremism.

Statement 3: India and Pakistan were admitted as full members of SCO in 2017.

- (a) Statements 1 and 2 are true, and Statement 3 is false.
- (b) Statements 1 and 3 are true, and Statement 2 is false.
- (c) Statements 2 and 3 are true, and Statement 1 is false.
- (d) All three statements are true.

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

54. Which of the following objectives is associated with the **high seas treaty**?
- (a) Facilitating commercial fishing activities in international waters.
 - (b) Establishing a legal framework for marine scientific research beyond national jurisdiction.
 - (c) Allocating exclusive economic zones (EEZs) to coastal states.
 - (d) Regulating submarine cable laying activities in the deep ocean.
55. Which of the following statements regarding **World Population Day** is/are correct?
- 1. It is observed annually on July 11th.
 - 2. The day aims to raise awareness about global population issues.
 - 3. World Population Day was first established by the United Nations in 1989.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2, and 3
56. **Consider the following statements regarding BIMSTEC:**
- 1. BIMSTEC comprises countries from South Asia and Southeast Asia, excluding Myanmar.
 - 2. The BIMSTEC Permanent Secretariat is located in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- 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
57. **The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946** mandates that every industrial establishment employing a specified number of workers must define and publish standing orders regulating conditions of employment.

Which of the following options is correct regarding the statement?

- (a) The Act applies only to factories employing 100 or more workers.
- (b) The Act applies to all industrial establishments irrespective of the number of workers employed.
- (c) The Act applies only to factories located in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
- (d) The Act applies to all industrial establishments employing 50 or more workers.

58. Which of the following is **NOT** a principle of budget making?

- (a) Transparency
- (b) Flexibility
- (c) Predictability
- (d) Complexity

59. Statement 1: Edakkal Caves in Kerala feature petroglyphs that primarily depict scenes from Hindu mythology, showcasing stories of gods and goddesses.

Statement 2: Edakkal Caves are renowned for their Neolithic rock engravings

Which of these Statements is correct ?

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

60. Which international convention explicitly prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, including in custodial settings?

- (a) ICCPR
- (b) CAT
- (c) UDHR
- (d) ECHR

61. Consider the following statements regarding emergency provisions in India:

1. The President can proclaim a national emergency only on the grounds of external aggression or armed rebellion.

2. During a national emergency, the President can suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
3. The imposition of President's Rule in a state suspends the functioning of the state legislature and empowers the Parliament to make laws on matters in the State List.
4. A financial emergency can be declared based on the President's satisfaction that the financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) C, and D only
- (d) All of the above

62. Consider the following statements regarding inflation:

Statement 1: Demand-pull inflation occurs when aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply, leading to upward pressure on prices.

Statement 2: Cost-push inflation is caused by an increase in production costs, such as wages or raw material prices, which results in higher prices for goods and services.

Statement 3: Hyperinflation is typically defined as an annual inflation rate exceeding 50%, often associated with a collapse in the value of a country's currency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only Statement 1
- (b) Only Statements 1 and 2
- (c) Only Statements 1 and 3
- (d) Statements 1, 2, and 3

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law in India:

1. The Anti-Defection Law was incorporated into the Constitution

of India through the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985.

2. Under the Anti-Defection Law, a Member of Parliament or State Legislature incurs disqualification only if he/she voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he/she was elected.

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

64. Which of the following statements about Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India is correct?

- 1. GST is a tax levied only on goods and not on services.
- 2. GST is implemented through a dual GST model in India.
- 3. GST Council's decisions are binding on all states without any option for dissent.

4. GST is administered by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

- (a) A and B
- (b) B and C
- (c) B only
- (d) B and D

65. Which of the following landforms are typically formed by the action of rivers?

- A. Moraines**
- B. Oxbow lakes**
- C. Drumlin**
- D. Kettle lakes**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B only
- (c) C only
- (d) A and C

66. Consider the following statements about 'Know My India Programme'.

1. The programme aims to promote oneness, fraternity and national integration among the victims of terrorism from the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Know My India Programme is a joint initiative of the Indian Army and the Central Reserve Police Force.

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

67. 'To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance' is included under the Constitution as a:

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Preamble

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Jagannath Temple in Puri:

1 The main temple structure, built in the Kalinga style of

architecture, is known as the Sri Mandira.

2 The temple complex houses the largest kitchen in the world, where the Mahaprasad is prepared.

3 The Jagannath Temple is unique as the deities are made of wood and are ceremoniously replaced every 12 years.

4 The Neelachakra (Blue Wheel) on top of the temple is made of ashtadhatu (an alloy of eight metals) and is worshipped from a distance by devotees.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

69. Which of the following festivals is similar to Karchi Puja in terms of its significance and rituals?

- (a) Baisakhi
- (b) Pongal

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

- (c) Chhath Puja
- (d) Gudi Padwa

70. Consider the following statements about the jurisdiction and powers of Gram Nyayalayas:

1. The Gram Nyayalayas can only try civil disputes related to property and tenancy matters.
2. The proceedings of Gram Nyayalayas are to be conducted in the local language of the area to ensure better understanding and participation of the rural population.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

71. Consider the following statements about the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO):

1. El Niño is characterized by unusually warm ocean temperatures in the Equatorial Pacific.
2. La Niña typically results in wetter conditions in the western Pacific region.
3. ENSO events can influence weather patterns globally, affecting monsoon systems in Asia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

Statement 1: Article 25

guarantees the right to freedom of religion to all persons equally, including the right to convert from one religion to another.

Statement 2: Article 29 of the Indian Constitution specifically protects the interests of minorities by allowing them to preserve their

distinct language, script, or culture.

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

73. In the context of cyclone warnings issued by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), which colour code is used to signify the following condition: "Cyclone expected to cause extensive damage to properties and disruption of essential services"?

- (a) Red
- (b) Yellow
- (c) Orange
- (d) Blue

74. The Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT), constituted under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, was established primarily to resolve conflicts over:

- (a) Allocation of water between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (b) Construction of dams on the Cauvery River
- (c) Navigation rights along the Cauvery River
- (d) Pollution control measures in the Cauvery basin

75. Consider the following statements regarding the spade-toothed whale:

1. The spade-toothed whale is the world's rarest whale species, with very few confirmed sightings.
2. This species is known primarily from skeletal remains and stranded individuals.
3. The spade-toothed whale was first described in the 20th century based on a complete skeleton found on a beach.
4. The habitat range of the spade-toothed whale is known to span across both the North Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans.

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

76. Consider the following statements about Martial Law:

- 1) Martial law suspends ordinary law and replaces it with military authority.
- 2) In India, the imposition of martial law is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.
- 3) Martial law can be imposed only in case of external aggression.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

77. Consider the following statements regarding Wolbachia:

1. Wolbachia is a genus of bacteria that infects arthropods and some nematodes.
2. Wolbachia has been used in biological control programs to reduce the spread of vector-borne diseases.
3. The infection of Wolbachia in host organisms can lead to reproductive manipulations such as cytoplasmic incompatibility, feminization, and parthenogenesis.
4. Wolbachia is known to be naturally present in human gut microbiota, contributing to immune modulation.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

78. Which of the following statements about the Vadakkunnathan Temple is/are correct?

1. It is located in the state of Kerala.
2. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
3. Vadakkunnathan Temple is known for its architectural significance dating back to the 8th century.
4. Thrissur Pooram, an annual festival held nearby, is closely associated with this temple.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

79. Which among the following is not a criterion for being recognized as a 'Minority' in India under the Constitution?

- (a) Numerical strength
- (b) Socio-economic backwardness
- (c) Language

(d) Religion

80. Consider the following statements about the Indian monsoon:

1. The Southwest monsoon in India is characterized by moist air masses originating from the Indian Ocean.
2. The Northeast monsoon in India primarily affects the northern parts of the country.

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

81. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

- 1) The PMGSY was launched with the primary objective of providing all-weather road connectivity to

unconnected habitations in rural areas.

2) Under PMGSY, the central government bears the full cost of road construction in all states.

3) The program includes provisions for the maintenance of roads built under the scheme for five years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

82. Consider the following statements regarding

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj:

1) Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire in the mid-17th century and was coronated as the Chhatrapati in 1674.

2) The Ashta Pradhan was an eight-member council of ministers established by Shivaji Maharaj to aid in administrative governance.

3) Shivaji Maharaj's naval force was primarily based in the Arabian Sea, and he is often

credited with laying the foundation of the modern Indian Navy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

83. Consider the following statements regarding the Kanwar Yatra:

1) The Kanwar Yatra has its origins in the 20th century and has grown in popularity significantly since the 1980s.

2) During the Kanwar Yatra, local administrations often set up special facilities and security measures to manage the large influx of pilgrims.

3) The pilgrimage is primarily observed by Shaivaite Hindus, and it involves a ritual where Kanwariyas carry water from the Yamuna River to various Shiva temples.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Phillips Curve:

- 1) The Phillips Curve illustrates an inverse relationship between the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment in the short run.
- 2) According to the expectations-augmented Phillips Curve, if inflation expectations adjust, there is no long-term trade-off between inflation and unemployment.
- 3) The original Phillips Curve was based on empirical data from the United States during the 1960s.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

85. Consider the following statements regarding the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

- 1) The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and aims to promote sustainable development.
- 2) The CBD has three main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.
- 3) The Nagoya Protocol, a supplementary agreement to the CBD, focuses on biodiversity conservation through the establishment of marine protected areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

86. Consider the following statements regarding the **Leader of Opposition** in the Indian Parliament:

1. The Leader of Opposition in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is recognized as a statutory office under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.
2. The Leader of Opposition is a member of the committees for the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.
3. The office of the Leader of Opposition is mandated by the Constitution of India under Article 98.
4. The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha must belong to a party that has secured at least 10% of the total seats in the House.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

87. Consider the following statements regarding **Late Blight Disease**:

1. Late Blight Disease is caused by an oomycete pathogen, *Phytophthora infestans*.
2. Symptoms of Late Blight include water-soaked lesions on leaves and fruit, which can develop into a white mold on the underside of the leaves.
3. The spread of Late Blight is favoured by dry and hot weather conditions.
4. Use of fungicides is the only effective method to control Late Blight.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

88. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Parliament:

1. A Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be summoned only in case of a disagreement between the two Houses on a Money Bill.
2. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament.
3. The Rajya Sabha has no power to reject a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

89. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Monsoon:

1. The onset of the southwest monsoon is influenced by the development of the low-pressure area over the Tibetan Plateau.
2. El Niño typically strengthens the Indian Monsoon.
3. The Arabian Sea Branch of the southwest monsoon is responsible for the heavy rainfall in the Western Ghats.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

90. Under the Right to Education Act (RTE), which of the following statements regarding the admission of children to private schools is correct?

- (a) Private schools are required to reserve 25% of their seats at the entry-level (Class I or pre-primary) for children belonging to economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

- (b) Private schools are exempt from admitting children from economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups if their annual fee exceeds Rs. 1 lakh.
- (c) Private schools are mandated to admit children from economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups only if they voluntarily agree to do so.
- (d) Private schools have the discretion to admit children from economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups, but the admission process must be approved by the District Education Officer.

91. Which of the following statements about H1N1 (Swine Flu) is correct?

- (a) H1N1 primarily affects birds and poultry, causing severe respiratory illness.
- (b) H1N1 is caused by a virus that contains genetic

material from human, avian, and swine influenza viruses.

- (c) H1N1 is a bacterial infection that can be treated effectively with antibiotics.
- (d) H1N1 outbreaks occur exclusively during the winter months in tropical regions.

92. Consider the following statements regarding Article 361 of the Indian Constitution:

1. The President and the Governor are not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of their office.
2. No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during their term of office.
3. No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or the Governor

shall issue from any court during their term of office.

4. The immunity provided under Article 361 extends to acts done by the President or the Governor in their personal capacity.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

93. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD):

- 1. The Indian Ocean Dipole refers to the irregular oscillation of sea surface temperatures in the eastern and western parts of the Indian Ocean.
- 2. A positive IOD event is characterized by cooler than average sea surface temperatures in the western Indian Ocean and warmer than average sea

surface temperatures in the eastern Indian Ocean.

3. Positive IOD events are often associated with above-average rainfall in the Indian subcontinent during the southwest monsoon season.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

94. Consider the following statements about the Vernacular Press Act of 1878:

- (a) The Vernacular Press Act was enacted by Lord Lytton with the aim of curbing the freedom of the Indian-language press.
- (b) The Act was repealed by Lord Ripon, the successor of Lord Lytton, in 1881.
- (c) The Act provided the government with extensive powers to confiscate the

printing presses, paper,
and other materials of the
offending newspapers.

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

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

**95. Consider the following
statements regarding the
Panchayati Raj system in India:**

1. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, mandates the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system in all states, irrespective of their population.
2. The Gram Sabha consists of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.
3. The State Finance Commission is responsible for recommending measures to augment the

Consolidated Fund of India
to supplement the
resources of Panchayats.

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

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

**96. Consider the following
statements about CRISPR-Cas9
technology:**

1. CRISPR-Cas9 can be used for gene editing in living organisms.
2. The technology was originally discovered in bacteria as a defence mechanism against viruses.
3. CRISPR-Cas9 has only applications in agriculture and has no relevance to human health.

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

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3

97. Consider the following statements regarding the Ramsar Convention:

1. The Ramsar Convention, adopted in 1971, is the first modern treaty between nations aimed at conserving natural resources.
2. The Montreux Record under the Ramsar Convention is a register of wetlands where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution, or other human interference.
3. The Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention is located in Gland, Switzerland, and it operates under the auspices of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

98. The Quad, officially known as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, is a strategic forum comprising four countries.

Which of the following statements about the Quad is/are correct?

1. The Quad was initially established in 2007 but lost momentum before being revived in 2017.
2. The primary focus of the Quad is on military cooperation and joint defense operations.
3. The Quad aims to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific region and address common regional challenges through diplomatic and economic cooperation.

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

99. Consider the following statements regarding the Nipah virus:

1. Nipah virus is a member of the Paramyxoviridae family and is known to cause severe respiratory and neurological symptoms.
2. The primary mode of transmission of Nipah virus to humans is through direct contact with infected bats or consumption of contaminated fruit.
3. Nipah virus was first identified in Malaysia in 1998 and has since caused outbreaks primarily in South-East Asia.
4. There is an effective vaccine available for Nipah virus that can be used for both prevention and treatment.

Which of the statements above are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements regarding the tectonic plate boundaries:

1. Convergent boundaries are locations where tectonic plates move towards each other, often causing the formation of mountain ranges.
2. Divergent boundaries are characterized by tectonic plates moving away from each other, leading to the creation of new crust as magma rises to the surface.
3. Transform boundaries are where two tectonic plates slide past each other, commonly resulting in earthquakes.

4. The Himalayan mountain range is an example of a divergent boundary.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Next

101. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of Judicial Review in India:

1. Judicial review is explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.
2. The power of judicial review in India is derived from the Supreme Court's interpretation of Articles 13, 32, and 226.
3. Judicial review in India includes the power to review not only the constitutionality of laws but also the actions of the executive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

102. Consider the following statements regarding the Doctrine of Separation of Powers:

1. The Doctrine of Separation of Powers divides the functions of the government into three branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.
2. According to the Doctrine, each branch should be independent and have distinct powers and responsibilities.
3. The Doctrine of Separation of Powers was first proposed by Montesquieu in his work "The Spirit of the Laws".

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

103. With reference to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), consider the following statements:

1. CBAM aims to prevent carbon leakage by ensuring that imported goods are subject to the same carbon costs as goods produced within the EU.
2. Under CBAM, exporters from non-EU countries must buy CBAM certificates corresponding to the embedded emissions of their goods.
3. CBAM applies equally to all sectors and products regardless of their carbon intensity.
4. The implementation of CBAM is intended to support the EU's Green Deal target of becoming climate neutral by 2050.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

104. The Koyna Dam is a significant infrastructure project in India due to its strategic importance and various impacts on the region.

Which of the following statements about the Koyna Dam is/are correct?

1. The Koyna Dam is located in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
2. It is primarily constructed for flood control and irrigation purposes.
3. The dam is responsible for generating a significant portion of Maharashtra's hydroelectric power.
4. The region around the Koyna Dam is known for experiencing seismic activity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

105. Consider the following statements about the **Vijayanagara Empire**:

1. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in the early 14th century by **Harihara I and Bukka Raya I** of the Sangama dynasty.
2. The primary language of administration and court was Tamil.
3. The Battle of Talikota (1565) resulted in the decisive defeat of the Vijayanagara Empire by the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates.
4. The architectural style of the Vijayanagara Empire shows a unique fusion of Dravidian and Indo-Islamic styles.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Next

106. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian tax system:

Statement 1: The Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India is a dual tax system where both the Centre and the States levy tax on the same transaction of supply of goods or services.

Statement 2: The Income Tax Act of 1961 allows for the classification of income into five heads, one of which is "Income from Salaries."

Statement 3: The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act mandates that the central government's debt-to-GDP ratio should be reduced to 3% by a specific year.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

107. Consider the following statements about the tribes of India:

- 1. The Gond tribe is primarily found in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.**
- 2. The Bhil tribe is the largest tribal group in India.**
- 3. The Santhal tribe is mainly located in the north-eastern states of India.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

108. Consider the following statements regarding the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):**

1. ASEAN was established with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration in 1967.
2. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is an initiative that primarily focuses on economic cooperation within the ASEAN member states.
3. The ASEAN Charter, which came into force in 2008, provides the organization with a legal personality.
4. India is a founding member of the East Asia Summit (EAS), which is an ASEAN-led forum.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

109. Consider the following statements about the Budget System of India for the year 2024:

1. The Union Budget for 2024 proposes a new agricultural subsidy scheme to support small and marginal farmers.
2. The budget aims to achieve a growth rate of 8% for the fiscal year 2024-25.
3. The budget includes a significant increase in the healthcare sector's allocation, focusing on primary healthcare and infrastructure development.
4. The government announced a plan to privatize major public sector enterprises as part of its disinvestment strategy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

110. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations Security Council (UNSC):

1. The UNSC consists of 15 members: 10 non-permanent and 5 permanent members.
2. All decisions of the UNSC require a unanimous vote.
3. The five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive resolution.
4. Non-permanent members are elected for a term of two years and can be immediately re-elected for another term.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

111. Consider the following statements regarding India's defence system:

Statement 1: The Agni-V missile is an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) of India, with a range exceeding 5,000 kilometres.

Statement 2: INS Arihant is India's first indigenous nuclear submarine and is part of the country's Strategic Forces Command.

Statement 3: The S-400 Triumf air defence system, acquired from Russia, can engage all types of aerial targets, including aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and ballistic and cruise missiles, within a range of 400 kilometres.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

112. Consider the following statements regarding the Krishna River:

Statement I: The Krishna River originates from a spring near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra.

Statement II: The Krishna River basin covers parts of five Indian states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only Statement I
- (b) Only Statement II
- (c) Both Statement I and Statement II
- (d) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

113. The Sangameswara temple, an ancient Hindu temple of historical significance, is located at the confluence of which rivers?

- (a) Ganges and Yamuna
- (b) Krishna and Bhima
- (c) Godavari and Krishna
- (d) Alaknanda and Bhagirathi

114. Consider the following statements regarding ocean currents:

Statement I: The Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico and flows across the Atlantic Ocean towards western Europe.

Statement II: The Humboldt Current is a cold ocean current that flows northward along the western coast of South America.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only Statement I
- (b) Only Statement II
- (c) Both Statement I and Statement II
- (d) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

115. Consider the following statements about the Onam festival:

1. Onam is celebrated to mark the return of King Mahabali, a legendary ruler in Kerala's mythology.
2. The festival is exclusively associated with Hindu religious practices.
3. The Athachamayam procession marks the start

of Onam celebrations in the town of Thrissur.

4. Onam is recognized as the official festival of Kerala and is celebrated with elaborate feasts, traditional dance forms like Kathakali, and boat races.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

116. Consider the following statements regarding anti-defense systems:

Statement 1: The S-400 Triumf is an advanced air defense system developed by the United States.

Statement 2: The Iron Dome is a mobile all-weather air defense system designed to intercept and destroy short-range rockets and artillery shells.

Statement 3: The Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system is primarily used to

intercept ballistic missiles during their terminal phase.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

117. Consider the following statements about the administrative reforms during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar:

1. The Mansabdari system was introduced to streamline the recruitment and maintenance of the Mughal army.
2. Akbar introduced the Dahsala system to standardize revenue collection based on the average produce and prices of the last ten years.
3. The Ibadat Khana was established by Akbar as a

place for inter-religious dialogue and debate.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

118. Consider the following statements about fold mountains:

1. Fold mountains are formed primarily by the collision of tectonic plates, leading to the folding of sedimentary rock layers.
2. The Himalayas, the Andes, and the Rockies are examples of fold mountains.
3. Fold mountains are typically found along convergent plate boundaries.
4. The age of fold mountains is typically older than volcanic mountains.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

119. Consider the following statements regarding the social and religious reform movements in India during the 19th and early 20th centuries:

1. The **Brahmo Samaj** was founded by Raja Rammohan Roy with the primary aim of promoting scientific education among the masses.
2. The **Arya Samaj**, established by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, aimed at the reformation of Hindu society by advocating a return to the Vedas.
3. The **Theosophical Society**, under the leadership of Annie Besant, focused exclusively on the spiritual upliftment of the masses

and did not involve itself in political activities.

4. The **Aligarh Movement**, spearheaded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, sought to modernize the Muslim community through Western-style education and loyalty to the British crown.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

120. Consider the following statements regarding coral reefs:

1. Coral reefs are primarily found in the shallow tropical and subtropical waters between the latitudes 30° N and 30° S.
2. Coral reefs are built by and made up of thousands of tiny animals – coral

"polyps" – that are related to anemones and jellyfish.

3. The Great Barrier Reef, the largest coral reef system, is located off the coast of the United States.
4. Coral reefs play a crucial role in protecting coastal regions from the impacts of waves and storms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

121. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian federal system:

1. The Constitution of India provides for a single citizenship for the whole of India.
2. The Union Territories have a uniform administrative structure with the same level of legislative and executive powers.

3. The Inter-State Council was established under the provisions of **Article 263** of the Indian Constitution to promote cooperation and coordination between states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

122. Consider the following statements regarding the Kargil War of 1999:

1. The Kargil War was primarily fought in the Dras, Kargil, and Batalik sectors.
2. Operation Vijay was the name given to the Indian military campaign to clear the Kargil sector of intruders.
3. The Lahore Declaration, aimed at reducing nuclear tension between India and

Pakistan, was signed immediately after the Kargil War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

123. Consider the following statements regarding the Maidams of Assam:

1. The architectural design of Maidams integrates both Hindu and indigenous Ahom traditions, reflecting the syncretic culture of the Ahom dynasty.
2. Maidams were exclusively reserved for the royalty of the Ahom dynasty, with commoners being buried in separate, less elaborate structures.
3. The construction techniques and materials used in Maidams evolved significantly over the

centuries, with later Maidams incorporating more advanced masonry and brickwork.

4. The preservation of Maidams has been a major focus of the Assam state government's cultural heritage programs, leading to the establishment of the Charaideo Archaeological Park.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

=

124. Consider the following statements regarding the proposed Broadcasting Bill:

1. The Broadcasting Bill includes provisions for content regulation that require broadcasters to ensure representation of marginalized communities.

2. The Bill proposes a mandatory rating system for all television programs, including news and current affairs.
3. The Broadcasting Bill grants the central government the power to censor content deemed to threaten national security without prior judicial oversight.
4. The Bill mandates the transition from analog to digital broadcasting within a fixed timeline.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

125. Consider the following statements regarding the steps taken by the Indian government to combat cybercrime:

- 1) The Indian government has established the Indian Computer

Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) to respond to cyber security incidents.

2) The Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme has been launched to tackle online harassment and abuse.

3) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has introduced the Cyber Swachhta Kendra to provide tools and guidelines for safe cyber practices.

4) The government has mandated the setup of a National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to monitor cyber threats in real-time.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

126. Consider the following statements regarding "Dark Oxygen":

1. Dark oxygen refers to the presence of molecular oxygen (O_2) in space, which is not associated with any known astronomical sources such as stars or planets.
2. It is hypothesized that dark oxygen plays a crucial role in the formation of interstellar molecules and affects the chemical evolution of galaxies.
3. Unlike visible oxygen in stars and planets, dark oxygen does not emit or absorb light, making it difficult to detect through conventional astronomical methods.
4. The detection of dark oxygen relies primarily on indirect evidence such as anomalous patterns in cosmic microwave background radiation and discrepancies in galactic chemical compositions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

127. Consider the following statements regarding the

Nicobar Islands:

1. The Nicobar Islands are part of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
2. The Nicobar Islands are situated to the north of the Andaman Islands.
3. The Nicobar Islands are home to the Nicobarese and Shompen tribes, who have been granted special protection under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956.
4. Great Nicobar Island is home to the Indira Point, the southernmost point of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

128. Consider the following statements regarding citizen safety measures and their implementation in India:

1. National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO): The NDSO is accessible to the general public to ensure awareness and preventive measures.
2. Women's Safety Mobile Apps: Government-funded mobile apps like Himmat, launched by Delhi Police, have significantly reduced crime against women in urban areas.
3. Integrated Emergency Response System: The Government of India has launched a pan-India emergency response system, ERSS-112, which provides immediate assistance in emergency

situations through a single number.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

129. Consider the following statements regarding anti-conversion laws in India:

Statement 1: The primary objective of anti-conversion laws in India is to prevent forced conversions, particularly those induced by coercion, fraud, or allurements.

Statement 2: These laws are uniformly applicable across all Indian states, as they are a matter of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Statement 3: Under certain state-specific anti-conversion laws, individuals seeking to convert to another religion must notify the state government in advance.

Statement 4: The Supreme Court of India has consistently held that the right to convert an individual from one religion to another is an absolute right under Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religion.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

130. In the context of India's conservation efforts, the Project Tiger initiative has been instrumental in the protection and revival of the tiger population. However, despite these efforts, the project faces numerous challenges. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the challenges faced by Project Tiger?

1. Habitat Fragmentation: The fragmentation of tiger habitats due to infrastructural

developments has led to isolated populations, making genetic exchange and biodiversity maintenance difficult.

2. Human-Wildlife Conflict: The expansion of human settlements and agricultural activities into tiger territories has increased incidences of human-wildlife conflict, resulting in loss of life and livestock.
3. Poaching and Illegal Trade: Despite stringent laws, poaching and illegal trade of tiger parts continue to threaten the tiger population.
4. Climate Change: Changes in climate patterns have had minimal impact on tiger habitats and prey availability.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

(d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

131. The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) is a key body in the Indian Ministry of Defence. Which of the following statements about the DAC are correct?

1. The DAC was established to ensure expeditious procurement of the approved requirements of the Armed Forces.
2. The DAC is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
3. One of the primary functions of the DAC is to approve capital acquisitions in the long-term perspective plans of the Armed Forces.
4. The DAC is responsible for the formulation of defence procurement policy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

132. Consider the following statements regarding the Mekedatu Project:

1. The Mekedatu Project is a proposed multipurpose dam project on the Cauvery River, located in the state of Karnataka, India.
2. The project is primarily aimed at providing drinking water to the city of Bengaluru and generating hydroelectric power.
3. The Tamil Nadu government supports the Mekedatu Project as it believes it will improve water sharing between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

AUGUST 2024

RajasirIAS.com

133. Consider the following statement:

"Inflation targeting refers to a monetary policy framework wherein the central bank sets an explicit target for the inflation rate and attempts to steer actual inflation towards that target using tools such as interest rates."

Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding inflation targeting?

1. Inflation targeting is primarily focused on controlling the money supply in the economy.
2. The central bank uses interest rates as one of the primary tools to control inflation under this framework.
3. Inflation targeting aims at maintaining a stable exchange rate to control inflation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 only

134. The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification is a key regulatory framework for the protection and sustainable development of India's coastal regions. In the context of the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP), consider the following statements:

Statement 1: The CRZ notification classifies the coastal areas of India into four zones, each with specific regulations for permissible and prohibited activities.

Statement 2: CZMPs are prepared by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) and are binding on all states and union territories.

Statement 3: The CZMPs include measures to protect ecologically sensitive areas, such as mangroves, coral reefs, and sand dunes.

Statement 4: The CZMPs allow for construction activities in all

zones, provided they are for public utilities and infrastructure development, regardless of environmental considerations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

135. The concept of "carbon credits" is crucial in global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It allows for the trading of carbon dioxide emissions to maintain environmental standards. Consider the following statements regarding carbon credits:

Statement 1: Carbon credits can only be earned by companies and countries that are part of the Kyoto Protocol.

Statement 2: One carbon credit represents the right to emit one ton of carbon dioxide or an

equivalent amount of another greenhouse gas.

Statement 3: The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) allows developed countries to earn carbon credits by investing in emission-reduction projects in developing countries.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

136. Consider the following statements regarding the causes of landslides:

1) Earthquakes can trigger landslides by shaking loose material on slopes.

2) Heavy and prolonged rainfall can lead to landslides by increasing pore water pressure in the soil.

3) Human activities, such as mining and road construction, can destabilize slopes and cause landslides.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

137. The Swaminathan Commission, officially known as the National Commission on Farmers, made several recommendations to improve the agricultural sector in India. **Which of the following statements accurately reflects one of the Commission's recommendations?**

- (a) The Commission proposed the establishment of a National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme exclusively for farmers to ensure year-round employment.
- (b) It recommended integrating climate resilience into agricultural planning, including the development of drought-resistant crop varieties and sustainable

water management practices.

- (c) The Commission suggested reducing the scope of the Public Distribution System (PDS) to minimize government expenditure on food subsidies.
- (d) It endorsed a shift towards high-input, high-output agriculture as the primary strategy for ensuring food security and increasing farmers' incomes.

138. Consider the following statements regarding the Chabahar Port:

1. The Chabahar Port is located in Iran and is strategically significant for India as it provides an alternative route to Afghanistan, bypassing Pakistan.
2. The port is being developed by India, Iran, and Afghanistan through a trilateral agreement.

3. The Chabahar Port provides India access to the resource-rich regions of Central Asia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Sl. no.	A n s	EXPLANATION
1.	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally, the strength of the Supreme Court was fixed at eight (one chief justice and seven other judges). The Parliament has increased this number of other judges progressively to ten in 1956, to thirteen in 1960, and seventeen in 1977, twenty-five in 1986, thirty in 2008, and thirty-three in 2019. • At present, the Supreme Court consists of thirty-four judges (one chief justice and thirty-three other judges). In 2019, the center notified an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges from thirty-one to thirty-four, including the Chief Justice of India. This followed the enactment of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019. • Every high court (whether exclusive or common) consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president. Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending on its workload.
2.	B	<p>Tight Monetary policy involves</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raising Interest Rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher interest rates tend to reduce aggregate demand (AD) because: Borrowing becomes more expensive. Therefore firms and consumers are discouraged from investing and spending. • Saving becomes more attractive. Therefore firms and consumers are more likely to keep saving money in the bank rather than spend.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reduced disposable income. Consumers with a variable mortgage will see a rise in monthly mortgage interest payments (as lending rates will increase). Therefore, they will have less income to spend. · Exchange rate effect. By raising interest rates, the exchange rate tends to appreciate because of hot money flows taking advantage of better saving rates in that country. An appreciation of the exchange rate will also help reduce inflationary pressure. Imports will be cheaper. Also, there will be less demand for exports, leading to a decline in aggregate demand The decline in competitiveness may encourage firms to be more efficient and cut cost. <p align="center">2. Open Market Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Central bank can also tighten monetary policy by restricting the supply of money. To do this, they can print less money or sell long-dated government bonds to the banking sector. By selling bonds, banks see a reduction in liquidity and therefore reduce lending. <p>A central bank could also raise the minimum reserve ratio. This forces banks to keep more liquidity in banks.</p>
3.	<p>A Tapering is the incremental reversal of a central bank's quantitative easing strategy designed to boost economic growth. Tapering is when a central bank reduces asset purchases when the economy has recovered sufficiently to no longer need a stimulus.</p>
4.	<p>A Cost Push and Demand-Pull Inflation</p> <p>Demand-pull inflation is caused when the need for services and goods exceeds the available supply. This can happen when economic growth leads to an increase in consumer spending. It can also happen when the government increases its spending or if there is a boost in exports. When demand exceeds supply, prices go up.</p>

	<p>Cost-push inflation happens when the cost of goods and services goes up. This can be caused by a hike in the price of raw materials, or by a rise in wages. When the cost of goods and services goes up, businesses pass these costs on to consumers in the form of higher prices.</p> <p>So basically, demand-pull inflation happens when a request for services and goods exceeds the available supply. Cost-push inflation happens when the cost of goods and services goes up.</p> <p>Both Cost-Push and Demand-Pull Inflation can lead to higher prices.</p> <p>Demand-pull inflation is caused by excess demand, while cost-push inflation is caused by excess costs.</p> <p>Demand-pull inflation tends to be more short-term, while cost-push inflation can be more long-term.</p> <p>Demand-pull inflation is usually caused by strong economic growth, while cost-push inflation is usually caused by an increase in costs.</p>	
5.	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a quantum phenomenon. • It can be used in creation of atomic lasers and atomic clocks. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/satyendra-nath-bose-einstein-statistics-centenary/article67863141.ece</p> <p>https://www.sciencealert.com/bose-einstein-condensate</p>
6.	A	<p>An appropriation bill is introduced to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, all money required to meet both the grants</p>

	<p>voted by the Lok Sabha and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.</p> <p>The Constitution has authorized the Lok Sabha to make any grant in advance in respect to the estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year, pending the completion of the voting of the demands for grants and the enactment of the appropriation bill. This provision is known as the 'vote on account'. It is passed (or granted) after the general discussion on budget is over. It is generally granted for two months for an amount equivalent to one sixth of the total estimation.</p>
7. A	<p>It is a constitutional precept in Parliamentary systems that members of the cabinet must show their support publicly over all governmental decisions made in Cabinet.</p> <p>The collective responsibility under Article 75 of the Constitution of India has two meanings:</p> <p>(I) All members of a Government are unanimous in support of its policies, (II) The ministers, who had an opportunity to speak for or against the policies in the cabinet are thereby personally and morally responsible for its success and failure.</p> <p>Collective cabinet responsibility refers to the accepted conduct of Government Ministers as part of the cabinet. Under this doctrine, ministers are bound to support publicly the decisions made by the Cabinet as a whole and will show no disagreement with these decisions outside the cabinet room. The doctrine has evolved as a means of maintaining the appearance of cabinet unity and party discipline and showing that the government is firmly behind the policies it promotes and seeks to pass through the parliament.</p> <p>The doctrine of Collective Cabinet Responsibility evolved as a means of giving a public appearance of cabinet unity and genuine collective decision making.</p> <p>In case of a no-confidence motion is passed in parliament, the government along with the entire cabinet is responsible collectively. Thus, the entire</p>

		government has to resign. As a consequence, the parliament will be dissolved and a general election will be called for the election of a new government.
8.	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CSTO is an intergovernmental military alliance that was signed on 15 May 1992.• In 1992, six post-Soviet states belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States signed the Collective Security Treaty (also referred to as the “Tashkent Pact” or “Tashkent Treaty”).• Its 6 members are: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan.• Headquarters: Moscow, Russia.• The objectives of the CSTO is to strengthen peace, international and regional security including cyber security and stability, the protection on a collective basis of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member states.• Uzbekistan had quit the alliance in 2012.
9.	C	<p>https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/why-has-india-allowed-fiis-to-invest-in-its-green-bonds-explained/article68073170.ece</p> <p>SOVEREIGN GREEN BONDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Union Budget 2022-23, the Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman had announced that sovereign green bonds will be issued for mobilising resources for ‘green projects’.• Prior to that, Prime Minister Narendra Modi at COP26 in November 2021 had announced India’s commitments under ‘Panchamrit’ to reduce carbon emissions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Panchamrit is a set of five commitments that the Prime Minister made at the Conference of Parties (COP26) held at Glasgow, UK.○ These five commitments are –<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To raise the non-fossil fuel based energy capacity of the country to 500 GW by 2030.

- By 2030, 50% of the country's energy requirements would be met using renewable energy sources.
- The country will reduce the total projected carbon emission by one billion tonnes between now and the year 2030.
- The carbon intensity of the economy would be reduced to less than 45% by 2030.
- India would become carbon neutral and achieve net zero emissions by the year 2070.

What are Green Bonds?

- Green bonds are issued by companies, countries and multilateral organisations to exclusively fund projects that have positive environmental or climate benefits and provide investors with fixed income payments.
- The projects can include renewable energy, clean transportation and green buildings, among others.

Example of Green Bonds:

- The World Bank is a major issuer of green bonds and issued \$14.4 billion of green bonds between 2008 and 2020.
- These funds have been used to support 111 projects around the world, largely in renewable energy and efficiency (33%), clean transportation (27%), and agriculture and land use (15%).
- By the end of 2020, 24 national governments had issued Sovereign Green, Social and Sustainability bonds totalling a cumulative \$111 billion.

India's Sovereign Green Bonds Framework:

- First announced in the Union Budget 2022-23, the proceeds of these green bonds will be issued for mobilising resources for green infrastructure.
- Aim –

- To mobilise Rs 16,000 crore through the issuance of green bonds in the current fiscal ending March 2023.
- Under the framework, the Finance Ministry will, every year, inform the RBI about spending on green projects for which the funds raised through these bonds will be used.

Features of the SGrBs:

- Issuance Method –
 - SGrBs will be issued through Uniform Price Auction (a public sale in which a fixed number of similar things are sold at the same price).
- Eligibility for Repurchase Transactions (Repo) –
 - SGrBs will be eligible for Repurchase Transactions (Repo).
 - SGrBs will also be reckoned as eligible investment for Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) purpose.
- Tradability –
 - SGrBs will be eligible for trading in the secondary market.
- Investment by Non-residents –
 - SGrBs will be designated as specified securities under the 'Fully Accessible Route' for investment in Government Securities by non-residents.

Eligible Projects:

- All eligible green expenditures will include public expenditure undertaken by the government in the form of investment, subsidies, grants-in-aid, or tax foregone (or a combination of all or some of these) or select operational expenditures.
- R&D expenditures in public sector projects that help in reducing the carbon intensity of the economy and enable country to meet its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are also included in the framework.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The eligible expenditures will be limited to government expenditures that occurred maximum 12 months prior to issuance of the green bonds.• Sectors not included –<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Nuclear power generation, landfill projects, alcohol/weapons/tobacco/gaming/palm oil industries and hydropower plants larger than 25 MW have been excluded from the framework. <p>Where will the proceeds go?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The framework sets forth the obligations of the Government of India as a green bond issuer.• The proceeds from the green bonds issuance will be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) in line with the regular treasury policy, and then funds from the CFI will be made available for the eligible green projects. <p>Implementing Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ministry of Finance has constituted a Green Finance Working Committee (GFWC) including members from relevant ministries and chaired by the Chief Economic Advisor.• The GFWC will meet at least twice a year to support the Ministry of Finance with selection and evaluation of projects and other work related to the Framework.
10.	D https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-economics/sovereign-green-bonds-reserve-bank-of-india-auction-explained-8403181/
11.	A The selection of the Chairperson and the members of Lokpal shall be through a Selection Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court Judge

	<p>nominated by the Chief Justice of India and an eminent jurist to be nominated by the President of India on the basis of recommendations of the first four members of the selection committee. The Lokpal to consist of a Chairperson with a maximum of 8 members of which 50% shall be judicial members. 50% of the members of the Lokpal shall come from amongst the SCs, the STs, the OBCs, minorities and women. The following are the drawbacks (shortcomings) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant. 2. Emphasis on form of complaint rather than substance. 3. Heavy punishment for false and frivolous complaints against public servants may deter complaints being filed to Lokpal. 4. Anonymous complaints not allowed - Can't just make a complaint on plain paper and drop it in a box with supporting documents. 5. Legal assistance to public servant against whom complaint is filed. 6. Limitation period of 7 years to file complaints. 7. Very non-transparent procedure for dealing with complaints against the PM.
12.	<p>A https://blog.ipleaders.in/making-constitution-india-detailed-analysis/</p>
13.	<p>A (a) Panchsheel-1954 (b) Tashkent Agreement-1966 (c) Twenty year treaty-1971 (d) First nuclear test-1974</p>
14.	<p>A https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-global/russia-suspends-new-start-what-is-its-last-remaining-nuclear-arms-treaty-with-us-8458806/</p>
15.	<p>B https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/indias-jagjit-pavadia-re-elected-for-a-third-term-to-the-international-narcotics-control-board/article68049269.ece#:~:text=Pavadia%2C%20India's%20nominee%2C%20has%20been,member%20states%20to%20the%20Board.</p>

		https://unis.unvienna.org/unis/en/pressrels/2024/unisnar1480.html
16.	B	<p>https://www.thehindu.com/business/rbis-mpc-may-rejig-growth-inflation-math/article67615381.ece#:~:text=Reserve%20Bank%20of%20India%20(RBI),view%20of%20the%20second%20quarter</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-economics/why-rbi-is-likely-to-maintain-repo-rate-pause-8964076/</p> <p>A hawkish stance indicates that the central bank's top priority is to keep the inflation low.</p> <p>During such a phase, the central bank is willing to hike interest rates to curb money supply and thus reduce the demand.</p> <p>A hawkish policy also indicates tight monetary policy.</p> <p>When the central bank increases rates or 'tightens' the monetary policy, banks too increase their rate of interest on loans to end borrowers which, in turn, curbs demand in the financial system.</p>
17.	A	<p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/what-is-the-dna-bill-8857810/#:~:text=Parliament%20last%20year.-,The%20DNA%20Bill,carry%20out%20DNA%20sample%20tests.</p>
18.	C	<p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/watch-where-is-sir-creek-and-why-is-it-disputed/article65476724.ece</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/spotlighting-another-border-point-the-rogue-channel/article67300028.ece</p> <p>https://www.indiatimes.com/news/everything-you-need-to-know-about-the-dispute-over-sir-creek-between-india-and-pakistan-260071.html</p>
19.	B	<p>Acquired territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Being a sovereign state, India can acquire foreign territories according to the modes recognised by international law, i.e., cession (following treaty, purchase, gift, lease or plebiscite), occupation (hitherto unoccupied by a recognised ruler), conquest or subjugation.

- For example, India acquired several foreign territories such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Goa, Daman and Diu; Puducherry; and Sikkim since the commencement of the Constitution.
- The State of Nagaland was formed by taking the Naga Hills and Tuensang area out of the state of Assam i.e., internal readjustment.
 - Being a sovereign state, India can acquire foreign territories. For example, India acquired several foreign territories such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Goa, Daman and Diu; Puducherry; since the commencement of the Constitution.
 - Article 2 empowers the Parliament to 'admit into the Union of India, or establish, new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'. Thus, **Article 2** grants two powers to the Parliament:
 - The power to admit into the Union of India new states (refers to the admission of states which are already in existence, E.g., Sikkim).
 - The power to establish new states (refers to the establishment of states which were not in existence before).
 - Notably, Article 2 relates to the admission or establishment of new states that are not part of the Union of India.
 - Article 3 relates to the changes in the existing states of the Union of India. It deals with the internal re-adjustment inter se of the territories of the constituent states. It authorizes the Parliament to -
 - form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states; E.g., Formation of Telangana from A.P. and Jharkhand from Bihar).
 - Increase, diminish, alter the area of any state and boundaries or name of any state. E.g., Alteration of area and name of U.P., M.P. and Karnataka.
 - However, there are two conditions in this regard:

- A bill, for this, can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President;
- The President has to refer the same to the state legislature for expressing its views within a specified period (though the President or Parliament is not bound by the views of the state legislature). In the case of a union territory, no reference need be made.
- It is, thus, clear that the Constitution authorises the Parliament to form new states or alter the areas, boundaries or names of the existing states without their consent. In other words, the Parliament can redraw the political map of India according to its will.
 - Therefore, India is rightly described as 'an indestructible union of destructible states'.
- Moreover, the Constitution (Article 4) itself declares that laws made for admission or establishment of new states (under Article 2) and formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states (under Articles 3) are not to be considered as amendments of the Constitution under Article 368 (can be passed by a simple majority).
- Power of Parliament to cession of Indian territory to a foreign country: In 1960, Berubari Union (West Bengal) Case, the Supreme Court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a state (under Article 3) does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.
 - Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368.
 - Consequently, the 9th Constitutional Amendment Act (1960) was enacted to transfer the said territory to Pakistan.
 - The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act (2015) was enacted to exchange of certain territories by India and Bangladesh. Under

		<p>it, India transferred 111 enclaves to Bangladesh, while Bangladesh transferred 51 enclaves to India.</p> <p>Hence the constitution has categorically defined the power of parliament for creation of new states or alter the boundaries of the existing states. By using these provision parliaments has created various states like Telangana, Haryana, etc.</p> <p>https://blog.ipleaders.in/laws-governing-union-and-its-territories-under-indian-constitution/</p>
20.	D	<p>https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/wealth/save/what-are-headline-and-core-inflation/articleshow/80071229.cms?from=mdr</p> <p>https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/pTNOHKVn99I2GCqCBaj6FK/Headline-versus-core-CPI-inflation-in-India.html</p>
21.	D	<p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/israel-should-have-been-very-mindful-of-civilian-casualties-jaishankar-at-munich-security-conference-eam-also-calls-out-hamas-terror/article67857429.ece</p> <p>Munich Security Conference (MSC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the world's leading forum for debating international security policy.• Objective: To build trust and contribute to the peaceful resolution of conflicts by sustaining a continuous, curated, and informal dialogue within the international security community.• It has been held in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, since 1963.• The conference is held annually in February.• It brings together security experts, politicians, military leaders, and the defence industry from around the world.• MSC regularly convenes high-profile events on particular topics and regions and publishes the Munich Security Report, an annual digest of relevant figures, maps, and research on crucial security challenges. <p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a transatlantic security alliance of 31 like-minded North American and European countries.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was established by the North Atlantic Treaty(also called the Washington Treaty) on April 4, 1949. • Aim: To protect peace and to guarantee the territorial integrity, political independence, and security of the member states. • Article Five of the treaty: If an armed attack occurs against one of the member states, it should be considered an attack against all members, and other members shall assist the attacked member, with armed forces if necessary. • This article forms the core of the Alliance, a promise of collective defence. • Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.
<p>22. D</p>	
<p>23. C</p>	<p>Article 371-C makes the following special provisions for Manipur:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President is authorized to provide for the creation of a committee of the Manipur Legislative Assembly consisting of the members elected from the Hill Areas of the state. 2. The President can also direct that the Governor shall have special responsibility to secure the proper functioning of that committee. 3. The Governor should submit an annual report to the President regarding the administration of the Hill Areas. 4. The Central Government can give directions to the State Government as to the administration of the Hill Areas.
<p>24. A</p>	<p>Part IX-B of the constitution contains the provision with respect to the co-operative societies that the board shall consist of such number of directors as may be provided by the state legislature. But, the maximum number of directors of a co-operative society shall not exceed twenty-one. The state legislature shall provide for the reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and two seats for women on the board of every cooperative society having members from such a category of persons.</p>

	<p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/amendments-to-the-co-operative-societies-act-8337593/</p> <p>https://legal.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/industry/constitutions-97th-amendment-not-applicable-to-local-cooperative-societies-sc/94956702</p>
25. A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is one of the standing parliamentary committees, which was first established in 1921 under the Government of India Act 1919 provisions. This committee examines the manners and results of spending the public funds. <p>Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Accounts Committee has 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha while 7 from Rajya Sabha. The members are “elected” by members of Parliament amongst themselves via a system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote; so that all parties get due representation in it. Members are elected for a period of one year. A minister cannot be a member of PAC. <p>Chairman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chairman of PAC is appointed by Speaker from its members. The chairman used to be of ruling party till mid 1960s, however, now the chairman of PAC is from opposition by convention. <p>Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PAC examines the three audit reports of CAG submitted to President viz. audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on finance accounts and audit report on public undertakings.• It examines the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union government and any other accounts laid before the Lok Sabha. While doing this examination, it tries to ensure that money disbursed to various ministries was used for the purpose for which it was given; and this money was used as per rules and regulations.

- It also examines the accounts of the public service corporations {except those public undertakings which have been allotted to committee on public undertakings}, and other such bodies whose accounts are audited by CAG.
- CAG assists PAC in its work and there is a close working relationship between CAG and PAC to secure the accountability of executive in the field of financial administration. This is the reason that CAG is called “Friend, Philosopher and Guide” of PAC.

Similarities between PAC and Estimates Committee

- Both are financial committees and both are standing committees of parliament
- Both find their origin in British Era
- Members of both are elected and chairmen of both are nominated by speaker.
- A minister cannot be member or chairman of any of them.

Differences between PAC and Estimates Committee

- While PAC has 22 members, Estimates Committee has 30 members.
- While PAC members belong to both houses of parliament, Estimates Committee members belong to only Lok Sabha
- While PAC chairman is from opposition, Estimates Committee Chairman is always from ruling party or dispensation

While Estimates committee scrutinizes the Estimates, PAC scrutinizes the appropriation and manner of spending. Thus, work of Estimates Committee is ex-ante analysis while that of PAC is ex post facto analysis.

26. D <https://www.thehindu.com/business/the-insolvency-and-bankruptcy-code-requires-a-serious-review/article67718954.ece>

- A hefty haircut on loans go through the resolution process under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

About IBC

- IBC was introduced in 2016 when India's Non Performing Assets (NPA) and debt defaults were piling up and older loan recovery mechanisms were performing badly.
- Aims:
 - To overhaul the corporate distress resolution regime in India.
 - To consolidate existing laws to create a time bound mechanism with a creditor-in-control model as against the debtor in possession system.
- Outcomes: As per the IBC triggered insolvency, there are just two outcomes: resolution or liquidation.
- Three classes of persons can trigger the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) which are financial creditors, operational creditors and corporate debtors.

Objectives of the IBC Resolution

According to its regulator IBBI, the objectives of the IBC resolution are

- To find a way to save a business through restructuring, change in ownership, mergers etc.
- To maximize the value of assets of the corporate debtor
- To promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit, and balancing of interests.

Challenges for the IBC

- Lack of proper resolution: As per the IBBI data of 3400 cases in the last six years, more than 50% of the cases ended in liquidation while only 14% cases found a proper resolution.
- Huge delays in resolution: Initially, IBC was touted as a time bound mechanism. The amended IBC act made the total timeline for completion of the resolution process to 330 days from the earlier 180 day deadline (with a permitted 90 day extension).
- However, in FY22, it took 772 days to resolve cases involving companies owing more than ₹1,000 crore. Also, the average number of days taken for resolution of such cases increased rapidly over the past 5 years.

- Haircuts: It means the debt foregone by the lender as a share of the outstanding claim.
- The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance in 2021 noted an average haircut of 80% by the creditors in more than 70% of the cases in the 5 years of the IBC.
- As per The Hindu Data Team, almost 33 of 85 companies with more than ₹1,000 crore debt had been given haircuts above 90% by the lenders.
- For example, the Videocon Group was given a haircut of 95.3% by the creditors.
- Lack of digitisation has led to the delays beyond the prescribed statutory limits in the insolvency resolution process.

Achievements

- Addressing NPA problem: The IBC was instrumental in reviving India's insolvency regime and successfully addressing the looming threat of NPAs.
- Credit discipline: Ease of credit flow is necessary for attainment of Ease of doing business and economic growth. Under the IBC regime, Rs. 2.5-lakh crore has been brought back into the banking system as a result of resolution of insolvencies.
- The World Bank's report: India's rank in resolving insolvency went from 136 in 2017 to 52 in 2020, after the implementation of the IBC in 2016.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) bill, 2021

- The Pre-packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PIRP)/ 'pre-packs' was proposed as an insolvency resolution mechanism for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- Aim: PIRP process in the Code will address the issues faced by MSMEs due to the impact of the pandemic and the unique nature of their business, duly recognizing their importance in the economy.

Way Forward

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested that the timeline of not more than 30 days to admit the insolvency application and transfer control of the company to a resolution process after filing.• New yardstick to measure haircuts: The IBBI suggested that haircuts not be looked at as the difference between the creditor's claims and the actual amount realized. But the difference between what the company offers while entering IBC and the value realized.• Optimum budgetary allocations for upskilling insolvency professionals, improving tribunal infrastructure and for digitisation of the insolvency resolution process. <p>Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) bill, 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It proposed the Pre-packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PIRP), also called 'pre-packs' as an insolvency resolution mechanism for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). <p>It is expected that the incorporation of Pre-Packaged insolvency resolution process for MSMEs in the Code will alleviate the distress faced by MSMEs due to the impact of the pandemic & the unique nature of their business, duly recognizing their importance in the economy.</p>
<p>27. D</p>	<p>The Constitution of India makes it clear that if any question arises whether a matter falls within the governor's discretion or not, the decision of the governor is final and the validity of anything done by him cannot be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion. The governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.(ii) Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the state.(iii) While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining union territory (in case of additional charge).

		<p>(iv) Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration.</p> <p>•(v) Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the administrative and legislative matters of the state.</p>
<p>28.</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/applied-and-social-sciences-magazines/capital-social-overhead</p> <p>The famous economist A.O Hirschman stated that Social Overhead capital is the “basic services without which primary, secondary and tertiary productive activities cannot function”. Importance of infrastructure in facilitating economic and social activity cannot be under-emphasised. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 aims to “Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all”.</p> <p>Scholars such as Hirschman, Rostow, Fleming and Singer propounded the theory of unbalanced growth as a strategy of development to be used by the underdeveloped countries. This theory stresses on the need of investment in strategic sectors of the economy instead of all the sectors simultaneously. According to this theory the other sectors would automatically develop themselves through what is known as “linkages effect”. Social overhead capital comprises of those basic devices without which primary, secondary and tertiary activities cannot function. Social overhead capital includes all the ‘basic’ services required in the production process such as, transport, irrigation, energy, education, health and medical facilities.</p>
<p>29.</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RFYzjGxfnxQ</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kharge-objects-to-chairman-jagdeep-dhankhars-decision-to-expunge-portions-of-his-speech/article67821615.ece</p>

	<p>https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/house-rules-and-the-weapon-of-expunction/article66505421.ece</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expunction is the removal of certain words, sentences, or portions of a speech from the records of Parliament by the orders of the Speaker. Expunction is a fairly routine procedure in the Parliament and is carried out in accordance with laid down rules. • The Presiding Officer of the House (Speaker in Lok Sabha under Rule 380) has the discretion to expunge the word or usage. The presiding officer decides which parts of the proceedings will be expunged. • Rule 380 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides for 'expunction'. • Unparliamentary Expressions - The words or expressions that would likely be considered rude or offensive in most cultures and found 'unparliamentary' by Presiding officers over the years. 'Unparliamentary Expressions' is a bulky volume of books published by the Lok Sabha secretariat containing unparliamentary expressions. It also contains content that would appear to be fairly harmless and innocuous. • The context in which a word or sentence is used is key to making the decision on whether to expunge. Expunged portions of the proceedings cease to exist in the records of Parliament. They can no longer be reported by media houses, even though they may have been heard during the live telecast of the proceedings. • Under Article 105(2) of the Constitution no Member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said in Parliament or any committee thereof. However, the MPs cannot use 'defamatory or indecent or undignified or unparliamentary' words inside the House. 	
31.	C	<p>https://www.thehindu.com/specials/text-and-context/imported-inflation/article68073116.ece</p>
32.	A	There are broadly 3 categories

		<p>1. Total and Direct Audit by the CAG - Examples of this are - ONGC, Air India, Damodar Valley Corporation, Indian Airlines Corporation etc.</p> <p>2. Audit by private professional auditors appointed by Central Government on consulting CAG - Here if required, CAG can undertake supplementary audit. Examples are Industrial Finance Corporation etc.</p> <p>3. Total audited by private professionals - The public corporations who get audited exclusively by private professional auditors submit their annual reports and accounts directly to the Parliament. Examples are LIC India, RBI, FCI, SBI etc.</p> <p>Government companies get audited by private auditors appointed by the Government on consulting CAG. But, CAG can undertake supplementary audit of such companies.</p>
33.	D	<p>https://www.businesstoday.in/latest/economy/story/no-gst-council-meeting-until-lok-sabha-elections-are-over-new-govt-is-formed-report-420540-2024-03-07</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/gst-council-compensation-states-centreexplained-issues-in-gst-compensation-6574139/</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-voting-at-the-gst-council-6206947/</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/explained-what-is-gst-council-7997061/</p>
34.	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although the volume of trade between India and Rome seems to have been large, it was not carried on it articles of daily use for the commerce people there was a brick commerce in in luxury goods.• The Romans mainly imported spices for which south India was famous.• They imported muslin, pearls, jewels, and precious stones from central and south India.• Iron goods, especially cutlery, formed an important item of export to the Roman empire.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silk was directly sent from China to the Roman Empire through north Afghanistan at Iran. But the establishment of the Parthian rule in Iran and the neighbouring are created difficulties.• Therefore silk had to be diverted to the western Indian ports through the north-west part of the subcontinent.• Sometimes it also found its way from China to India via the east coast of India.• From there was considerable transit trade in silk between India and the Roman empire.• The Romans exported to India wine, wine-amphorae and various other types of pottery.• Roman writer Pliny, who wrote his account called Natural History in Latin in A.D. 77, believed that Rome was being drained of gold on account of her trade with India.• Since the Westerners were very much fond of Indian pepper, it is called yavanpriyai• The concept of the balance of trade may not have been known to the people.• But numerous finds of Roman coins and pottery in the peninsula leave no doubt that India was a gainer in its trade with the Roman Empire.• The loss of Roman money was felt so much that eventually steps had to be taken Rome to ban its trade with India in pepper and steel goods. <p>Although Roman traders resided in south India, there is little evidence for Indians residing in the Roman empire.</p>
<p>35. A</p>	<p>In the performance of his official duties, the Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. Further, he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.</p> <p>1. The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president.</p>

	<p>2. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. The term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution.</p> <p>3. The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal.</p> <p>4. He holds office during the pleasure of the president.</p>
<p>36. C</p>	<p>https://www.business-standard.com/markets/news/relief-for-brickwork-ratings-sat-sets-aside-sebi-order-cancelling-licence-123060600575_1.html</p> <p>https://iasgoogle.com/n/june-7-current-affairs-2023</p> <p>The credit rating agencies in India are authorized and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as per the SEBI Regulations, 1999 of the SEBI Act, 1992. There are seven top credit rating agencies in India namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRISIL • ICRA • CARE • Brickwork Rating • India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd • Infomercs Valuation and Acuité Ratings • SMERA.
<p>37. B</p>	<p>The Treaty of Bassein (Now called Vasai) was a pact signed on December 31, 1802 between the English East India Company and Bajirao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune (Poona) in India after the Battle of Poona. In this treaty, Bajirao-II was restored as Peshwa in Pune with around 60 thousand English forces were permanently stationed with the Peshwa to protect him for which 26 lakh was to be paid to East India Company.</p>
<p>38. A</p>	<p>https://iasgoogle.com/n/june-6-current-affairs-2023</p>

It is a body that shall be constituted by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

39. C Dual government of Bengal

After the Battle of Buxar, the East India Company emerged as the dominant power in Bengal. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, where both the Company and the Nawab had a role in governing Bengal.

- **Powers of the company:** Under this system, the Company controlled the **Diwani functions** (revenue collection) and **Nizamat functions** (police and judicial matters).
 - The Company exercised its diwani rights as the **diwan** and its Nizamat rights by nominating the **deputy subahdar**.
 - The Diwani functions were acquired from the Mughal emperor, while the Nizamat functions were obtained from the subahdar of Bengal.
- **Advantages to the Company:** This system provided a significant advantage for the Company.
 - It allowed the **puppet Indian ruler**, the nawab, to appear as the authority while the actual sovereign power remained with the Company.
 - The Nawab was responsible for maintaining **peace and order**, but he relied on the Company for funds and military support since the Company controlled the **army and revenues**.
- **Diwani functions:** For the Diwani functions, the Company appointed two **Deputy Diwans**;
 - **Mohammad Reza Khan** for Bengal and **Raja Sitab Roy** for Bihar.
 - Mohammad Reza Khan also served as the deputy Nazim or deputy subahdar.

Failure of the Dual Government

The dual system led to an **administrative breakdown** and had disastrous consequences for the people of Bengal. Neither the Company nor the Nawab prioritised administration and public welfare. **Warren Hastings** eventually abolished the dual system in 1772.

- **Impact on trade:** The Company's employees' abuses of **private trade** reached a peak during this time.
 - The **dastaks privilege** was so abused that Indian merchants were utterly ruined and unable to compete with the English.
 - Indian industries suffered the same fate.
 - The **Bengali silk industry** was destroyed by the Company's use of political influence.
 - The most developed industry in Bengal, cotton cloth, was also destroyed.
 - Much against the interests of the artisans, the Company's representatives **arbitrarily decided** the cloth's quality, production volume, and price.
 - Any craftsman or worker who objected would face harsh punishment or torture.
 - Thus, many of them changed their line of work, and many also left Bengal.
- **Impact on agriculture:** The Company's excesses also destroyed the agricultural sector.
 - Every year, the land was offered to the **highest bidder** to raise money.
 - These tax bidders or farmers made the most **profit for themselves** in a year by collecting the most money possible from the farmers.
 - Every year, the **Company's demands** on contractors grew.

- In response, the contractors raised their demands on the farmers even though they had no interest in raising production.
- **Peasants suffered** the most as a result, and many of them abandoned their lands to become bandits and robbers. It resulted in famine in 1767-69.
- In the end, the **Company's revenue also suffered** as it was unable to generate good revenue or experience better trade.
- **Administration:** Bengal was divided into **thirty districts** in 1769 by the Company, and each district received an **English Supervisor**. But there was **no positive outcome** from the measure.
 - The supervisors were chosen exclusively to ensure that the company received the **highest possible revenue**.
 - They were **not required** to ensure the welfare of the peasantry, uphold their rights, assist them in increasing their output, or even oversee the activities of Indian tax collectors.
 - Additionally, the supervisors were allowed to conduct **private business**, which became their main focus. As a result, the experiment of choosing supervisors was a **complete failure**.

Abolition of the Dual Government

As the Company's Governor-General, **Warren Hastings** arrived in India in 1772 with clear directives from the Directors to abolish the Dual Government.

- **Company as Diwan:** He arrived in India having received clear instructions from the **Court of Directors** that the Company would now serve as the Diwan and that the naib (deputy) Diwans, Muhammad Reza Khand and Raja Shitab Ray, would be removed from their positions and put on trial.
- **Responsibility of administration:** Along with the direct responsibility of Diwani (the right to collect the revenues), Hastings

		<p>also assumed responsibility for civil justice in the Company's hands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dual control is undesirable: Hastings understood that it was undesirable to maintain separate control of the Diwani and Nizamat (rights to defence, peace, and others, and criminal justice). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ So, he deprived the Nawab of his right to Nizamat. An annual pension of sixteen lac rupees was given to the Nawab of Bengal for personal expenses. ○ As a result, the Dual Government in Bengal was eliminated, and the Company assumed de facto control over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
40.	A	https://iasgoogle.com/n/june-9-current-affairs-2023
41.	B	https://iasgoogle.com/current_affair/june-29-current-affairs-2023
42.	B	<p>The Treaty of Mangalore was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on 11 March 1784. It was signed in Mangalore and brought an end to the Second Anglo-Mysore War.</p> <p>https://iasgoogle.com/editorial/lord-cornwallis-1786-ndash-1793</p>
43.	B	<p>https://iasgoogle.com/current_affair/june-16-current-affairs-2023</p> <p><a 's%20icy%20moon%20enceladus%20harbours,to%20harbour%20life%2c%20researchers%20said."="" href="https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/phosphorus-found-on-saturns-moon-tougher-to-forecast-cyclones-in-the-arabian-sea/article66982416.ece#:~:text=Saturn">https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/phosphorus-found-on-saturns-moon-tougher-to-forecast-cyclones-in-the-arabian-sea/article66982416.ece#:~:text=Saturn"'s%20icy%20moon%20Enceladus%20harbours,to%20harbour%20life%2C%20researchers%20said.</p>
44.	C	https://iasgoogle.com/current_affair/june-23-current-affairs-2023
45.	C	https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/agriculture/explained-what-is-the-status-of-transgenic-crops-in-india/article66968448.ece

46.	A	Before 1850		
		Year	Name	Writer / Editor
		1780	Bengal Gazette 29 Jan	J. K. Hikki 1st newspaper in India & Asia
		1784	Madras Courier	1st newspaper from Madras
		1787	India Gazette	
		1789	Bombay Herald	1st newspaper from Bombay
		1818	Digdarshana	J C Marhman 1st Bengali monthly
		23 May	Samachar Darpan	William Carey J C Marhman 1st Bengali newspaper Baptist Mission Press, Serampore, Bengal
		1819	Samvad Kaumudi	Editor – Bhabani Charan Bandyopadhyay Owner – Ram Mohan Roy 1st Bengali weekly newspaper 1st issue 4 Dec 1821
		1822	Mirat-ul-Akbar	Raja Ram Mohan Roy 1st Persian language journal

1822	Bangaduta	Rammohun Roy Dwarkanath Tagore	1st paper in 4 languages
1822	Bombay Samachar		1st paper in Gujrati
1826	Udant Martand	Jugal Kishore Shukla	1st Hindi weekly Kolkata
1838	Bombay Times		Times of India 1861
1839	Sambad Prabhakar	Ishwar Chandra Gupta	1st Bengali Daily
1843	Tattwabodhi ni Patrika 16 Aug	Debendranath Tagore Vidyasagar Akshay Kumar Datta	journal of the Tattwabodhini Sabha Kolkata
News Papers, Journals before 1850			
1850 to 1874			
Year	Name	Writer / Editor	
1851	Rast Goftar	Dadabhai Naoroji	Bombay English & Gujarati daily newspaper
1852	Vichar Lahiri	Krushnashastry Chiplunkar	

			Girish Chandra Ghosh	English weekly
1853	Hindoo Patriot		Harish Chandra Mukerji	Mouthpiece for indigo planters
1855	Dinavartamani			Tamil-Telugu weekly, Madras
	Bidhobabivah		Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	Book on widow's right to remarry
1858	Somprakash 15 Nov		Editor – Dwarakanath Vidyabhusan	original plan was suggested by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
			Dinabandhu Mitra translated by Michael	
1860	<u>Neel Darpan</u>		Madhusudan Dutta published by Reverend James Long	Play on Indigo Revolt
1862	Indian Mirror		Devendra Nath Tagore Manmohan Ghosh	
	The Bengalee		Girish Chandra Ghosh	

		Surendranath Banerjee	
1863	Gram Barta Prokashika	Kangal Harinath Majumder	newspaper, Kolkata
1864	Native Opinion	V.N. Mandalik	
1865	Durgeshnandini	Bankim Chandra	1st Benagali Novel
	The Pioneer	George Allen	Allahabad
1867	National Paper	Nabagopal Mitra Debendranath Tagore	English weekly
	Poverty and Un- British Rule in India	Dadabhai Naoroji	Book 'drain of wealth' theory
	Kavivachan Sudha	Bhartendu Harishchandra	
1868	Amrita Bazar Patrika 20 Feb	Sisir Kumar Ghosh Motilal Ghosh	Jessore district, Bangladesh moved to Calcutta and became bilingual weekly in 1871. Lenin described ABP as the best nationalist paper in India.

		Madras Mail	1st evening paper in India	
1870	Bharat Sramajivi	Sasipada Banerji	1st Indian journal of the working class	
	Sulabh Samachar	Umanath Gupta	Weekly newspaper by Indian Reform Association	
	16 Nov			
1871	Bahubivah	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	Book on banning of polygamy	
	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan		
	Indian Musalmans	William Wilson Hunter	Book British policy 'Divide and Rule'	
1873	Gulamgiri	Jyotirao Phule	Book	
	Bangadarshana	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee		
1850 to 1874: List of Newspapers & Books in British India				
1875 to 1899				
Year	Name	Writer / Editor		
1875	The Statesman	Rebert Knight		

		Satyarth Prakash	Swami Dayananda Saraswati	book
			G. Subramania Iyer	
1878	The Hindu	Suresh Nambath (Editor)		Chennai
1880	Dainik Basumati	Upendranath Mukhopadhyay		
1881	Gaukarunanidhi	Dayanand Sawasati		Pamphlet, cow protection
		B.G. Tilak		
	Kesari	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar	V K Chiplunkar	Marathi Newspaper
		B.G. Tilak		
	Mahratta	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar	V K Chiplunkar	English Newspaper
		Dyal Singh		
	The Tribune	Majithia		Lahore
		Bankim chandra		Book
1882	Ananda Math	Chatterji		Inspired by Sannyasi Rebellion

				“Vande Mataram” song is a part
		Swadeshmitra	G. Subramania Iyer	Tamil newspaper
				The mouthpiece of Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.
	1883	Sanjibani journal	Krishna Kumar Mitra	1st announce the partition of Bengal on 6th July 1905. 13 July 1905 ‘ Boycott ‘ was first declared on it.
		Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji	Bombay
		Deepika	Nidhiry Mani Kathanar	Malayalam newspaper
	1888	Sudharak	G.K. Gokhale	Newspaper
		Plain Tales from the Hills	Rudyard Kipling	Book, Calcutta
	1890	Malayala Manorama	Kandathil Varghese Mappillai	Malayalam newspaper
	1893	New Lamps for Old	Aurobindo Ghosh	Article

1895	Parivrajak	Swami Vivekananda	Book
1896	Mahayatra	Radhanath Ray	Book, Orissa
	Prabuddha Bharata	Swami Vivekananda	English monthly journal
1899	Udbodhan	Swami Vivekananda Editor – Trigunatitanand a	Bengali publication of Ramakrishna Math
	Bartaman Bharat	Swami Vivekananda	Essay Published in Udbodhan
	Udbodhana	Swami Vivekananda	Magazine
	The Sunset of the Century	Rabindranath Tagore	
1875 to 1899: List of Newspapers & Books in British India			
1900 to 1915			
Year	Name	Writer / Editor	
1900	O Heraldo	António Messias Gomes	Goa 1st daily Portuguese newspaper

1901	The economic history of India	Romesh Chandra Dutt	Book
1903	<u>Indian Opinion</u> 6 June	M. K Gandhi	Natal province, South Africa
1905	Bande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh	
	The Indian Socialist	Shyamji Krishnaverma	Started in London, from 1907 in Paris
1906	Sandhya	B.B. Upadhyaya	
	Yugantar	Barinda Ghose	
	Kal		Maharastra Journal
	Bharat Mata	Ajit Singh	Anjumann-i-Mohabtteien
1909	Bande Mataram (Paris)	Madam Kama	Paris
	Indian War of Independence	V D Savarkar	Marathi language book. nationalist history of the 1857 revolt
	The Leader 24 Oct	Madan Mohan Malviya	Allahabad Most influencer
	Hind Swaraj	M. K Gandhi	Book in Gujarati language. Traveling from

				London to South Africa. Ship -SS Kildonan Castle His views on Swaraj
1910	Bombay Chronicle	Firoze Shah Mehta		
	Talwar	Birendra Nath Chattopadhyaya	Barlin	
1911	Comrade	Maulana Mohammad Ali		
	The Hitavada	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Nagpur	
	Kerala Kaumudi	C. V. Kunhiraman	Thiruvananthapuram	
1912	Al-Balagh	Abul Kalam Azad	Urdu weekly newspaper	
	Al-Hilal	Abul Kalam Azad	Urdu weekly	
1913	Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi	Hindi newspaper	
	Hindustan Ghadar	Yugantar Ashram (Ghadar Party)	San Francisco	
1914	New India	Annie Besant		
1915	Commonweal	Annie Besant		

1900 to 1915: List of Newspapers & Books in British India

1916 to 1930

1916 to 1930: List of Newspapers & Books in British India

Year	Name	Writer / Editor	
1919	Independent	Motilal Nehru	
	Young India	M. K Gandhi	
	Tarun Bharat	Baburao Thakur	Belgaum, Marathi newspaper
	The Samaja	Gopabandhu Das	Cuttack, Odia newspaper
1920	Mook Nayak	B.R. Ambedkar	Marathi weekly
	Free Press of India	Swaminathan Sadanand	1st National news agency
1921	Saurashtra weekly (Phulchhab)	Zaverchand Meghani	Gujarati newspaper
1922	Indian Socialist	S A Dange	1st communist Journal
	Vanguard	M N Roy	Communist Journal

		Bandi Jivan	Sachindranath Sanyal	
		Anandabazar Patrika	Suresh Majumdar Prafulla Sarkar	Bengali daily
	1923	Nava Kaal	Prabhakar Khadilkar	Marathi daily
		Mathrubhumi	K. P. Kesava Menon	Malayalam newspaper
	1924	Hindustan Times	Sunder Singh Lyallpuri K.M. Pannikar	
	1925	Kudi Arasu	Periyar E. V. Ramasamy	Tamil magazine
		A Nation is Making	S. N. Banerjee	Book
	1926	Future of Indian Politics	M N Roy	Communist Journal
		The Hindu view of life	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	Book
	1927	Kranti	Mirakar, Joglekar, Ghate.	Maharashtra
	1928	Unhappy India	Lala Lajpat Rai	Book

1929	Nav Jeevan	M. K Gandhi	
	The Cult of Bomb	M. K Gandhi	Article
	The Philosophy of Bomb	Bhagwati Charan Vohra	Manifesto Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
1916 to 1930: List of Newspapers & Books in British India			
After 1930			
After 1930: List of Newspapers & Books in British India			
Year	Name	Writer / Editor	
1932	Harijan	M. K Gandhi	
1935	The Indian Struggle	Subhas Chandra Bose	Autobiography
1936	Free Hindustan	Tarak Nath Das	
	Hindustan	M.M. Malviya	Hindi newspaper
1939	Life Divine	Aurobindo Ghosh	book
1941	Dawn	Mohammad Ali Jinnah	Delhi English Newspaper

				Mouthpiece for Muslim League
	1942	Biplabi	Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar	newspaper Tamluk, Purba Medinipur
	1946	India Divided	Rajendra Prasad	Book
	1947	Navjivan 1 Nov	Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru	Hindi newspaper, Delhi
		The Nations Voice	C Rajagopalachari Mahadev H Desai	Book
47.	B	https://iasgoogle.com/current_affair/june-17-current-affairs-2023		
48.	C	https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/israel-launches-deadly-gaza-strikes-as-mideast-tensions-rise/article67707473.ece		
49.	A	Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) cleverly used a subsidiary alliance as a tool to make Indian provinces puppets of Britishers. He did not discover this method. This method was in practice earlier also but it gradually evolved and the final shape was provided by Wellesley. Dupleix was the first European to give his army to an Indian ruler on the promise of a fixed payment to the Company. Britishers used these tactics too. First Subsidiary Alliance was signed in 1765 with Awadh where Company promised to protect the boundaries of Awadh on a fixed payment to the Company. The evolved version of the Subsidiary Alliance was accepted by the Princely States in the following Sequence- Hyderabad (1798 and 1800), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (October 1799), Oudh (Nov 1801), Peshwa (Dec 1802), Bhonsle of Barar (Dec		

		1803), Sindhiya (Feb 1804), Jodhpur, Jaipur, Machheri, Bundi and Bharatpur.
50.	C	https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/lithium-inferred-in-jk-how-significant-is-this-find-what-next-8437757/
51.	C	Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurological disorder that primarily affects the brain. It is characterized by gradual and irreversible loss of memory, cognitive decline (such as impaired thinking and reasoning), and changes in behaviour. The disease results from the accumulation of abnormal protein deposits (amyloid plaques and tau tangles) in the brain, which lead to the death of nerve cells and loss of brain tissue. It is the most common cause of dementia, especially in older adults. Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they do not accurately describe Alzheimer's disease.
52.	A	Statement 1 accurately describes the purpose of mercenary viruses, which are designed to target specific entities (individuals, organizations, governments) for financial gain or political motives. However, Statement 2 is false. While viruses can mutate over time to evade detection, the term "mercenary virus" does not specifically imply rapid mutation as described in Statement 2. Therefore,
53.	B	<p>Statement 1: This statement is true. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was founded in 2001 by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Statement 2: This statement is false. While SCO does address issues related to terrorism, separatism, and extremism, its primary focus is on regional cooperation in economic, political, and security matters rather than being primarily a military alliance.</p> <p>Statement 3: This statement is true. India and Pakistan were both admitted as full members of SCO in 2017, expanding the organization's membership beyond its original founding states.</p>

		<p>Therefore, Option B is the correct answer as it accurately reflects the truthfulness of each statement based on the current understanding of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.</p>
54.	B	<p>Option A: This statement is incorrect. The high seas treaty focuses on conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity rather than facilitating commercial fishing activities, which may be regulated under other international agreements.</p> <p>Option B: This statement is correct. One of the objectives of the high seas treaty is to establish a legal framework for marine scientific research in areas beyond national jurisdiction, ensuring that such activities are conducted in a manner that promotes cooperation and benefits all states.</p> <p>Option C: This statement is incorrect. The allocation of exclusive economic zones (EEZs) to coastal states is governed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), not the high seas treaty.</p> <p>Option D: This statement is incorrect. Regulation of submarine cable laying activities in the deep ocean is primarily covered under the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) regulations and other specialized agreements, not the high seas treaty.</p> <p>Therefore, Option B is the correct answer as it aligns with one of the key objectives of the high sea treaty.</p>
55.	D	<p>World Population Day is observed annually on July 11th to bring attention to population issues and their impacts on sustainable development. It was established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1989.</p> <p>Therefore, option D is the correct answer as all statements are true.</p>

56.	B	<p>Statement 1 is incorrect: BIMSTEC does include Myanmar. The member countries of BIMSTEC are India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, and Bhutan.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: The BIMSTEC Permanent Secretariat is indeed located in Dhaka, Bangladesh.</p>
57.	D	<p>The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 applies to all industrial establishments employing 50 or more workers. It mandates the formulation of standing orders regarding conditions of employment like working hours, leave policies, disciplinary actions, etc.</p>
58.	D	<p>A) Transparency: Budget making requires transparency to ensure accountability and public trust.</p> <p>B) Flexibility: Budgets should be flexible to accommodate changes in economic conditions or unforeseen circumstances.</p> <p>C) Predictability: Budgets should provide a predictable framework for economic planning and expenditure management.</p> <p>D) Complexity: Ideally, budgets should be simple and easy to understand to facilitate effective implementation and oversight. Therefore, complexity is not a principle of budget making.</p>
59.	B	<p>This statement 1 is incorrect. The petroglyphs found in Edakkal Caves do not primarily depict scenes from Hindu mythology. Instead, they depict scenes of daily life, rituals, animals, and symbols that were significant to the people of that era. These engravings provide insights into the cultural and social life of the ancient inhabitants of the region.</p> <p>Edakkal Caves are renowned for their Neolithic rock engravings, which are estimated to date back to around 6000 BCE. The site is considered one of the oldest and most important archaeological sites in Kerala, offering a glimpse into the past through its ancient artwork.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is B</p>

60.	B	The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) is an international human rights treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1984. It explicitly prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, including in custodial settings. The other options are relevant to human rights but do not specifically focus on the prohibition of torture in custodial settings.
61.	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement A: This statement is incorrect. The President can proclaim a national emergency not only on the grounds of external aggression or armed rebellion but also on the grounds of war, internal disturbance, or threat to the security of India. • Statement B: This statement is incorrect. During a national emergency, the President can indeed suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution, except those relating to Article 20 and Article 21. • Statement C: This statement is correct. The imposition of President's Rule (state emergency) suspends the functioning of the state legislature and empowers the Parliament to make laws on matters in the State List for that state. • Statement D: This statement is correct. A financial emergency can be declared based on the President's satisfaction that the financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened. • Therefore, the correct answer is option: 3. C and D only
62.	D	<p>Statement 1: This statement correctly defines demand-pull inflation as a situation where aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply, leading to inflationary pressures due to increased consumer spending.</p> <p>Statement 2: This statement accurately describes cost-push inflation, which occurs when production costs rise (e.g., wages, raw materials), causing firms to increase prices to maintain profit margins.</p>

		<p>Statement 3: This statement correctly defines hyperinflation as an extreme form of inflation where prices increase rapidly and uncontrollably, often leading to a collapse in the value of a country's currency.</p> <p>Therefore, all three statements are correct descriptions of different types and characteristics of inflation, making option D the correct answer.</p>
63.	A	<p>Statement 1: The Anti-Defection Law was indeed incorporated into the Constitution of India through the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985. This statement is correct.</p> <p>Statement 2: Under the Anti-Defection Law, a Member of Parliament or State Legislature incurs disqualification not only by voluntarily giving up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he/she was elected but also by voting or abstaining from voting contrary to any direction issued by the party leadership. This statement is incorrect because it does not fully encompass the conditions for disqualification under the law.</p>
64.	C	<p>Incorrect. GST is a tax levied on both goods and services.</p> <p>Correct. GST in India is implemented through a dual GST model where both the Central and State governments levy GST concurrently on a common base.</p> <p>Incorrect. GST Council decisions are made through consensus, but states have the option to dissent on certain matters.</p> <p>Incorrect. GST administration in India is carried out by the GST Council and the GST Network (GSTN), not directly by the Ministry of Finance.</p>
65.	B	<p>Incorrect. Moraines are landforms created by glaciers, not rivers.</p> <p>Correct. Oxbow lakes are formed by the meandering of rivers.</p> <p>Incorrect. Drumlin is a landform created by glaciers, not rivers.</p> <p>Incorrect. Kettle lakes are also formed by glaciers.</p>

66.	<p>D Know My India Programme is a unique programme initiated by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) to bring together financially assisted children of the Foundation from different States/Regions of the country to promote oneness, fraternity and national integration.</p> <p>The programme is all about familiarization with the environment, family life, social customs, etc. of the people living in different parts of the country; developing an understanding of the common historical and cultural heritage of the country.</p>
67.	<p>A Answer:</p> <p>Article 49 directs the state to implement policies To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance.</p>
68.	<p>D Statement 1: Correct. The main temple structure of the Jagannath Temple is known as the Sri Mandira, and it is built in the Kalinga style of architecture.</p> <p>Statement 2: Correct. The temple complex houses a massive kitchen where the Mahaprasad, a sacred offering, is prepared. It is one of the largest kitchens in the world.</p> <p>Statement 3: Correct. The deities in the Jagannath Temple are made of wood and are ceremoniously replaced every 12 years in a ritual known as Nabakalebara.</p> <p>Statement 4: Correct. The Neelachakra on top of the temple is made of ashtadhatu and is worshipped from a distance by devotees.</p>
69.	<p>C Karchi Puja and Chhath Puja share several similarities in terms of their significance and rituals:</p> <p>Harvest Festival: Both Karchi Puja and Chhath Puja are primarily harvest festivals. Karchi Puja marks the beginning of the harvest season in West</p>

	<p>Bengal and Bihar, while Chhath Puja is dedicated to the Sun God and celebrates the harvest, especially of rice.</p> <p>Regional Observance: Both festivals are regionally significant. Karchi Puja is mainly observed in West Bengal and Bihar, while Chhath Puja is prominently celebrated in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and parts of Nepal.</p> <p>Rituals Near Water Bodies: Both festivals involve rituals performed near water bodies. During Karchi Puja, earthen pots (karach or karcha) are immersed in rivers or ponds, symbolizing purification and offering prayers to Goddess Kali. Similarly, during Chhath Puja, devotees offer prayers to the Sun God at sunrise and sunset near riverbanks or water bodies.</p>
70.	<p>B Statement 1 is incorrect. While Gram Nyayalayas do handle civil disputes related to property and tenancy matters, their jurisdiction is not limited to these issues alone. They also handle other types of civil disputes and certain criminal cases.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. To ensure better understanding and participation, proceedings in Gram Nyayalayas are conducted in the local language of the area, making justice more accessible to the rural population. Therefore, only the second statement is correct.</p>
71.	<p>D Statement 1 is correct: El Niño is indeed characterized by unusually warm ocean temperatures in the Equatorial Pacific. This warming can disrupt normal weather patterns, leading to various climatic impacts globally.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: La Niña is associated with cooler-than-average sea surface temperatures in the Equatorial Pacific, which typically results in increased rainfall and wetter conditions in the western Pacific region, including parts of Southeast Asia and Australia.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: ENSO events (both El Niño and La Niña) have significant impacts on global weather patterns, including the monsoon</p>

		<p>systems in Asia. For instance, El Niño can lead to weaker monsoon seasons in India, while La Niña often brings stronger monsoon rains.</p> <p>Hence, all the given statements are correct, making option d) 1, 2, and 3 the correct answer.</p>
72.	C	<p>Statement 1 is correct: Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion to all persons equally, which includes the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion, which encompasses the right to convert. However, the right to propagate does not mean the right to forcibly convert someone.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: Article 29 specifically protects the interests of minorities, ensuring that any section of citizens residing in India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.</p>
73.	C	<p>The IMD issues color-coded warnings for cyclones based on their severity and expected impact. An orange-coded warning indicates that the cyclone is expected to cause extensive damage to properties and disruption of essential services. It suggests that precautionary and preparatory actions should be taken by authorities and the public to minimize the impact of the cyclone.</p>
74.	A	<p>The Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) was set up in 1990 by the Government of India under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. Its main objective was to adjudicate and resolve the longstanding disputes among the riparian states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Puducherry over the sharing of waters of the Cauvery River.</p> <p>Option A correctly identifies the primary concern addressed by the CWDT, focusing on the allocation of water between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, which are the main disputants in the Cauvery water sharing issue.</p> <p>Option B (Construction of dams on the Cauvery River) is not the main purpose of the CWDT, although dam construction does affect water distribution, it is not the central issue addressed by the tribunal.</p>

		<p>Option C (Navigation rights along the Cauvery River) is unrelated to the dispute over water allocation between states.</p> <p>Option D (Pollution control measures in the Cauvery basin) is also not the primary focus of the CWDT, as it deals specifically with water allocation disputes.</p> <p>Therefore, option A is the correct answer as it best reflects the purpose for which the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal was established under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.</p>
75.	A	<p>Statement 1 is correct: The spade-toothed whale (<i>Mesoplodon traversii</i>) is considered the world's rarest whale species, with very few confirmed sightings.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: This species is known primarily from skeletal remains and stranded individuals.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect: The spade-toothed whale was not first described based on a complete skeleton found on a beach; it was identified from partial remains such as bones and skull fragments over time.</p> <p>Statement 4 is incorrect: The spade-toothed whale's habitat is not known to span across the North Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans. Its confirmed range is much more restricted, primarily within the South Pacific Ocean.</p>
76.	D	<p>Martial law suspends ordinary law and replaces it with military authority. This statement is correct.</p> <p>In India, the imposition of martial law is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution. This statement is incorrect. While the term "martial law" is mentioned in Article 34 of the Indian Constitution, the conditions or procedures for its imposition are not explicitly laid out in the Constitution. Martial law can be imposed only in case of external aggression. This statement is incorrect. Martial law can be imposed in various situations, not</p>

		limited to external aggression. It can be declared in situations where there is internal unrest or severe emergency.
77.	B	Let's analyse each statement for accuracy: Correct - Wolbachia is indeed a genus of bacteria that infects many arthropods (like insects) and some nematodes. Correct - Wolbachia has been successfully used in biological control programs to reduce the spread of diseases like dengue fever by infecting mosquito populations. Correct - Wolbachia infection can manipulate host reproduction in several ways, including cytoplasmic incompatibility (CI), feminization, and inducing parthenogenesis. Incorrect - Wolbachia is not known to be part of the human gut microbiota. It predominantly infects arthropods and some nematodes and is not typically found in humans.
78.	D	Correct statement: Vadakkunnathan Temple is indeed located in the state of Kerala, specifically in Thrissur. Correct statement: The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Correct statement: The temple is renowned for its architectural significance and antiquity, with historical references dating back to the 8th century. Correct statement: Thrissur Pooram, one of the largest and most famous temple festivals in Kerala, is closely associated with Vadakkunnathan Temple. Therefore, the correct answer is option D) 1, 2, 3, and 4.
79.	B	In India, minorities are recognized primarily based on numerical strength (i.e., less than 50% of the population of a state or Union territory). language, and religion are also factors considered in determining minority status.

80.	A	<p>Statement 1: Correct. The Southwest monsoon in India occurs during summer (June-September) and is characterized by moist air masses originating from the Indian Ocean, which bring rainfall to most parts of India.</p> <p>Statement 2: Incorrect. The Northeast monsoon in India primarily affects the southern and south-eastern parts of the country, bringing rainfall to states like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and parts of Kerala.</p>
81.	B	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in December 2000 with the primary objective of providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations in rural areas.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect. While the central government bears a significant portion of the cost, especially in hilly and difficult areas, states are required to contribute a share as well. The cost-sharing ratio varies, with the central government bearing 60% of the cost in plain areas and 90% in hilly and special category states.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct. The program includes provisions for the maintenance of roads built under the scheme for five years, which is a crucial aspect to ensure the sustainability and usability of the infrastructure.</p>
82.	D	<p>Statement 1 is correct. Shivaji Maharaj founded the Maratha Empire in the mid-17th century and was formally coronated as Chhatrapati in 1674 at Raigad.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The Ashta Pradhan was an eight-member council of ministers established by Shivaji Maharaj, which played a crucial role in the administrative governance of his kingdom.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct. Shivaji Maharaj's naval force was indeed primarily based in the Arabian Sea, and he is credited with laying the foundation of the modern Indian Navy due to his strategic focus on naval power to protect the coastline and establish maritime dominance.</p>

83.	A	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The Kanwar Yatra has its origins in the early 20th century, and it gained significant popularity starting in the 1980s. Its growth has been driven by various socio-cultural factors, including increased media coverage and political support.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. Local administrations along the Yatra routes indeed set up special facilities, such as temporary shelters, medical camps, and food stalls, and implement extensive security measures to manage the large crowds of pilgrims, ensuring their safety and smooth passage.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. While the pilgrimage is observed by Shaivaite Hindus, the water carried by Kanwariyas is traditionally collected from the Ganges River, not the Yamuna River. The sacred water is then offered at various Shiva temples, especially those located in their hometowns or nearby regions.</p>
84.	B	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The Phillips Curve illustrates an inverse relationship between the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment in the short run. This implies that as unemployment decreases, inflation tends to increase, and vice versa.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The expectations-augmented Phillips Curve, introduced by economists like Milton Friedman and Edmund Phelps, posits that once inflation expectations adjust, there is no long-term trade-off between inflation and unemployment. In the long run, the economy returns to the natural rate of unemployment regardless of inflation.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The original Phillips Curve was based on empirical data from the United Kingdom, not the United States. It was first described by economist A.W. Phillips in 1958, using data from the UK over the period 1861-1957.</p>

85.	A	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was indeed adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It aims to promote sustainable development by addressing all aspects of biological diversity, including genetic resources, species, and ecosystems.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The CBD has three main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. These objectives guide international and national policies on biodiversity.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Nagoya Protocol is a supplementary agreement to the CBD that focuses on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS), rather than the establishment of marine protected areas. The protocol aims to ensure that benefits from genetic resources are shared fairly and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>
86.	A	<p>Statement 1: Correct. The office of the Leader of Opposition in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is recognized as a statutory office under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.</p> <p>Statement 2: Incorrect. The Leader of Opposition is not a member of the committees for the appointment of other Election Commissioners.</p> <p>Statement 3: Incorrect. The office of the Leader of Opposition is not mandated by the Constitution of India under Article 98. It is provided for under parliamentary statutes.</p> <p>Statement 4: Correct. The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha must belong to a party that has secured at least 10% of the total seats in the House.</p>
87.	A	<p>Statement 1: Correct. Late Blight Disease is caused by Phytophthora infestans, which is an oomycete (a type of water mold).</p>

		<p>Statement 2: Correct. Symptoms of Late Blight include water-soaked lesions that can develop into a white mold on the underside of the leaves.</p> <p>Statement 3: Incorrect. The spread of Late Blight is favored by cool and moist weather conditions, not dry and hot weather.</p> <p>Statement 4: Incorrect. While fungicides are an important method of control, other effective methods include using resistant varieties, crop rotation, and proper field sanitation.</p>
<p>88.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Statement 1 is incorrect. A Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be summoned to resolve a deadlock in the case of an Ordinary Bill. Money Bills cannot be referred to a Joint Sitting because the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend Money Bills; it can only make recommendations, which the Lok Sabha may accept or reject.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament. If the Speaker is absent, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides. If both are absent, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Rajya Sabha can reject a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by the Lok Sabha. A Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by each House separately by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. There is provision for a Joint Sitting in case of disagreement between the two Houses on such a bill.</p>
<p>89.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The onset of the southwest monsoon is indeed influenced by the development of the low-pressure area over the Tibetan Plateau. The heating of the Tibetan Plateau during summer creates a low-pressure zone, which attracts the moist air from the Indian Ocean.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect. El Niño generally weakens the Indian Monsoon, leading to reduced rainfall. El Niño is associated with warming of the central</p>

		<p>and eastern tropical Pacific, which adversely affects the monsoon by altering the atmospheric circulation patterns.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct. The Arabian Sea Branch of the southwest monsoon is responsible for the heavy rainfall in the Western Ghats. As the moist air from the Arabian Sea rises over the Western Ghats, it cools and precipitates, causing heavy rainfall on the windward side of the mountains.</p>
90.	A	<p>Option A correct as The Right to Education Act (RTE), enacted in 2009, mandates that private unaided schools must reserve 25% of seats at the entry-level (which is generally Class I or pre-primary) for children belonging to economically weaker sections (EWS) and disadvantaged groups (DG).</p> <p>Option B states that private schools are exempt from admitting children if their annual fee exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. This statement is incorrect because there is no such exemption based on fee criteria under the RTE. Admission cannot be denied based on economic status alone.</p> <p>Option C suggests that private schools can admit children from EWS and DG only if they voluntarily agree to do so. This is incorrect because admission of 25% quota children is mandatory under RTE and not voluntary.</p> <p>Option D implies that private schools have discretion in admitting EWS and DG children, subject to approval by the District Education Officer. This is also incorrect because while private schools have some autonomy in administration, the reservation of 25% seats is a statutory mandate and does not require individual approvals for each admission.</p>
91.	B	<p>H1N1, commonly known as Swine Flu, is caused by a type A influenza virus that contains genetic material from human, avian (bird), and swine (pig) influenza viruses. This combination of genetic material is what gives rise to the H1N1 strain of influenza virus. It is characterized by symptoms similar to seasonal flu, including fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, and fatigue.</p> <p>Let's analyse the other options:</p>

	<p>Option A states that H1N1 primarily affects birds and poultry, causing severe respiratory illness. This is incorrect because H1N1 primarily affects humans, although it can infect pigs (hence the term swine flu) and occasionally other animals. It is not primarily a bird or poultry disease.</p> <p>Option C suggests that H1N1 is a bacterial infection that can be treated effectively with antibiotics. This is incorrect because H1N1 is caused by a virus, not a bacterium. Antibiotics are ineffective against viral infections, including influenza.</p> <p>Option D implies that H1N1 outbreaks occur exclusively during the winter months in tropical regions. This is incorrect because while seasonal influenza outbreaks often occur during colder months, H1N1 outbreaks can happen at any time of the year and in various climates, not exclusively during winter.</p>
<p>92. A</p>	<p>Article 361 of the Indian Constitution provides the following immunities to the President and Governors:</p> <p>The President and the Governor are not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of their office (Statement 1).</p> <p>No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during their term of office (Statement 2).</p> <p>No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or the Governor shall issue from any court during their term of office (Statement 3).</p> <p>However, the immunity under Article 361 does not extend to acts done by the President or the Governor in their personal capacity. Thus, Statement 4 is incorrect.</p>

93.	B	<p>Statement 1 is correct: The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) refers to the irregular oscillation of sea surface temperatures in the eastern and western parts of the Indian Ocean. It affects the climate and weather patterns in the region.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect: A positive IOD event is actually characterized by warmer than average sea surface temperatures in the western Indian Ocean and cooler than average sea surface temperatures in the eastern Indian Ocean, not the other way around.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: Positive IOD events are often associated with above-average rainfall in the Indian subcontinent during the southwest monsoon season. The warmer sea surface temperatures in the western Indian Ocean enhance the monsoon winds, leading to increased rainfall.</p>
94.	D	<p>Statement 1 is correct: The Vernacular Press Act was indeed enacted by Lord Lytton in 1878. It was aimed at curbing the freedom of the Indian-language press, which had become increasingly critical of British policies.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: The Act was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1881, who succeeded Lord Lytton as the Viceroy of India. Lord Ripon is often remembered for his liberal policies and efforts to promote local self-government and press freedom.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: The Vernacular Press Act granted the government extensive powers to confiscate the printing presses, paper, and other materials of newspapers that were deemed to be publishing seditious material. It specifically targeted the Indian-language press while leaving the English-language press largely unaffected.</p>
95.	B	<p>Statement 1: Incorrect. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, does mandate the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system, but it allows states with populations of less than 20 lakh (2 million) to establish a two-tier system instead.</p>

		<p>Statement 2: Correct. The Gram Sabha comprises persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village within the area of Panchayat at the village level.</p> <p>Statement 3: Incorrect. The State Finance Commission recommends measures to the Governor of the state to augment the Consolidated Fund of the State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats, not the Consolidated Fund of India.</p>
96.	A	<p>Statement 1 is correct: CRISPR-Cas9 technology allows for precise editing of DNA in living organisms, making it possible to add, remove, or alter specific genetic material.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: The CRISPR-Cas9 system was originally discovered in bacteria, where it functions as a defense mechanism against viral infections by cutting the DNA of the invading virus.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect: CRISPR-Cas9 technology has a wide range of applications, including both agriculture and human health. It is used for developing genetically modified crops and has potential therapeutic applications in treating genetic disorders in humans.</p>
97.	B	<p>The Ramsar Convention was adopted in 1971 and is indeed a significant treaty aimed at the conservation of wetlands, but it is not accurate to call it the first modern treaty for conserving natural resources. There were other treaties before it, such as the 1940 Western Hemisphere Convention. Therefore, Statement 1 is incorrect.</p> <p>The Montreux Record is a register of wetland sites on the Ramsar List where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur. This statement is correct.</p> <p>The Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention is located in Gland, Switzerland, and it operates under the auspices of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This statement is correct.</p>

98.	<p>D Statement 1 is correct. The Quad was first initiated in 2007 but faced a period of inactivity before being revived in 2017.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect. While military cooperation is a component of the Quad, its primary focus is on promoting a free and open Indo-Pacific region through diplomatic, economic, and strategic collaboration rather than solely on joint defense operations.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct. The Quad’s main objective is to support a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region and to address regional challenges through cooperation in various fields.</p>
99.	<p>B Nipah virus is indeed a member of the Paramyxoviridae family and causes severe respiratory and neurological symptoms. This statement is correct.</p> <p>The Nipah virus is transmitted to humans through direct contact with infected bats or consumption of contaminated fruit. This statement is correct.</p> <p>Nipah virus was first identified in Malaysia in 1998, and outbreaks have primarily occurred in South-East Asia. This statement is correct.</p> <p>Currently, there is no widely available vaccine for the Nipah virus for prevention or treatment. This statement is incorrect.</p>
100	<p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct - Convergent boundaries are indeed locations where tectonic plates move towards each other, often causing the formation of mountain ranges. • Correct - Divergent boundaries are characterized by tectonic plates moving away from each other, leading to the creation of new crust as magma rises to the surface. • Correct - Transform boundaries are where two tectonic plates slide past each other, commonly resulting in earthquakes. • Incorrect - The Himalayan mountain range is an example of a convergent boundary, not a divergent boundary.

		<p>101 B Statement 1 is incorrect. The term "judicial review" is not explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution. However, the concept is implicit and derived from various constitutional provisions and judicial interpretations. Statement 2 is correct. The power of judicial review in India is indeed derived from the Supreme Court's interpretation of Articles 13, 32, and 226. Article 13 declares laws inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights as void. Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies, and Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue certain writs.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct. Judicial review in India includes the power to review not only the constitutionality of laws but also the actions of the executive to ensure they do not violate the Constitution or exceed their authority.</p>
		<p>102 D Statement 1 is correct. The Doctrine of Separation of Powers indeed divides the functions of the government into three branches: Legislative (makes laws), Executive (implements laws), and Judicial (interprets laws). Statement 2 is correct. According to this Doctrine, each branch should be independent to prevent abuse of power and ensure a system of checks and balances. Statement 3 is correct. The Doctrine of Separation of Powers was indeed first proposed by the French philosopher Montesquieu in his book "The Spirit of the Laws" published in 1748.</p>
		<p>103 A Correct. CBAM aims to prevent carbon leakage by ensuring that imported goods are subject to the same carbon costs as goods produced within the EU, thereby levelling the playing field.</p> <p>Correct. Under CBAM, exporters from non-EU countries must buy CBAM certificates corresponding to the embedded emissions of their goods to enter the EU market.</p>

		<p>Incorrect. CBAM does not apply equally to all sectors and products. It specifically targets carbon-intensive sectors such as cement, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilizers, and electricity.</p> <p>Correct. The implementation of CBAM is intended to support the EU's Green Deal target of becoming climate neutral by 2050, by encouraging global reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
104	B	<p>Statement 1 is correct: The Koyna Dam is indeed located in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect: While the dam does aid in irrigation, its primary purpose is for hydroelectric power generation rather than flood control.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: The Koyna Dam is a major source of hydroelectric power for the state of Maharashtra, contributing significantly to its electricity supply.</p> <p>Statement 4 is correct: The region around the Koyna Dam is known for seismic activity, with several earthquakes recorded in the area, attributed to the reservoir-induced seismicity phenomenon.</p>
105	D	<p>Statement 1: Correct. The Vijayanagara Empire was indeed founded in the early 14th century by Harihara I and Bukka Raya I of the Sangama dynasty.</p> <p>Statement 2: Incorrect. The primary language of administration and court in the Vijayanagara Empire was Kannada and Telugu, not Tamil.</p> <p>Statement 3: Correct. The Battle of Talikota (1565) resulted in a decisive defeat of the Vijayanagara Empire by the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates.</p> <p>Statement 4: Correct. The architectural style of the Vijayanagara Empire indeed shows a unique fusion of Dravidian and Indo-Islamic styles.</p>
106	A	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The GST in India is indeed a dual tax system where both the Centre (Central GST or CGST) and the States (State GST or SGST)</p>

		<p>levy tax on the same transaction of supply of goods or services. In the case of inter-state transactions, Integrated GST (IGST) is levied by the Centre.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The Income Tax Act of 1961 classifies income into five heads: Income from Salaries, Income from House Property, Profits and Gains of Business or Profession, Capital Gains, and Income from Other Sources.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act does not mandate a specific debt-to-GDP ratio of 3%. Instead, it sets targets for fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. The target for the fiscal deficit is often referred to be around 3% of GDP, but this is for the fiscal deficit, not the debt-to-GDP ratio.</p> <p>Correct answer is a) 1 and 2 only</p>
<p>107</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The Gond tribe is indeed primarily found in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The Bhil tribe is the largest tribal group in India.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Santhal tribe is primarily located in the eastern states of India, such as Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, not in the northeastern states.</p>
<p>108</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Correct: ASEAN was indeed established with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration on 8 August 1967.</p> <p>Incorrect: The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) focuses on security issues and dialogue, not primarily on economic cooperation.</p> <p>Correct: The ASEAN Charter, which came into force on 15 December 2008, provides ASEAN with a legal personality and establishes a framework for rules-based procedures.</p>

		<p>Incorrect: While India is a member of the East Asia Summit (EAS), it is not a founding member. The EAS was established in 2005, and India, along with several other countries, were invited to join by the ASEAN members.</p>
109	C	<p>Correct Answer: c) 1, 3, and 4 only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Union Budget for 2024 proposes a new agricultural subsidy scheme to support small and marginal farmers. This statement is true. The budget introduced new subsidies aimed at enhancing the financial stability of small and marginal farmers.• The budget aims to achieve a growth rate of 8% for the fiscal year 2024-25. This statement is false. The projected growth rate for 2024-25 is lower than 8%, typically around 6-7%.• The budget includes a significant increase in the healthcare sector's allocation, focusing on primary healthcare and infrastructure development. This statement is true. The 2024 budget allocated more funds to the healthcare sector, with an emphasis on primary healthcare and improving infrastructure.• The government announced a plan to privatize major public sector enterprises as part of its disinvestment strategy. This statement is true. The budget included plans for the privatization of several major public sector enterprises to raise funds and improve efficiency.
110	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correct. The UNSC consists of 15 members: 5 permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms.• Incorrect. Not all decisions of the UNSC require a unanimous vote. Procedural decisions require at least 9 affirmative votes out of 15, while substantive decisions require 9 votes, including the concurring votes of all 5 permanent members (no veto from any permanent member).

		<p>Correct. The five permanent members (P5) have the power to veto any substantive resolution, which means that if any one of them votes against a substantive resolution, it cannot be adopted.</p> <p>Incorrect. Non-permanent members are elected for a term of two years but are not immediately eligible for re-election for the term following their two-year term.</p>
111	D	<p>Statement 1: This statement is correct. The Agni-V missile is indeed an ICBM developed by DRDO with a range exceeding 5,000 kilometers.</p> <p>Statement 2: This statement is correct. INS Arihant is India's first indigenous nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine and is part of the Strategic Forces Command, which oversees the country's nuclear arsenal.</p> <p>Statement 3: This statement is correct. The S-400 Triumf air defense system, procured from Russia, has the capability to engage various aerial targets including aircraft, UAVs, and ballistic and cruise missiles, with a range of up to 400 kilometers.</p>
112	A	<p>Statement I: Correct. The Krishna River originates from a spring near Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. It then flows eastward through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Statement II: Incorrect. The Krishna River basin covers parts of four Indian states, namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. It does not extend into five states.</p>
113	C	<p>The Sangameswara temple is renowned for its location at the confluence of the Godavari and Krishna rivers in Andhra Pradesh. This temple holds cultural and religious significance, attracting pilgrims and tourists due to its unique geographical setting and historical background.</p>

<p>114</p> <p>•</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Statement I: Correct. The Gulf Stream is indeed a warm ocean current originating in the Gulf of Mexico, and it flows north-eastward along the eastern coast of North America before crossing the Atlantic Ocean towards western Europe. It significantly influences the climate of the regions it passes through.</p> <p>Statement II: Correct. The Humboldt Current, also known as the Peru Current, is a cold ocean current that flows northward along the western coast of South America, originating from the southern tip of Chile and extending towards Ecuador. It is named after the Prussian naturalist Alexander von Humboldt.</p> <p>Answer: C) Both Statement I and Statement II</p>
<p>115</p> <p>•</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Statement 1 is correct: Onam is indeed celebrated to mark the return of King Mahabali, a legendary ruler whose reign is remembered as a golden era in Kerala's mythology.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect: Although Onam has roots in Hindu mythology, it is a secular festival celebrated by people of all religions in Kerala.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect: The Athachamayam procession marks the start of Onam celebrations, but it takes place in the town of Thrippunithura, not Thrissur.</p> <p>Statement 4 is correct: Onam is the official festival of Kerala and is celebrated with a grand feast known as Onasadya, traditional dances such as Kathakali, and Vallam Kali (boat races).</p> <p>Answer: A) 1 and 4 only</p>
<p>116</p> <p>•</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Statement 1: Incorrect. The S-400 Triumpf is an advanced air defense system developed by Russia, not the United States.</p> <p>Statement 2: Correct. The Iron Dome is indeed a mobile all-weather air defense system designed by Israel to intercept and destroy short-range rockets and artillery shells.</p>

		Statement 3: Correct. The Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system is designed to intercept and destroy ballistic missiles during their terminal (or re-entry) phase.
117	D	Mansabdari System: Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system to organize his military and bureaucracy. This system classified officials into ranks (mansabs) which determined their military responsibilities and their salary. Dahsala System: Also known as the "Zabti" system, Akbar introduced this to bring uniformity in land revenue collection. It was based on the average production and prices of different crops over the past ten years. Ibadat Khana: Akbar established the Ibadat Khana (House of Worship) in Fatehpur Sikri in 1575 to hold discussions on religious and philosophical topics. Initially, it was restricted to Muslim scholars but later included scholars of different religions to foster inter-religious dialogue.
118	B	Statement 1: This statement is correct. Fold mountains are indeed formed by the collision of tectonic plates, which causes the sedimentary rock layers to fold. This process is known as orogeny. Statement 2: This statement is correct. The Himalayas, the Andes, and the Rockies are classic examples of fold mountains. Statement 3: This statement is correct. Fold mountains are commonly found along convergent plate boundaries where two tectonic plates collide. Statement 4: This statement is incorrect. Fold mountains are not necessarily older than volcanic mountains. The age of mountains varies widely and depends on their formation processes. For example, the Himalayas are relatively young fold mountains compared to the much older Appalachian Mountains in North America.

119	B	<p>Statement 1 is incorrect. The Brahmo Samaj, founded by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1828, aimed at reforming Hindu society, particularly in terms of eliminating practices like sati and child marriage, and promoting monotheism. While education was important to Roy, the primary aim of the Brahmo Samaj was social and religious reform.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875, aimed at reforming Hindu society by advocating a return to the teachings of the Vedas, rejecting idol worship, and promoting values such as gender equality and education.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Theosophical Society, led by Annie Besant in India, was not limited to spiritual pursuits. Annie Besant was also deeply involved in the Indian nationalist movement, advocating for self-rule and social reforms alongside her spiritual work.</p> <p>Statement 4 is correct. The Aligarh Movement, led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, indeed sought to modernize the Muslim community through Western-style education, founding institutions like the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (later Aligarh Muslim University), and encouraged loyalty to the British crown as a means to gain favor and security.</p> <p>the correct answer is: B. 2 and 4 only</p>
120	B	<p>Statement 1 is correct. Coral reefs are primarily found in the shallow tropical and subtropical waters between the latitudes 30° N and 30° S. These conditions provide the warm water temperatures that are necessary for coral growth.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. Coral reefs are built by and made up of thousands of tiny animals called coral "polyps," which are indeed related to anemones and jellyfish. These polyps secrete calcium carbonate to form the hard skeletons that make up coral reefs.</p>

		<p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef system in the world, but it is located off the coast of Australia, not the United States.</p> <p>Statement 4 is correct. Coral reefs play a crucial role in protecting coastal regions from the impacts of waves and storms by acting as natural barriers that absorb wave energy.</p>
121	B	<p>Statement 1: Correct. The Constitution of India provides for single citizenship for the whole of India, unlike some federal systems like the USA where there is dual citizenship (both national and state citizenship).</p> <p>Statement 2: Incorrect. Union Territories (UTs) in India do not have a uniform administrative structure. Some UTs, like Delhi and Puducherry, have their own legislatures and executive councils with varying degrees of legislative powers, while others are directly governed by the President through an Administrator appointed by him.</p> <p>Statement 3: Correct. The Inter-State Council was indeed established under Article 263 of the Indian Constitution to foster cooperation and coordination between states and between the Centre and states. It is an important mechanism for discussing policies and strengthening the federal structure.</p>
122	A	<p>Statement 1 is correct. The Kargil War was primarily fought in the Dras, Kargil, and Batalik sectors.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. Operation Vijay was indeed the name given to the Indian military campaign aimed at clearing the Kargil sector of intruders.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Lahore Declaration, aimed at reducing nuclear tension between India and Pakistan, was signed in February 1999, which was before the Kargil War began in May 1999.</p> <p>Answer: A. 1 and 2 only</p>

<p>123</p> <p>•</p>	<p>A</p> <p>Correct. The architectural design of Maidams does reflect a blend of Hindu and indigenous Ahom traditions, showcasing the syncretic nature of Ahom culture. This is evident in the religious motifs and burial practices that combine local and adopted elements.</p> <p>Correct. Maidams were primarily constructed for the royalty and nobility of the Ahom dynasty. Commoners had separate burial practices and did not receive the same elaborate structures as the royal Maidams.</p> <p>Correct. The construction techniques and materials used in Maidams did evolve over time. Early Maidams were primarily earthen, while later ones saw the use of masonry and brickwork, reflecting advances in construction technology.</p> <p>Incorrect. While there have been efforts to preserve Maidams, the statement about the establishment of the Charaideo Archaeological Park is not accurate as of now. The preservation efforts are ongoing, and while there are proposals and initiatives, a dedicated archaeological park has not yet been established</p>
<p>124</p> <p>•</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Content Regulation for Marginalized Communities: Including provisions to ensure the representation of marginalized communities is a progressive and plausible feature in modern broadcasting regulations to promote diversity and inclusivity.</p> <p>Mandatory Rating System for All Programs: While rating systems for television programs, especially for entertainment content, are common, extending this requirement to news and current affairs programs is unusual and could be seen as an excessive regulation, potentially hindering press freedom.</p> <p>Censorship Power without Judicial Oversight: Granting the central government the power to censor content without prior judicial oversight is highly controversial and could be viewed as a violation of freedom of speech and expression, although it may be proposed under the guise of national security.</p>

		<p>Transition from Analog to Digital Broadcasting: Mandating a transition from analog to digital broadcasting within a fixed timeline is a common feature in broadcasting reforms globally to improve the quality of broadcasts and spectrum efficiency.</p>
125	D	<p>1) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In): CERT-In is the national nodal agency established by the Indian government to respond to computer security incidents, report vulnerabilities, and promote effective IT security practices throughout the country.</p> <p>2) Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme: This initiative aims to address the increasing number of cybercrimes targeted at women and children, aiding and creating awareness to prevent such crimes.</p> <p>3) Cyber Swachhta Kendra: This is a Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre established by MeitY. It provides citizens with tools to secure their systems against cyber threats and malware infections.</p> <p>4) National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC): The NCCC has been set up to scan the country's web traffic in real-time to counter cyber threats and improve the nation's cybersecurity infrastructure.</p> <p>All the given statements are correct.</p>
126	D	<p>Statement 1 is correct. Dark oxygen refers to molecular oxygen that is not directly associated with known astronomical sources. This concept suggests the presence of oxygen in regions where it was previously undetected or unaccounted for.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. It is hypothesized that dark oxygen plays a significant role in the chemical processes occurring in interstellar space, influencing the formation of complex molecules and contributing to the chemical evolution of galaxies.</p>

		<p>Statement 3 is correct. Unlike oxygen found in stars or planets, dark oxygen does not emit or absorb light in the same way, which makes it difficult to detect using conventional astronomical methods that rely on light signals.</p> <p>Statement 4 is correct. The detection of dark oxygen often relies on indirect methods, such as observing anomalies in cosmic microwave background radiation or noticing discrepancies in expected galactic chemical compositions, indicating the presence of unaccounted-for oxygen.</p>
127	B	<p>Incorrect: The Nicobar Islands are part of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, not Lakshadweep.</p> <p>Incorrect: The Nicobar Islands are situated to the south of the Andaman Islands, not to the north.</p> <p>Correct: The Nicobar Islands are home to the Nicobarese and Shompen tribes, who have been granted special protection under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956.</p> <p>Correct: Great Nicobar Island is home to the Indira Point, which is the southernmost point of India.</p>
128	C	<p>National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO): Incorrect. The NDSO is not accessible to the general public. It is a government initiative that aims to assist law enforcement agencies in tracking and investigating cases of sexual offenses, but it is not meant for public access.</p> <p>Women's Safety Mobile Apps: Incorrect. While apps like Himmat, launched by Delhi Police, are intended to enhance the safety of women, there is insufficient evidence to conclusively state that they have significantly reduced crime against women. The effectiveness of such apps can vary and depends on several factors including public awareness and usage.</p> <p>Integrated Emergency Response System: Correct. The ERSS-112 is indeed a pan-India emergency response system launched by the Government of India</p>

		<p>to provide immediate assistance in emergency situations through a single, toll-free number. It integrates police, fire, and medical emergency services, ensuring prompt response to emergencies.</p>
<p>129</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Statement A is correct. The anti-conversion laws aim to prevent conversions by force, fraud, or inducement.</p> <p>Statement B is incorrect. Anti-conversion laws are not uniformly applicable across all Indian states. They fall under the State List, as "Public Order" is a state subject in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Therefore, individual states can enact their own laws regarding conversion.</p> <p>Statement C is correct. Some states, like Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, require individuals wishing to convert to notify the state authorities in advance, typically a specified period before the conversion ceremony.</p> <p>Statement D is incorrect. While Article 25 guarantees the freedom of religion, it does not grant an absolute right to convert others. The Supreme Court has held that the right to propagate one's religion does not include the right to convert another person to one's own religion (Stanislaus v. State of Madhya Pradesh, 1977). The Court upheld state legislation imposing restrictions on conversion by fraud, coercion, or allurement.</p> <p>Thus, only statements 1 and 3 are correct, making option B the right answer.</p>
<p>130</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Habitat Fragmentation: This is a significant challenge as it isolates tiger populations, leading to inbreeding and loss of genetic diversity. It also restricts the movement of tigers, which is crucial for their survival and breeding.</p> <p>Human-Wildlife Conflict: The encroachment of human activities into tiger habitats increases the likelihood of conflicts, often resulting in the retaliatory killing of tigers and economic losses for local communities.</p>

	<p>Poaching and Illegal Trade: Despite legal protections, poaching remains a severe threat due to the high value of tiger parts in illegal markets, driven by traditional medicine and luxury goods.</p> <p>Climate Change: While climate change does impact biodiversity and ecosystems, its effects on tiger habitats and prey availability have been documented, making it incorrect to say the impact is minimal. Changes in rainfall patterns, temperature shifts, and habitat alterations can affect the prey base and water availability, indirectly affecting tiger populations. Therefore, statement 4 is incorrect, as climate change does have a notable impact on tiger habitats, contrary to the statement.</p>
<p>131</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Correct: The DAC was established to ensure the timely acquisition of required military equipment and to streamline procurement procedures for the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Incorrect: The DAC is chaired by the Defence Minister of India, not the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Correct: One of the key functions of the DAC is to approve capital acquisitions, which are essential for the long-term plans of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Correct: The DAC plays a significant role in the formulation of defence procurement policies, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the acquisition process.</p>
<p>132</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct. The Mekedatu Project is indeed a proposed multipurpose dam project located on the Cauvery River in the state of Karnataka.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. The primary objectives of the project include providing drinking water to Bengaluru and generating hydroelectric power.</p>

		<p>Statement 3 is incorrect. The Tamil Nadu government opposes the Mekedatu Project, expressing concerns that it could adversely affect the water supply to Tamil Nadu, impacting the water sharing agreement under the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. Hence, the project has been a point of contention between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.</p>
133	D	<p>Statement 1 is incorrect: Inflation targeting primarily focuses on controlling the inflation rate rather than the money supply. Although money supply can influence inflation, the policy framework directly targets inflation.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: The central bank often uses interest rates as a primary tool under inflation targeting to influence economic activity and control inflation. By adjusting interest rates, the central bank can influence borrowing, spending, and investment in the economy.</p> <p>Statement 3 is incorrect: Inflation targeting does not primarily aim at maintaining a stable exchange rate. While exchange rates can impact inflation, the primary goal of inflation targeting is to stabilize the inflation rate itself, not the exchange rate.</p>
134	A	<p>Statement 1: The CRZ notification divides coastal areas into four zones (CRZ-I, CRZ-II, CRZ-III, and CRZ-IV), each with specific regulations regarding permissible and prohibited activities to ensure sustainable development and environmental protection.</p> <p>Statement 2: CZMPs are prepared by the respective state governments or union territories and approved by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA). The preparation is done at the state level, not by the NCZMA itself.</p> <p>Statement 3: CZMPs do include measures to protect ecologically sensitive areas like mangroves, coral reefs, and sand dunes, among others, to ensure the conservation of these vital ecosystems.</p>

	<p>Statement 4: While the CZMPs do allow for certain construction activities, these are subject to stringent environmental regulations and are not permitted in ecologically sensitive zones without proper assessment and approval. Activities must align with environmental considerations to mitigate negative impacts.</p> <p>Thus, only Statements 1 and 3 are correct, making option A the right answer.</p>
<p>135 .</p>	<p>B Statement 1: Incorrect. Carbon credits are not exclusive to countries or companies that are part of the Kyoto Protocol. While the Kyoto Protocol established a market for carbon credits, other markets, such as the voluntary carbon market, also exist. Thus, entities not bound by the Kyoto Protocol can participate in carbon trading.</p> <p>Statement 2: Correct. One carbon credit represents the right to emit one metric ton of carbon dioxide or an equivalent amount of another greenhouse gas. This standard is used globally in emissions trading systems.</p> <p>Statement 3: Correct. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol allows developed countries to invest in emission-reduction projects in developing countries. This mechanism provides these countries with certified emission reduction (CER) credits, which can be used to meet their own emission reduction targets.</p>
<p>136 .</p>	<p>D Earthquakes can trigger landslides by shaking loose material on slopes (Statement 1 is correct).</p> <p>Heavy and prolonged rainfall can lead to landslides by increasing pore water pressure in the soil, which reduces the stability of slopes (Statement 2 is correct).</p> <p>Human activities, such as mining and road construction, can destabilize slopes and cause landslides by altering the natural stability of the terrain (Statement 3 is correct).</p>

<p>137</p> <p>.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>The Swaminathan Commission's recommendations focused on various aspects of improving agriculture and farmers' welfare in India.</p> <p>Option A is incorrect. The Swaminathan Commission did not propose a scheme specifically for farmers under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Instead, the Commission's recommendations were focused on agricultural reforms and farmer income enhancement.</p> <p>Option B is accurate. The Commission emphasized the importance of integrating climate resilience into agricultural practices, which includes developing drought-resistant crops and adopting sustainable water management practices to address climate change impacts.</p> <p>Option C is incorrect. The Commission did not recommend reducing the scope of the PDS but instead suggested reforms to make the PDS more effective and efficient in providing food security.</p> <p>Option D is incorrect. The Swaminathan Commission advocated for sustainable agriculture practices rather than solely high-input, high-output strategies. The focus was on improving productivity through sustainable means rather than extensive use of high inputs.</p> <p>Thus, Option B correctly reflects one of the Commission's key recommendations.</p>
<p>138</p> <p>.</p>	<p>D</p> <p>All three statements are correct:</p> <p>Statement 1: Chabahar Port is indeed located in Iran and is of strategic importance to India as it offers an alternative route to Afghanistan, bypassing Pakistan. This helps India in circumventing the logistical challenges posed by Pakistan's refusal to allow Indian goods to transit to Afghanistan and beyond.</p> <p>Statement 2: The development of the Chabahar Port is part of a trilateral agreement between India, Iran, and Afghanistan. India has invested in the development of the port and associated infrastructure, such as rail and road connections, to facilitate trade and connectivity.</p>

Statement 3: The port provides India with a gateway to Central Asia, enabling access to the region's vast energy resources and mineral wealth. It also serves as a hub for trade and economic cooperation with the Central Asian countries.

Thus, the correct answer is D. 1, 2, and 3.