

MAX IAS

RIGHT CONTENT | QUALITY TEACHING | BEST TEST SERIES

SANGRAM

All India Open Mock

Full Length Test

Test Code: AIOFLT-24-2

(SANGRAM -2)

2024



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GENERAL STUDIES FOUNDATION COURSE

COURSE FEATURES

- Quality content provided from the books referred by UPSC
- Best General Studies teaching team led by Kranthi Pavel Irigi [Director of Max IAS]
- Innovative teaching methodology through slides, pictures, flowcharts, and mindmaps for better assimilation and retention
- Focus on making the aspirant to understand the subject holistically by interlinking topics rather than by-hearting [UPSC expects this ability from aspirants]
- **10 Months of classes:**
 - 1 Month NCERT CLASSES
 - 15 Days Orientation class
 - 8 Months of Advanced Classes for Prelims cum Mains
 - 1 Month of Revision classes
 - Course includes Prelims Test Series And Mains Test Series
- **Focus on answer writing practice with:**
 - Daily Assignment
 - Chapter-Wise Test
 - Full-Length Tests
- Focus on MCQs solving through daily questions and PYQs
- One-to-one mentorship and doubt clearance
- Study Material: **Both Hardcopy/Softcopy**
- Other than study material class notes also will be provided
- Mode of Classes: **Online/Offline**
- Offline students can access recorded lectures for the missed classes

COURSE HIGHLIGHTS

- **VALIDITY OF CLASSROOM COURSE: 15 MONTHS**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND CLASSES MULTIPLE NUMBER OF TIMES IN A YEAR**
- **VALIDITY OF GENERAL STUDIES PRELIMS AND MAINS TEST SERIES: LIFETIME**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND PRELIMS AND MAINS TEST SERIES EVERY YEAR UNTIL HE/SHE SECURES A JOB**

**ONE-TO-ONE
MENTORSHIP BY
FACULTY**



**SCAN FOR
MORE
DETAILS**

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GENERAL STUDIES MAINS TEST SERIES

15 TESTS

8 SECTIONAL TESTS + 4 FULL LENGTH TESTS + 3 ESSAY TESTS

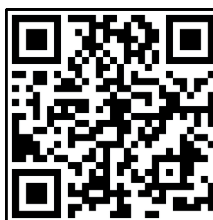
ABOUT THE TEST SERIES

- Question paper as per UPSC standard with effective coverage of entire syllabus
- Test Series will include Basic to Advanced questions with current affairs orientation
- Model answer for the questions (Hard copy/Soft copy)
- Test paper discussion by faculty after the test (**Offline/Online**)
- Paper evaluation by UPSC experts and Faculties
- Personal feedback and Mentorship by Faculty
- Number of Tests: **15 Tests**
 - 8 Section-Wise Tests
 - 4 Full-Length Tests
 - 3 Essay Tests
- Free access to Current Affairs classes on important topics for Mains
- Course Duration: **Two and a Half Months**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **DURATION OF TEST SERIES: TWO AND A HALF MONTHS**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND TESTS MULTIPLE NUMBER OF TIMES (THAT IS MAINS TEST SERIES EVERY YEAR UNTIL HE/SHE SECURES A JOB)**
- **VALUE ADDITION CLASSES FOR BOOSTING SCORE**
- **FREE CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE FOR 1 YEAR**

**TEST EVALUATION
WITHIN 48 HOURS**



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MAXIAS

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GENERAL STUDIES MAINS EXTENDED TEST SERIES

38 TESTS

12 SECTIONAL TESTS + 8 FULL LENGTH TESTS + 3 ESSAY TESTS

+ 15 MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

ABOUT THE TEST SERIES

- Question paper as per UPSC standard with effective coverage of entire syllabus
- Test Series will include Basic to Advanced questions with current affairs orientation
- Model answer for the questions (Hard copy/Soft copy)
- Test Paper discussion by faculty after the Test (**Offline/Online**)
- Paper evaluation by UPSC Experts and Faculties
- Personal feedback and Mentorship by Faculties
- Students can attempt every Test Twice for improving the art of answer writing
- Number of Tests: **23 tests + 15 Mains Test Series 2025**
 - 12 Section-Wise Tests
 - 8 Full-Length Tests
 - 3 Essay Tests
- Free access to General Studies Mains Test Series 2025 [15 Test Series]
- Free access to **current affairs classes** for 6 months (worth ₹8500/-)
- Free Current affairs magazine for 1 year (both Hardcopy and Soft Copy)
(Hard copy of Current affairs magazine can be collected from the office/posted to your address)
- Student can write test as per their convenience
(can give any test on any day and at any time at the Test center)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **DURATION OF TEST SERIES: 6 MONTHS**
- **VALIDITY OF TEST SERIES: 1 YEAR 3 MONTHS**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND THE MAINS TEST SERIES EVERY YEAR UNTIL HE/SHE SECURES A JOB**
- **VALUE ADDITION CLASSES FOR BOOSTING SCORES**
- **IMMEDIATE QUESTION PAPER DISCUSSION AFTER TEST BY FACULTY**
- **FREE CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE FOR 1 YEAR**

**TEST EVALUATION
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PRELIMS TEST SERIES

36 TESTS

21 SECTIONAL TESTS + 9 FULL LENGTH TESTS + 3 CSAT
+3 CURRENT AFFAIRS TESTS

MAIN FEATURES

- Prelims Test Series is designed to cover the **syllabus completely**
- **Test Questions are framed from basic to advanced** with coverage of current affairs strictly following the **UPSC pattern and trend**
- Tests are designed to ensure **multiple revisions** of the subjects with **Sectional Tests and Full-Length Tests**
- Focus on concepts, **application, analysis, and current affairs**
- **100+ hours** of value addition classes for **better conceptual clarity**
- **Test explanation is our hallmark**, test explanation sessions enable aspirants to get a better understanding of the subjects and questioning pattern
- **Detailed explanation and discussion video** - both **Online and Offline** mode
- **Detailed solutions** will be provided immediately after the test [**Hard and Softcopy**]
- Test evaluation **within 24 hours**
- **Digitally evaluated OMR** will be provided to identify your mistakes like- wrong bubbling and improper bubbling

OTHER FEATURES

- **All India Ranking**
- **Performance Tracking/ Progress Report**
- **Improve Time Management Skills**
- **Combat Negative Marking**
- **Identify your Strengths and Weaknesses**
- **Conquer exam anxiety and fear**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Validity of Test Series: 10 Months (until Prelims 2025)**
- **Value Addition Classes** for boosting scores
- **Test evaluation within 24 hours** and evaluated OMR copy would be provided
- **Flexible exam timing** as per students' convenience (Students can attend tests any time and any day at test center)

**TEST EVALUATION
WITHIN 24 HOURS**



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ANTHROPOLOGY FOUNDATION COURSE

COURSE FEATURES

- All classes will be taught by Kranthi Pavel Irigi [Director of Max IAS]
- Quality content provided from the books referred by UPSC written by Foreign and Indian authors
- Content enrichment through case studies and current affairs
- Innovative teaching methodology through slides, pictures, flowcharts, and mind maps for better assimilation and retention
- Focus on making the aspirant understand the subject holistically by interlinking topics rather than by-hearting [UPSC expects this ability from aspirants]
- Equal focus on Paper I and Paper II [**most institutes neglect Paper II**]
- Special focus on anthropology theories which form the core of the subject
- Utmost importance to answer writing with
 - Daily assignment
 - Chapter-Wise Tests
 - Full-Length Tests
- Test Paper evaluation will be done by Kranthi Pavel Irigi sir the Faculty and Director of Max IAS with personal feedback
- One-to-one mentorship and doubt clearance by Kranthi sir
- Duration of Course: **4 months**
- Study Material: **Both Hardcopy/Softcopy**
- Other than study material class notes also will be provided
- Mode of Classes: **Online/Offline**
- Offline students can access recorded lectures for the missed classes

COURSE HIGHLIGHTS

- **VALIDITY OF CLASSROOM COURSE: 1 YEAR**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND CLASSES MULTIPLE NUMBER OF TIMES IN A YEAR**
- **VALIDITY OF ANTHROPOLOGY MAINS TEST SERIES: LIFETIME**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND THE MAINS TEST SERIES EVERY YEAR UNTIL HE/SHE SECURES A JOB**

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MAX IAS

RIGHT CONTENT | QUALITY TEACHING | BEST TEST SERIES

ANTHROPOLOGY

MAINS TEST SERIES [AMTS]

12 TESTS

8 SECTIONAL TESTS + 4 FULL LENGTH TESTS

ABOUT THE TEST SERIES

- Question paper as per UPSC standard with effective coverage of the entire syllabus
- Paper evaluation by Kranthi Pavel Irigi [Director of Max IAS] personally
- 30+ hours of Value Addition classes for boosting score
- Model answers for the questions (Hard copy/Soft copy)
- Number of Tests: **12 Tests**
 - 8 Sectional-Wise Tests
 - 4 Full-Length Tests
- Test Series Duration: **Two and a Half Months**
- Available both in **Offline/Online mode**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **VALIDITY OF TEST SERIES: TWO AND A HALF MONTHS**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND TEST MULTIPLE NUMBER OF TIMES IN A YEAR**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND THE MAINS TEST SERIES EVERY YEAR UNTIL HE/SHE SECURES A JOB**
- **VALUE ADDITION CLASSES FOR BOOSTING SCORE**

**TEST EVALUATION
WITHIN 48 HOURS**



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ANTHROPOLOGY

MAINS TEST SERIES PREMIUM [AMTS-P]

12 TESTS

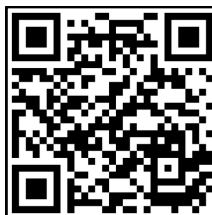
8 SECTIONAL TESTS + 4 FULL LENGTH TESTS

ABOUT THE TEST SERIES

- Question paper as per UPSC standard with effective coverage of entire syllabus
- Paper evaluation by Kranthi Pavel Irigi [Director of Max IAS] personally
- 50+ hours of Value Addition classes for boosting score
- Model answers for the questions (Hard copy / Soft copy)
- Test paper discussion class by Kranthi Pavel Irigi (Offline/Online)
- Personalised feedback for enhancing students ability to write answers effectively and holistically
- Mentorship and Doubt Resolution until completion of Mains Exam
- Number of Tests: **12 Tests**
 - 8 Sectional-Wise Tests
 - 4 Full-Length Tests
- Test Series Duration: **Two and a Half Months**
- Test available both in **Offline/Online mode**

FEATURES	ANTHRO MAINS TEST SERIES	ANTHRO MAINS TEST SERIES - PREMIUM
Test discussion	NA	YES
Personal feedback	NA	YES
Mentorship and Doubt resolution	NA	YES
Value addition classes	30+ Hours	50+ Hours

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ANTHROPOLOGY

MAINS EXTENDED TEST SERIES

30 TESTS

14 SECTIONAL TESTS + 4 FULL LENGTH TESTS

+12 AMTS

ABOUT THE TEST SERIES

- Question paper as per UPSC standard with effective coverage of entire syllabus
- Paper evaluation by Kranthi Pavel Irigi [Director of Max IAS] personally
- Test paper discussion by Kranthi Pavel Irigi after the test (Offline/Online)
- Students can attempt every Test Twice for improving the art of answer writing
- Model answer for the questions (Hard copy/Soft copy)
- Access to classroom courses for 40 hours for doubtful and difficult topics
- Number of tests: **30 Tests (18 Tests +12 AMTS)**
 - 14 Sectional-Wise Tests
 - 4 Full-Length Tests
- Free access to 12 Tests of Anthropology Mains Test Series (AMTS)
- Free access to **Current Affairs classes** for 6 months (worth ₹8500/-)
- Free Current Affairs Magazine for 1 Year (Both Hardcopy and Soft Copy)
(Hard copy of Current affairs magazine can be collected from the office/posted to your address)
- Student can write test as per their convenience
(can give any test on any day and any time at Test center)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **DURATION OF TEST SERIES: 6 MONTHS**
- **VALIDITY OF THE TEST SERIES: 1 YEAR 3 MONTHS**
- **STUDENTS CAN ATTEND THE MAINS TEST SERIES EVERY YEAR UNTIL HE/SHE SECURES A JOB**
- **VALUE ADDITION CLASSES FOR BOOSTING SCORE**
- **IMMEDIATE QUESTION PAPER DISCUSSION AFTER TEST BY FACULTY**

**TEST EVALUATION
WITHIN 48 HOURS**



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DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Test Code: AIOFLT-24-2 (SANGRAM - II)

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

**TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
Paper—I**

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. *DO NOT* write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose *ONLY ONE* response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses *ONLY* on the separate Answer Sheet provided **OMR SHEET**.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet with you.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

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1. Consider the following statements:

1. Citizenship is the legally acknowledged membership of a state and is not voluntary
2. A citizen can be expelled from his own state for misconduct
3. The mode of acquisition of citizenship through birth, descent, and naturalization is provided in the constitution

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

2. Consider the following statements:

1. RBI can declare any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender
2. After independence demonetisation was undertaken thrice in India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements with respect to the state and government:

1. The state consists of a body of some citizens but the government consists of all citizens
2. State possesses sovereignty but the government does not
3. The state is permanent in nature but the government is not

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

4. Consider the following regarding fundamental duties:

1. They are directed at the inculcation of normal civic behaviour
2. They are correlative of the fundamental rights
3. The Constitution envisages conflation of fundamental rights and fundamental duties

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Certain Fundamental Rights are available to both citizens and non-citizens
2. Non-citizens and refugees can also move to the Supreme Court and High Court for encroachment of Fundamental Rights

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

6. Consider the following statements with respect to collective responsibility under Article 75(3)

1. Every Minister must take an active part in the formulation of policy
2. Every Minister should be present in the committee room whenever a policy decision is taken
3. All ministers must present a United front to the Parliament

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

7. Consider the following statements with respect to the office of profit:

1. The expression office of profit is defined in the Representation of the People Act 1951
2. A person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State by reason only that he is a Minister

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

8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to decide the minimum strength of the benches and the role of a single judge
2. The Constitution specifies the number of judges for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law
3. For hearing any reference under Article 143 minimum strength of the bench should be 5 judges

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

9. Consider the following statements:

1. Every person who is not less than eighteen years of age shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at an election.
2. According to the Representation of People Act 1951 a party is eligible to be considered a national party if it is a recognised state party in four or more states.

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

10. Consider the following statements with respect to Comptroller and Auditor General of India:

1. The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be determined by Parliament by law.
2. The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as are prescribed under the Comptroller and Auditor General. (Duties, Powers, and Conditions of Service) Act 1971

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

11. Consider the following pairs:

Important pass : state

1. Rohtang pass : Uttarakhand
2. Lipu Lekh : Sikkim
3. Zoji La : Ladakh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

12. Consider the following statements

1. Adams Bridge connects Dhanushkodi in India with Talaimanar in Sri Lanka
2. Katchatheevu island was transferred by Sri Lanka to India in 1974

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

13. Consider the following with respect to Siachen Glacier

1. Siachen Glacier is in the Nubra Valley
2. Lolofond and Tearn Shehr are its tributaries

3. It's in the Pirpanjal ranges of the Himalayas

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

14. Rainfall exceeds 250 cm, the annual temperature is about 25-27 degrees, Dry season is distinctly short, and trees of this forest do not shed their leaves, the above description is associated with which of the following forest

- (a) Tropical wet evergreen forest
- (b) Tropical semi-evergreen forest
- (c) Tropical moist deciduous forest
- (d) Littoral and swamp forest

15. With respect to soils in India, the term " Kari " is associated with which type of soil:

- (a) Saline and alkaline soil
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) Peaty and Marshy soil

16. With reference to conservation in India, how many of the below pairs are correctly matched:

- 1. National Park - species oriented both plants and animals
- 2. Sanctuary - hitched to the habitat for particular wild animal species

3. Biosphere reserve - hitched to the whole ecosystem

How many of the above pairs are correct?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

17. Consider the following states:

- 1. Rajasthan
- 2. Himachal Pradesh
- 3. Maharashtra
- 4. Odisha
- 5. Jharkhand

How many of the following are bauxite-producing states of India

- (a) Two states only
- (b) Three states only
- (c) Four states only
- (d) All of the above states

18. Consider the following states:

- 1. Rajasthan
- 2. Tamilnadu
- 3. Assam

How many of the following are lignite-producing states of India?

- (a) One state only
- (b) Two states only
- (c) Three states only
- (d) None of the above states

19. Consider the following statements :

1. The Sabarmati River passes through three states
2. Watal, Harnav, and Hathmati are its main tributaries
3. It joins the Gulf of Kutch in the Arabian Sea

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

20. Consider the following statements regarding Gir National Park:

1. Seven perennial rivers pass through the Gir forest
2. Located in the Junagadh district of the state of Gujarat

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

21. Consider the following pairs
Religious preacher Associated with

1. Mahavira : Nigrantha Sect
2. Lokayata : Ajita Kesakambali
3. Makkali Gosala : Niyati

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

22. Which of the following is a surviving ancient Indian text composed by / attributed to women ?

- (a) Netigandha
- (b) Therigatha
- (c) Khudda Niyaka
- (d) Avadana sataka

23. With reference to trade routes in Ancient India, Consider the following statements:

1. Uttarapatha was a land cum river route stretching from Magadha to the port of Tamralipti.

2. Dakshinapatha stretches from Patliputra in Magadha to Pratisthana on Godavari

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

24. Consider the following pairs:

Author Literary work

- 1. Vishakadutta – Kamarupa Manjari
- 2. Banabhatta - Kadambari
- 3. Bhavabhuti - Uttar Rama Charita

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

25. The term “*kuti*” as mentioned in Sangam literature refers to

- (a) Heroic death of a soldier
- (b) Fisherwomen involved in catching and selling fish
- (c) Sacred or magical forces
- (d) Clan-based descent group

26. “*Yapaniya*” sect is associated with which of the following religions

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Ajvikism
- (c) Jainism
- (d) Lokayata

27. With reference to the *zakat* levied during Delhi Sultanate consider the following statements:

- 1. It was a secular tax levied on both Muslims and non-muslims.
- 2. It was levied at the rate of 1/10th of the property
- 3. Zakat could be levied on property that was in possession for at least one year.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

28. *Dastar-Bandan* in medieval Indian history is used in reference to

- (a) Wrestlers
- (b) Military officers of lower rank
- (c) Slaves
- (d) Theologians

29. Under the patronage of which Vijaynagara emperor Dutch constructed a factory at Pulicat

- (a) Krishna Devaraya
- (b) Venkata II
- (c) Rama Deva
- (d) Srirang II

30 . With reference to medieval India which of the following is a characteristic of guilds:

1. They were set up both by local merchants and itinerant merchants
2. Acted as custodians of religious interests
3. They had their own rules and regulations regarding membership and the code of conduct
4. Settled market tolls and taxes directly with the king

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

31. The State of Global Climate Report is published by?

- (a) World Meteorological Organization
- (b) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (c) International Energy Agency
- (d) Climate Group

32. Consider the following statement regarding the Cryosphere

- 1 . Cryosphere is a term for the regions of our globe that are volcanic-prone regions covered with Lava
- 2 . The state of the cryosphere is critical to understanding Earth's weather, climate, and hydro cycles.

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

33. South Lhonak Lake recently in the news for a glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) is located in

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Ladakh
- (d) Sikkim

34. Consider the following statement

- 1 . The Eucalyptus tree is native to Africa
- 2 . All species of lemurs are found only in Madagascar and nowhere else

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

35. The term *API gravity* is used in the context of

- (a) Energy
- (b) Space
- (c) Robotics
- (d) Biotechnology

36. The population of grasshoppers is often very large, experiences seasonal drought, is inhabited by Bison, Antelope, and Marmots, and is the most transformed biome by humans, these are the characteristics of which of the following biomes

- (a) Savanna
- (b) Temperate grasslands
- (c) Taiga
- (d) Tundra

37. Consider the following statement with respect to Black carbon

1. Black carbon is a component of fine particulate air pollution (PM_{2.5}).
2. Black carbon lasts at least 10 years in the atmosphere
3. When deposited on ice and snow, black carbon particles increase surface albedo

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

38. Consider the following statements with respect to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)

1. GBFF will be managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
2. The fund was launched at the Convention on Biological Diversity COP15.

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

39. The “30x30” target is associated with

- (a) United Nations environment program
- (b) Cartagena Protocol
- (c) Ramsar Convention
- (d) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

40. "Greenwashing" the term frequently in the news refers to

- (a) False claims about a company's environmental or sustainability credentials.
- (b) Eco-friendly techniques in construction
- (c) Making oceans plastic-free
- (d) Restoring deserts into fertile land through desert reforestation

41. Which of the following are included in calculating the cost of production for determining MSP

- 1. Hired human labour, bullock labour/ machine labour.
- 2. Material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures
- 3. Depreciation on implements and farm buildings
- 4. Imputed value of family labour
- 5. Rent paid for leased in land

- (a) All five
- (b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

42. Regarding food grain production in India, Which of the following statements are correct

- 1. Food grain Production in India has continuously increased in the recent years

2. Pulses Production in India has continuously decreased in the recent years

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

43. Which of the following factors are responsible for slow growth of employment opportunities

1. Use of capital intensive industries in organised sector

2. Less attention to the land reforms

3. Investment in agriculture especially the irrigation sector is neglected

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

44. Which of the following factors influence inflation

1. Increase in expenditure on investment and consumption

2. Increase in government expenditure on goods and services

3. Increase in money supply in the economy

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

45. Which of the measures are undertaken by Central Bank cure recession or depression

1. Central Bank sells securities in open market

2. Central Bank lowers the bank rate

3. Central Bank reduces the cash reserve ratio

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only

(b) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

46. Which of the following is the effect of tight monetary policy

1. Aggregate demand increases

2. Interest rate Rises

3. Investment expenditure declines

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

47. Which of the measures are undertaken to correct disequilibrium in Balance of payments

1. Devaluation

2. Contractionary fiscal policy

3. Expansionary monetary policy

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

48. Which of the following statements are correct regarding interest subvention scheme for farmers

1. Interest subvention is announced on long term crop loans upto 3 lakhs

2. Interest subvention is not applicable to private sector scheduled commercial banks

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

1. The scheme shall provide a short term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure

2. All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of Rs. 2 crore .

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

50. Which of the following statements are correct regarding inflation

1. Inflation affects nominal income

2. Inflation harms debtors and benefits creditors

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

51. In Rajasthan, the term "*dhrian*" refers to

(a) Shifting sand dunes

(b) Fertile tracts of agriculture.

(c) Lakes

(d) Semi-arid plain

52. The river flows through Pirpanjal Range, Kishan Ganga joins it on its right bank, forms the India- Pakistan boundary for 170km, and joins Chenab at “Trimmu”, the description given above is of which river?

- (a) Indus
- (b) Jhelum
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Sutlej

53. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Once coral bleaching occurs corals cannot establish pre bleaching state

Statement II: The change in the colour of corals is because of the decay of algae living in their tissues symbiotically

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct. and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

54. consider the following trees:

- 1. Red sanders
- 2. Sal
- 3. Rhizophora
- 4. Chir

How many of the above are deciduous trees?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) All three
- (d) All four

55. *Reh, Kallar, Usar, Thur, Rakar, Karl, and Chopan* are different names used in various regions for which types of soils

- (a) Peaty and Marshy soils
- (b) Arid and Desert soils
- (c) Laterite soils
- (d) Saline and Alkaline soils

56. Consider the following:

- 1. Undersea earthquake
- 2. Landslides
- 3. Volcanic eruption
- 4. Meteorites and Asteroids

How many of the given factors generally help the formation of Tsunamis?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) All three
- (d) All four

57. Consider the following pairs:

- | Lake | State |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Surinsar-Mansar | : Jammu & Kashmir |
| 2. Loktak | : Manipur |
| 3. Harike | : West Bengal |
| 4. Lonar | : Maharashtra |

Which of the following are correctly matched

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

58. In India mangroves are in which of the following regions

- 1. Sundarban
- 2. Andaman and Nicobar
- 3. Delta of Krishna, Mahanadi, and Godavari

How many of the above options are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) All three
- (d) None

59. With reference to Wetland, consider the following statements :

- 1. Wetlands cover just over 6% of the Earth's land surface.
- 2. Pantanal is the world's largest tropical wetland, it sprawls across two South American countries

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

60. Which of the following statements are correct

- 1. Golden rice is a Genetically Modified (GM) variety of rice that carries a gene for the biosynthesis of β -carotene.
- 2. Boro rice is cultivated in the Western parts of India.

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

61. Nilgiri biosphere reserve is located in which of the following areas:

- (a) Part of Wayanad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani hills
- (b) Neyyar, Peppara, and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries and their adjoining areas.

(c) Part of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari

(d) Indian part of the Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka

62. Consider the following:

- 1. Wastewater treatment
- 2. Lead Exposure
- 3. Household solid fuels
- 4. Unsafe sanitation

Which of the above indicators are part of the Environmental Performance Index?

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

(b) 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

63. Consider the following:

1. Burning of fossil fuels

2. Extracting metal from ore

3. Volcanoes

Which of the following is a source of SO₂ in the atmosphere?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1, 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

64. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Pitcher plant (Nepenthes khasiana)

1. It is endemic to Meghalaya

2. These plants are present in the soils with excess nitrogen

3. The plant prefers acidic soil, high rainfall, and warm climate.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

65. Which of the following statements regarding Gangetic sharks are correct

1. It is endemic to India

2. It is found in the Ganges river only

3. It is primarily a fish-eater

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) One only

(b) Two only

(c) All three

(d) None

66. Which of the following statements are correct

1. The State Government may declare any area owned by the Government as a community reserve

2. The State Government may declare any private or community land as a conservation reserve

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

67. Consider the following statements with respect to optical fiber cable

1. These fibers can carry information, such as text, images, and videos at the speed of light.

2. Fiber cables are insensitive to external perturbations such as lightning and bad weather.

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

68. *Colistin* in the news is associated with

- (a) Antibiotic
- (b) Vector
- (c) Protein
- (d) Invasive species

69. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I: Individual low Earth orbit (LEO) satellites are effective for tasks of telecommunication

Statement-II: A low Earth Orbit (LEO) is an orbit that is normally at an altitude of less than 1000 km

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct. and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

70. Variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs) are associated with

- (a) Cryogenics
- (b) Biometric identification
- (c) Environmental pollution
- (d) Vaccination

71. Which of the following statements regarding biopesticides are correct

1. Biopesticides are ecologically safer than chemical pesticides.

2. Biopesticides work more effectively than chemical pesticides

3. Biopesticides take less time than chemical pesticides to kill their targets.

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

72. Consider the following regarding Needle-free drug delivery systems

1. Needle-free drug delivery systems can be powder, liquid, depot injections

2. They decrease the frequency of incorrect doses

3. They can be used for delivering anesthetics, and hormones but not vaccines.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

73. It is necessary for growth and maintenance of bones and teeth , it is a constituent of nucleic acids and phospholipids , rocks and other deposits are its main reservoirs, the chemical described is

(a) Carbon

(b) Nitrogen

(c) Sulphur

(d) Phosphorus

74. Which of the following are decomposers

1. Bacteria

2. Fungi

3. Insects

4. Earth worms

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

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) All four

75. Patichcha-samuppada is an important tenet of

(a) Vaishnavism

(b) Jainism

(c) Buddhism

(d) Ajivikism

76. Who among the following is not part of trinity of Carnatic music

(a) Syama satri

(b) Purandara dasa

(c) Tyagaraja

(d) Muthuswami dekshitaar

77. Which of the following painting school is not a part of Pahari painting

(a) Basholi

(b) Kulu

(c) Guler

(d) Kishangarh

78. With respect to the economic history of India the components of the "*home charges*" included

1. Dividend to the shareholders of the East India Company

2. Interest on public debt raised abroad

3. Store purchases in England
4. Interest on foreign capital Investments
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) All four
79. Which of the following acts deprived the company of its Monopoly of trade with India but enjoyed its Monopoly of trade with China
- (a) Charter act of 1813
- (b) Charter act of 1833
- (c) Charter act of 1853
- (d) Government of India Act 1858
80. The the common characteristics of shaddarshan of Indian philosophy
1. Belief in liberation or Mukti
2. The doctrine of Karma
3. The idea of soul or Atman
4. Rejection of the authority of Vedas
- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) All four
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only
81. Which of the following is incorrectly matched
1. Chandellas – Jejakabhuti
2. Chauhans – Ajmer
3. Kalachauris – Malwa
- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) All three
- (d) 2 and 3 only
82. Which of the following are characteristics of Harappan trade
1. Usage of weights and measures
2. Usage of metallic money
3. Usage of carts drawn by horses
- (a) All three
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only
83. Consider the following statements with respect to the Attorney General of India
1. The Attorney-General is neither a member of Parliament nor of the Council of Ministers
2. Attorney-General is not entitled to all the privileges and immunities of members of Parliament
3. A person eligible for appointment as the Attorney-General should have been for at

least five years a Judge of a High Court, or an Advocate of a High Court with at least ten years

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

84. Consider the following statements with respect to the ordinance:

1. An ordinance can be withdrawn at any time by the President after its promulgation
2. The President may issue an Ordinance to enforce the provisions of a Bill pending before, a House or one of its Committees
3. The validity of the Ordinance can be decided by a ruling of the Speaker

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

85. Consider the following statements with respect to the Cabinet Secretariat

1. The Cabinet secretariat enjoys the status of an independent ministry under the Government of India

2. Cabinet secretariat functions directly under the Prime Minister

3. The Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio chairman of the civil services board

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

86. Consider the following statements of the following with respect to Rajya Sabha

1. A money bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the annual financial statement
3. Rajya Sabha has the power to pass a vote of no confidence

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

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

87. Which of the following are directed towards the ideals of building a true welfare state

- (a) Directive principles of the state policy
- (b) Judiciary

(c) Fundamental rights

(d) Fundamental duties

88. Which of the following statements regarding Tribes Advisory Council are incorrect?

1. Tribes Advisory Council consists of not more than twenty members.

2. All the members of the council shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly

3. President may make rules regarding the number of members of the Council.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

89. Capital deepening refers to which one of the following

(a) Going for more fixed capital

(b) Emphasis on Social overhead capital

(c) Constant capital output ratio

(d) An increasing capital output ratio

90. Disguised Unemployment refers to the situation when

(a) People seem occupied on full time basis even though the services they render require less than full time

(b) Workers are underpaid despite doing full time job

(c) There is co existence of unemployment and inflation

(d) The economy experiences underemployment equilibrium

91. Certificates of deposits are issued by

1. Government of India

2. Banks

3. Financial Institutions

(a) All three (b) 1 and 2 only

4. 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

92. Which of the following statements are correct regarding capital output ratio

1. Higher the capital output ratio lower is the efficiency of capital the usage

2. Capital output ratio is lower for developed countries compared to developing countries

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

93. Which of the following statements regarding treasury bills are correct

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

1. Treasury bills are issued by government of India and state governments

(c) Both 1 and 2

2. Treasury bills are issued at a discount on the face value

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

96. The *Nagorno-Karabakh* region in the news for its ethnic tensions is now located in

(a) Armenia

(b) Azerbaijan.

(c) Russia

(d) Ukraine

94. Which of the following statements are correct

1. Priority sector guidelines are not applicable to foreign banks

2. Lead Bank scheme was introduced on basis of Nariman committee report

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

97. Consider the following statements

1. Bab al-Mandab is a narrow strait between Africa and the Arabian peninsula

2. More than 50% of global trade by volume flows through this strait,

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

95. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Inflation

1. RBI considers CPI Rural labourers for calculating inflation

2. WPI considers goods and services for calculating inflation

98. Which of the following countries experienced inflation as high as 54 % and approached IMF for a loan 17th time since its independence?

(a) Ghana

(b) Pakistan

(c) Srilanka

(d) Sudan

99. With reference to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), consider the following statements:

1. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been established under the Ministry of Finance
2. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been established for detecting and prosecuting or recommending for prosecution of white-collar crimes/frauds.
3. SFIO is barred from investigating offenses under IPC 1860

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

100. With reference to green bonds in India consider the following statements:

1. It is mandatory for Scheduled commercial banks to issue Green bonds
2. The green deposits shall be denominated in Indian Rupees only
3. Green activities/ projects financed under the Green bond framework can be classified under the priority sector

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

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SANGRAM 2

AIOFLT-24-2 SOLUTIONS

Upcoming Sangram ...

	Date	Timing
SANGRAM 3	14 th APRIL 2024	9:30 to 11:30AM
SANGRAM 4	28 TH APRIL 2024	9:30 to 11:30AM
SANGRAM 5	5 TH MAY 2024	9:30 to 11:30AM
SANGRAM 6	12 TH MAY 2024	9:30 to 11:30AM
SANGRAM 7	26 TH MAY 2024	9:30 to 11:30AM
SANGRAM 8	2 nd JUNE 2024	9:30 to 11:30AM
SANGRAM 9	9 th JUNE 2024	9:30 to 11:30AM

For Sangram registration visit: www.maxias.in

1. Ans: a

Explanation:

Citizenship is the legally **acknowledged membership of a state and is not voluntary**.

Sections 3 to 7 of the **Citizenship Act, of 1955** provided the mode of acquisition of citizenship through **birth, descent, naturalization, and incorporation of territory**, after the commencement of the Constitution

Articles 5 to 9 of the Constitution define citizenship at its commencement.

Three main characteristics are:

- Allegiance to the state
- Enjoyment of civil and political rights
- Desire to promote general happiness and common well-being

An alien may be expelled from a state for misconduct but a citizen cannot be expelled from his own state. The state looks after the interests of citizens even if they are abroad.

2. Ans: d

Explanation:

Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, can declare any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender**, the role of RBI is to recommend to the central government.

Demonetisation Dates In India – 1946 to 2023

1. 1946: Demonetisation of Rs.500, Rs.1,000 and Rs.10,000 Notes
2. 1978: Demonetisation of Rs.1,000, Rs.5,000 and Rs.10,000 Notes
3. 2014: Withdrawal of All Notes Issued Before 2005
4. 2016: Demonetisation of Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 Notes
5. 2023: Withdrawal of Rs.2,000 Notes from Circulation

Demonetisation pre-independence once post-independence twice

Section 26 (2) of RBI act

Section 26 (2) - On recommendation of the Central Board the Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender.

Supreme Court in **Vivek Narayan Sharma v Union of India (2023)** held that the 2016 demonetization of the ₹500 and ₹1,000 notes as legally valid, “any series” in subsection (2) of Section 26 of the RBI Act was invoked by the union government to demonetize the bank notes in 2016.

3. Ans: b

Explanation:

The four Essential elements of the state are population, territory, Government, and Sovereignty.

The government consists of some citizens and the state consists of all citizens, however inactive and inarticulate there will be in the Governance of the country

State possesses sovereignty but the government does not, there cannot be a state without Sovereignty but the government does not possess Sovereignty.

In a democracy, the public is regarded as a source of all power. According to the constitution of India, the people of this country are the main source of sovereignty. **State is permanent but not the government**, because governments keep on changing from time to time. The state is uniform throughout, the four Essential elements of the state are population, territory, Government, and Sovereignty. Governments are of many kinds like Parliamentary government and presidential government.

4. Ans:b

Explanation:

Fundamental Duties

- There are no specific provisions in the constitution to apply sanctions for the enforcement of fundamental duties. Public opinion is the principal sanction for securing compliance with fundamental duties.
- Fundamental duties are addressed to the citizen but there are no legal sanctions for their violation. There cannot be any punishment for a breach of fundamental duties unless there exists a statute containing a specific penal provision.
- Fundamental duties are extremely general and vague in scope and lay down what is normal human behavior. Supreme Court tried to lay down the scope of some of these duties
- **Fundamental duties are directed at the inculcation of normal Civic behavior.**
- That the **Constitution does not envisage the conflation of Part III and Part IV-A** is obvious since Part III of the Constitution does not begin with the phrase "subject to Part IV-A of the Constitution".
- The existence and recognition of Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the inherent imbalance in power that exists between the State and the Individual, not because of the performance of any duties.
- Fundamental Rights are meant to remedy the balance of power that leans heavily in favour of powerful institutions like the State, caste, gender, and class, among others, and do not owe their existence to the duty owed to fellow citizens and society at large.

- Fundamental duties are ideals worthy of emulation but the purpose of the Constitution is not to build character but to protect individuals against the might of the State
- Fundamental rights are not the end result of a bargain with the State in exchange for certain obligations to be undertaken by citizens.
- **Rights and duties are correlative**, the fundamental duties, are, therefore, intended to provide a constant reminder to every citizen that while the Constitution specifically conferred on them certain fundamental rights, it required citizens to follow certain basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behavior.

5. Ans: c

Explanation:

Fundamental Right

Fundamental rights guaranteed under articles **15,16,19 are conferred on citizens** and non-citizens cannot apply for the enforcement of these rights.

Fundamental rights under articles **14,21,25 are conferred on both citizens and persons.** Non-citizens and refugees can also move the Supreme Court and High Court to enforce the same

6. Ans: a

Explanation:

Collective Responsibility - Article 75(3)

Article 75(3) Specifically provides that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People and Article 164 (2) provides that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The principle of collective responsibility does **not mean that every minister must take an active part in the formulation of the policy or that he should be present in the committee** room whenever a policy decision is taken. Collective responsibility merely conveys the idea that all ministers **must present a United front** to the parliament

7. Ans: b

Explanation:

Office of Profit

The expression office of profit is **neither defined in the constitution nor the Representation of the People Act 1951.**

Office of profit means an office capable of yielding a profit or from which a man might reasonably be expected to make a profit. The actual making of profit may not be necessary.

Three conditions must be fulfilled before a person can be held to be disqualified under Article 102(1)(a)

- a. He holds an office
- b. It was an office of profit and
- c. It was an office under the Government of India or the state government

8. Ans: c

Explanation:

Article 145. Rules of Court

Article 145 (2), rules made under this article may fix the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for any purpose and may provide for the powers of single Judges.

Article 145 (3) The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be five.

Article 145(3) mandates that any matter that involves “a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution” should be heard by a Bench of not less than five Judges of the Supreme Court – what is commonly referred to as a **Constitution Bench**.

The term **Constitution Bench** has not been mentioned in constitution .

Mostly the regular bench of the Supreme Court consists of two judges.

9. Ans: d

Explanation:

Article 326. —The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than eighteen years of age and is not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution or any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election

The Election Commission of India is empowered to deal with and allocate election symbols to various political parties under the election symbols (reservation and allotment) order 1968. This order also Empowers the election commission to recognize and derecognize the political parties.

The Election Commission may recognize political parties at the national or regional level depending upon their vote share in the elections

Para 6B of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968

Conditions for recognition as a National Party – A political party shall be eligible to be recognized as a National party, if, and only if, any of the following conditions are fulfilled:

(i) The candidates set up by the party, in any four or more States, at the last general election to the House of the People, or to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned, have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in each of those States at that general election; and, in addition, it has returned at least four members to the House of the People at the aforesaid last general election from any State or States; or

(ii) At the last general election to the House of the People, the party has won at least two percent of the total number of seats in the House of the People, any fraction exceeding half being counted as one; and the party's candidates have been elected to that House from not less than three States; or

(iii) The party is recognized as a State party in at least four States

Para 6A of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968

Conditions for recognition as a State Party – A political party shall be eligible for recognition as a State party in a State, if, and only if, any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

(i) At the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the candidates set up by the party have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in the State; and, in addition, the party has returned at least two members to the Legislative Assembly of that State at such general election; or

(ii) At the last general election to the House of the People from that State, the candidates set up by the party have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in the State; and, in addition, the party has returned at least one member to the House of the People from that State at such general election; or

(iii) At the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the party has won at least three percent of the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, (any fraction exceeding half being counted as one), or at least three seats in the Assembly, whichever is more; or

(iv) At the last general election to the House of the People from the State, the party has returned at least one member to the House of the People for every 25 members or any fraction thereof allotted to that State;] or

(v) At the last general election to the House of the People from the State, or at the last election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the candidates set up by the Party have secured not less than eight percent of the total valid votes polled in the State.

10. Ans: c

Explanation:

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

1. The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law
2. The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body **as are prescribed under Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers, and Conditions of Service) Act 1971**
3. Articles 148 to 153 of the Constitution deal with Comptroller and Auditor General of India

• **148. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.—**

(1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

(2) Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed on that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(3) **The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament** by law and, until they are so determined, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule:

Provided that neither the salary of a Comptroller and Auditor-General nor his rights in respect of leave of absence, pension, or age of retirement shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(6) The administrative expenses of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, including all salaries, allowances, and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

• **149. Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.—**

The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and,

until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or exercisable by the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to the accounts of the Dominion of India and of the Provinces respectively.

- **150. Form of Accounts of the Union and of the States.—**

The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the President may, [on the advice of] the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, prescribe.]

- **151. Audit reports.—**

(1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(2) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor of the State who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

Based on Article 149 The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as are prescribed under Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers, and Conditions of Service) Act 1971

11. Ans: a

Explanation: **Zojila Pass** is a high mountain pass in the Himalayas. It is in the Kargil district, Indian Union territory of **Ladakh**.

Important passes of **Himachal Pradesh** are Bara Lacha La, Debsa Pass, Rohtang Pass, and Shipki La

Important passes of **Uttarakhand** are Lipu Lekh, Mana Pass, Magsha Dhura Pass, Niti Pass, and Muling La.

Important passes of **Sikkim** are Nathu La and Jelep La.

12. Ans: a

Explanation:

Adams Bridge connects Dhanushkodi in India with Talaimannar in Sri Lanka.

Dhanushkodi is an abandoned town at the south-eastern tip of Pamban Island of the state of Tamil Nadu in India.

Pamban Island also known as Rameswaram Island, is an island located between peninsular India and Sri Lanka, on the Adam's Bridge archipelago.

Katchatheevu island was transferred by India to Sri Lanka in 1974

13. Ans:b

Explanation:

Siachen Glacier in the **Nubra Valley** occurs in the **Karakoram Range** in **Ladakh**, its the largest Glacier outside the polar and sub-polar regions. **Lolofond and Tearnm Shehr** are its tributaries .

14. Ans: a

Explanation:

1. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests:

- These are typical Rainforests that grow in those areas where the annual **rainfall exceeds 250cm.**
- The annual temperature is about 25degree Celsius to 27 degree Celsius
- The average annual humidity exceeds 77 percent and the dry season is distinctly short.
- Due to high heat and high humidity, The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves annually, at least not together, and are termed Evergreen forests.

- The trees often reach 45 meters in height, individual trees exceed 60 meters. The entire morphology looks like a green carpet when viewed from above. The Sunlight can not reach the ground and owing to deep shade, the undergrowth is formed mainly of tangled masses of cane, bamboo, ferns, climbers, etc.

- The true Evergreen forests are found along the western side of the **Western Ghats** (between 500 to 1370 meters above sea level) south of Mumbai, in a strip running from Northeast to Northwest direction across **Arunachal Pradesh, Upper Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura** up to a height of 1070 meters and in the Andaman and Nicobar Island.

- **The Important species of these forests are Mesua, White cedar, Calophyllum, Toon, Dhup, Palaquinum, Hopea, Jamun, Canes, Gurjan, chaplasha jamun, mesua, agar, muli, bamboo, etc.**

2. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forest

- Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forest are **bordering the areas of tropical wet evergreen forest.**
- The **annual rainfall is 200-250 cm**, the mean annual temperature varies from 24 to 27 degrees Celsius, and the relative humidity is about 75 percent.
- These forests are characterized by many species, frequently buttressed trunks, rougher and thicker bark, heavy climbers, fewer bamboos, and abundant epiphytes.
- The important species are - **aini, semul, gutel, mundani, Kada, irul, laurel, rosewood, Mesua, haldu, byasal, Kusum, thorny bambowhite cedar, India chestnut, Champa and mango.**

3. Tropical moist deciduous forests:

- These forests are found in areas of moderate **rainfall of 100 to 200 cm** per annum, a mean annual temperature of about 27 degrees Celsius, and an average annual relative humidity of 60 to 75 percent. such areas include a belt running along the **western ghats surrounding the belt of evergreen forest both on the western ghats and the eastern slopes, a strip along the Shiwalik range including terai and Babar, Manipur, and Mizoram, hills of eastern Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, Chota Nagpur Plateau, most of Odisha, parts of west bengal and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.**
- The trees of these forests drop their leaves for about 6 -8 weeks during the spring and early summer when sufficient moisture for the leaves is not available.
- These are very useful forests because they yield valuable timber and several other forest products.
- The main species found in these forests are **teak, sal, padauk, laurel, white chuglam, badam, dhup, chikrosi, kokko, haldu, rosewood, mahua, bijasal, lendi, semul, irul, dhaman, amla, kusum, tendu, paula, jamun, bamboo, etc.**
- It is comparatively easy to exploit these forests due to their high degree of gregariousness.

4. Littoral and swamp forests:

- These forests occur in and **around the deltas, estuaries, and creeks** prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or tidal forests, **confined to the deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, and the Cauvery.**
- The most pronounced and the densest is the Sunderban in the Ganga delta where the predominant species **Sundri (Heriteera)** grows abundantly. It provides hard and durable timber. They can survive and grow both in fresh as well as brackish water.
- The important species found in these forests are **Sundri, burguiera, sonneratia, agar, bhendi, keora, nipa, amur, bhara, Rhizophora, screw pines, canes, and Plams, etc.**

5. The tropical dry deciduous forests are widely distributed over a large area. They occur in an irregular wide strip running north-south from the **foot of the Himalayas to Kanniyakumari except in Rajasthan, Western Ghats, and West Bengal.** The important species are **teak, axlewood, tendu, basal, rosewood, amaltas, palas, haldu, kasi, and bel, lendi, common bamboo, red sanders, anjair, harra, laurel, satinwood, papra, achar, sal khair, ghont, etc**

15. Ans: d

Explanation:

Peaty and Marshy soils are formed as a result of accumulation of large amounts of organic matter in the soils, they contain considerable amount of soluble salts and **10 to 40% organic matter**, such soils are found in **Kottayam and Alappuzha districts of Kerala** where it is called **Kari**

16. Ans: a

Explanation:

National Park - hitched to the habitat for particular wild animal species like Lion, tiger
Sanctuary - species oriented both plants and animals such as citrus, pitcher plant, Great Indian Bustard, etc
Biosphere reserve - hitched to the whole ecosystem i.e totality of all life forms

17. Ans: b

Explanation:

List of bauxite-producing states of India -

- Odisha [**Largest producer of Bauxite in India**]
- Gujarat
- Jharkhand
- Chhattisgarh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra

18. Ans: c

Explanation:

Lignite:

- Lignite is also known as Brown coal, lignite is lower-grade coal and contains about 40 to 55 percent carbon.
- It represents the intermediate stage in the alteration of Woody matter into coal.
- Its color varies from dark to black-brown.
- Its moisture content is high(over 35 percent) so it gives out much smoke but little heat
- Its typical quality qualities make it liable to disintegrate on exposure and even to spontaneous combustion
- It is found in **Palna of Rajasthan, Neyveli of Tamil Nadu, Lakhimpur of Assam, and Kerewa of Jammu and Kashmir**

19. Ans: b

Explanation:

Sabarmati originates from the **Aravalli hills** in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan. It enters the Gujarat State and joins the **Gulf of Khambhat** in the Arabian Sea.

Sei, Wakal, Harnav, Hathmati, and Watrak are three tributaries of Sabarmati flows through the Dharoi gorge, Ahmedabad is an industrial city situated on the banks of Sabarmati.

20. Ans: c

Explanation:

Gir National Park

- The Gir National Park and Sanctuary lie in the south-west of the Saurashtra peninsula in the state of Gujarat.
- The Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is located about in the Junagadh district of Gujarat. Gir is the only natural habitat of world-popular Asiatic Lions.
- Seven perennial rivers pass through Gir forest, named the Hiran, Saraswati, Datardi, Shingoda, Machhundri, Ghodavadi, and Raval.
- The topography of Gir supports semi-evergreen and evergreen flora, acacia, scrub jungle, plateaus, valleys, grasslands, isolated hills, and rocky hills.
- Semi-arid and deciduous forests are around 10 % of Gir towards the east. The rest comprises stunted forests interspersed by hilly grasslands, which are themselves cut by steep rocky ravines.
- In addition to lions, various types of wild animals, birds, and reptiles are found in the Gir forest. The rusty-spotted cat has been recorded in the Gir.
- Dominant flora :- Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Dhavdo (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Sadad (*Terminalia crenulata*), Timru (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Babul (*Acacia nilotica*), Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Moledi (*Lannea coromandelica*),
- Dominant fauna:- Mammals – Lion, Sambar, Chital, Blue bull, Four-horned antelope, Wild boar, Jackal, Striped Hyena, Jungle cat, Bear, Rusty-spotted cat, Langur, Porcupine, Leopard, Fox, Common mongoose, Indian porcupine, Chinkara, Golden jackals, Desert cat, Blackbucks etc.
- Birds – Shrike, Gray Drongo, Pied Woodpecker, Black Ibis, Shaheen Falcon, Bonelli's Eagle, Great Horned Owl, Tawny eagle, Jungle Bush Quail, Grey Partridge, Nightjar, Black-headed Cuckoo, Painted Sandgrouse, common green pigeon, Crested serpent eagle, orange headed ground thrush, paradise flycatcher, Indian pitta, Shrikes, Drongos, Barbets, Indian Rollers, Grey Partridge etc.
- The Kankai Mata temple and Tulishyam Hot Springs are in Sanctuary.
- The Gir forest has large water bodies like the Kamleshwar Dam that are good for marsh crocodiles, reptiles, and birds.

21. Ans: c

Explanation:

Gautama Buddha founder of Buddhism taught All things are without atman

Mahavira founder of **Jaina (or) Nigrantha** sects taught Salvation can be achieved through rigorous **asceticism**.

Makkali Gosala contemporary of Mahavira whose followers were known as **Ajivikas**, taught a fatalistic doctrine that **destiny (Niyati)** ordains man's karma

Lokayata founded by **Ajita KesaKambali** denied the existence of atman and argued that death was the total annihilation of a person.

22. Ans: b

Explanation:

Nettigandha/Nettipakarana or The Book of Guidance gives a connected account of the teaching of Buddha.

Theragatha and Therigatha are songs of Buddhist monks and nuns. Therigatha describes women's experience of renunciation, its few surviving Indian texts composed by or attributed to women.

Tripitakas are divided into books known as **Niyakas**, suttapitika contain five Niyakas – Digha, Majjhima, Samyutta, Anguttara, and khudda Niyaka.

Avadana Sataka is a Sanskrit Buddhist text containing stories of noteworthy deeds with a moral.

23. Ans: b

Explanation:

The Uttarapatha stretched from north-west, across the Indo-Gangetic plains, up to the port of **Tamralipti on the Bay of Bengal**. It is a land-cum-river route.

The Dakshinapatha is a stretch from Patliputra in **Magadha to Pratisthana on the Godavari** and was also connected to ports on the western coast.

24. Ans: b

Explanation:

Vishakadutta is the author of **Mudra-Rakshasa**

Rajashekara lived in the court of Pratihara emperors Mahendrapala and Mahipala, he wrote **Karpura-manjari and Bala-Ramayana**

Banabhatta is a court poet of Harshavardhana, he wrote **Kadambari and Harsha-Charita**

Bhavabhuti lived in the court of Yasovarman of Kanauj, he wrote *Uttara-Rama-Charita* and ***Malati-Madhava***.

25. Ans: d

Explanation:

Sangam poems are pervaded with warriors' ethics, and heroic death was greatly valued. Sangam literature reflects a belief in sacred or magical forces called ***ananku***. Sangam poems describe women in various activities like agriculture, spinning, pottery, basket making, and fishing.

According to Sangam poetry the basis of social classification was ***kuti-a Clan-based descent groups***.

26. Ans: c

Explanation:

Yapaniya is a sect of ***Jainism*** it has elements of both Svetambar and Digambar sects)where the private parts are covered and the remaining body is naked.

27. Ans: a

Explanation:

Zakat was a tax levied ***only on Muslims*** at the ***rate of 1/40th of property***, which was in possession ***for at least 1 year***. it was an act of piety to pay zakat.

28. Ans: d

Explanation:

The term Ulama covered various groups of theologians, ascetics, sayyids, pir, and their descendants.

Theologians were collectively called as Dastar-Bandan. Ulamas was regarded as the heir of the prophet. The laws of Shariat were imposed by them.

Pirs are spiritual guides in Muslim society.

29. Ans: b

Explanation:

The Dutch landed at Pulicat in 1605, obtained the consent of ***Venkata II*** in 1606 to open a trading center there, and in 1607 entered into an agreement with him.

Thus, a factory was constructed by the Dutch at Pulicat under the direct patronage of the emperor.

30. Ans: d

Explanation:

Guilds :

1. They were set up both by local merchants and itinerant merchants
2. Acted as custodians of religious interests
3. They had their own rules and regulations regarding membership and the code of conduct
4. Settled market tolls and taxes directly with the king

31. Ans: a

Explanation:

World Meteorological Organization:

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for promoting international cooperation on atmospheric science, climatology, hydrology, and geophysics.

The State of Global Climate report is released by the World Meteorological Organization.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

International Energy Agency

The International Energy Agency is a Paris-based autonomous intergovernmental organization, established in 1974, that provides policy recommendations, analysis, and data on the global energy sector. The 31 member countries and 13 association countries of the IEA represent 75% of global energy demand

The Climate Group

The Climate Group is a non-profit organization that works with businesses and government leaders aiming to address climate change. The Group has programs focusing on renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Launched in 2004, the organization operates globally with offices in the UK (headquarters), the United States, and India. It acts as the secretariat for the Under2 Coalition, an alliance of state and regional governments around the world that are committed to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero levels by 2050

32. Ans: b

Explanation:

“According to the 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the cryosphere, comprising snow, river and lake ice, sea ice, glaciers, ice shelves and ice

sheets, and frozen ground, plays a major role in the Earth's climate system through its impact on the surface energy budget, the water cycle, primary productivity, surface gas exchange and sea level and is a fundamental control on the physical, biological and social environment over a large part of the Earth's surface.

The cryosphere is a natural integrator of climate variability and provides one of the most visible signatures of climate change. Observations show that there has been a continued net loss of ice from the cryosphere, although there are significant differences in the rate of loss between cryospheric components and regions.

The Government launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to achieve its goals and to deal with the issues related to climate change. NAPCC comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture, and strategic knowledge for climate change.

33. Ans: d

Explanation:

Glacial lake - South Lhonak Lake

- A glacial lake is a body of water that originates from a glacier. It typically forms at the foot of a glacier but may form on, in, or under it. As Earth's climate warms, the world's glaciers are shrinking, increasing freshwater outputs to all kinds of glacial lakes.
- A glacial lake is a body of water that originates from a glacier. It typically forms at the foot of a glacier but may form on, in, or under it. As Earth's climate warms, the world's glaciers are shrinking, increasing freshwater outputs to all kinds of glacial lakes.
- With the rising global temperatures, glaciers in Sikkim Himalayan have been melting rapidly, one of them is the **South Lhonak Lake**
- Many people have been killed and missing in **Sikkim** because of the Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) caused by the South Lhonak Lake — a glacial lake situated in the state's northwest at 17,000 ft — burst due to incessant rains, leading to the release of water in downstream areas.

34. Ans: b

Explanation:

Eucalypts are iconic Australian forest trees, **Almost all eucalypt species are native to Australia**. Eucalypts evolved from rainforest ancestors, adapting to an environment in which drought, nutrient-poor soils, and fire were increasingly common.

Eucalypts have oil-rich foliage that burns readily, and they display a range of strategies to survive and recover from fire. The majority of eucalypt species are evergreen, retaining their leaves year-round.

Lemurs are endemic to Madagascar, they can only be found on East African islands. The most endangered group of mammals, some estimate that 98% of lemurs will be extinct within the next 20 years.

35. Ans: a

Explanation:

WEIGHT OF CRUDE:

The standard unit of measurement for oil weight is **API Gravity**. This scale was created by the American Petroleum Institute.

The higher the API, the lighter the oil.

The lower the API, the heavier the oil.

Heavy oil evaporates slowly and contains material that will be used to make heavy products like asphalt.

Light oil requires less processing and produces a greater percentage of gasoline and diesel than heavy oil.

36. Ans: b

Explanation:

The temperate grasslands include the **Prairie of North America, the Pampas of South America, Steppes of Russia**, these grasslands experience drought, **populations of invertebrates such as grasshoppers are often very large**, grazing vertebrates including **Bison, Pronghorn Antelope, Gophers Saiga Antelope and Marmots**. These natural grasslands have been cultivated and replaced by annual grasslands of wheat, Barley, and Oats.. these grasses along with rice provide a staple food for the human population worldwide. Of all the Biomes **temperate grasslands are the most transformed by humans**.

Savannah experiences rainfall only during a part of the Year, the rest of the season can be quite dry, the vegetation of Savannah consists of Grassland with scattered small trees but extensive various have no trees

Boreal Forest (also known as Taiga) are coniferous and occur in regions where the short growing season and polar cold winter limit the vegetation and associated fauna . Permafrost is a dominant feature .

Tundras occur to north of boreal forest with Low Shrubs , grasses , sedges , small flowering plants as well as mosses and lichens. Permafrost is a dominant feature like boreal forest .

37. Ans: a

Explanation:

Black carbon

- Black carbon is the most prominent short-lived climate pollutant
- Black carbon particles are released by the burning of fossil fuels, wood, and other biomass fuels. This process also releases CO₂, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, and organic carbon. The **complex mixture of gases and particulate matter** that arises from this process is often referred to as soot
- Black carbon **lasts only days to weeks** in the atmosphere but has significant direct and indirect impacts on the climate, snow and ice, agriculture, and human health.
- Black carbon contributes to warming by being very effective at absorbing light and heating its surroundings.
- When suspended in the atmosphere, black carbon contributes to warming by converting incoming solar radiation to heat, in the same way, asphalt surfaces create islands of heat in urban areas. Black carbon also influences cloud formation and impacts regional weather and rainfall patterns.
- **When deposited on ice and snow, black carbon particles reduce surface albedo** (the ability to reflect sunlight) and heat the surface. This effect is estimated to have contributed to **0.04°C of warming since 1750**. The Arctic and glaciated regions such as the Himalayas are particularly vulnerable to melting as a result.

38. Ans: a

Explanation:

Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)

Established in response to decisions from the Convention on Biological Diversity COP15, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) will scale up financing for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The GBFF aims to help countries achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework goals and targets with a strategic focus on strengthening national-level biodiversity management, planning, policy, governance, and finance approaches. **The fund was ratified by 186 countries and launched at the Seventh GEF Assembly in Vancouver, Canada in August 2023.**

Governments, non-profits, and the private sector can now contribute their funds here to ensure that the world meets the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) formulated by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by 2030.

39. Ans: d

Explanation:

“30x30” Target

- The Kunming-Montreal **Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** was adopted during the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in December 2022. This historic Framework supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Target 3, or “30x30” for its objective to conserve at least 30% of the planet by the year 2030.

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SANGRAM 2 - ALL INDIA OPEN MOCK – GS Full Length Test 2- AIOFLT-24-2 SOLUTIONS

- The GBF aims to address biodiversity loss, restore ecosystems, and protect indigenous rights. The plan includes concrete measures to halt and reverse nature loss, including putting **30 percent of the planet and 30 percent of degraded ecosystems under protection by 2030.**

40. Ans: a

Explanation:

“**Greenwashing**” means the practice of marketing products/services as green, when in fact they do not meet the requirements to be defined as green activities/projects.

41. Ans: a

Explanation:

MSP

Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses & imputed value of family labour

42. Ans: a

Explanation:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION – FOODGRAINS

Year	Cereals			Total (2 to 4)	Pulses	Total Foodgrains (5+6)
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000-01	849.8	696.8	310.8	1857.4	110.7	1968.1
2001-02	933.4	727.7	333.7	1994.8	133.7	2128.5
2002-03	718.2	657.6	260.7	1636.5	111.3	1747.8
2003-04	885.3	721.6	376.0	1982.8	149.1	2131.9
2004-05	831.3	686.4	334.6	1852.3	131.3	1983.6
2005-06	917.9	693.5	340.7	1952.2	133.8	2086.0
2006-07	933.6	758.1	339.2	2030.8	142.0	2172.8
2007-08	966.9	785.7	407.5	2160.1	147.6	2307.8
2008-09	991.8	806.8	400.4	2199.0	145.7	2344.7
2009-10	890.9	808.0	335.5	2034.5	146.6	2181.1
2010-11	959.8	868.7	434.0	2262.5	182.4	2444.9
2011-12	1053.0	948.8	420.1	2422.0	170.9	2592.9
2012-13	1052.4	935.1	400.4	2387.9	183.4	2571.3
2013-14	1066.5	958.5	432.9	2457.9	192.5	2650.4
2014-15	1054.8	865.3	428.6	2348.7	171.5	2520.2
2015-16	1044.1	922.9	385.2	2352.2	163.5	2515.7
2016-17	1097.0	985.1	437.7	2519.8	231.3	2751.1
2017-18	1127.6	998.7	469.7	2596.0	254.2	2850.1
2018-19	1164.8	1036.0	430.6	2631.4	220.8	2852.1
2019-20	1184.3	1075.9	474.8	2735.0	231.5	2966.5

43. Ans: a

Explanation:

Factors are responsible for slow growth of employment opportunities

1. Use of capital intensive industries in organised sector
2. Less attention to the land reforms
3. Investment in agriculture especially the irrigation sector is neglected

44. Ans: a

Explanation:

According to Keynes model of inflation, excess demand comes into being **as a result of autonomous increase in expenditure on investment or consumption or increase in government expenditure on goods and services**, it was independent of any increase in the supply of money

Friedman held the view that inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon.

45. Ans: d

Explanation:

When central bank sells securities money supply is reduced, this is done during inflation

46. Ans: d

Explanation:

Under Tight monetary policy Money supply decreases, Interest rate Rises, Investment expenditure declines, Aggregate demand declines, Price level Falls

47. Ans: c

Explanation:

Disequilibrium in Balance of payments can be corrected by expenditure reducing policies like

Tight Monetary policy

Contractionary fiscal policy

Devaluation

48. Ans: d

Explanation:

Interest subvention to farmers:

Interest subvention of 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks (in respect of loans given by the rural and semi urban branches), Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks on their own funds used for short term crop **loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh** per farmer provided the lending institutions make available short term credit at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers. 2% interest subvention will be calculated on the crop loan amount from the date of its disbursement/ drawal up to the date of actual repayment of the crop loan by the farmer or up to the due date of the loan fixed by the banks, whichever is earlier, subject to a maximum period of one year.

49. Ans: b

Explanation:

The scheme shall provide a **medium - long term** debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support.

Under the scheme, Rs. One Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Farmers, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups, Aggregation Infrastructure Providers and Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Project

All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of **3% per annum up to a limit of Rs. 2 crore.**

50. Ans: d

Inflation affects real income rather than nominal income

Inflation benefits debtors (loan takers) and harms creditors (loan givers/ banks/ financial Institutions)

51. Ans: a

Explanation:

Different terms used in Rajasthan for desert in adjoining areas

Marusthali – Desert proper.

Dhrian - shifting sand dunes

Rohi - Fertile tracts

Thali – Sandy plain

Bagar – Semi-Arid plain.

52. Ans: b

Explanation:

the Jhelum rises in spring at **Verinag** in the southeastern part of the Kashmir Valley. It flows northwards from its source to **Wular Lake**. The river flows through the **Pir Panjal Range** below Baramulla. A number of tributaries notably the **Lidar, the Sind, and the Pohru**, which rise in Kashmir, join the main river at Muzaffarabad. **Kishaganga** joins it on its right bank. Thereafter, it joins the India – Pakistan boundary for 170 km and emerges at the **Potwar Plateau** near Mirpur. It **joins the Chenab** at Trimmu.

53. Ans: d

Explanation:

Coral reefs are masses of limestones and dolomite, accumulated by line-secreting organisms known as coral polyps of different colors like green, yellow, pink, violet, white, etc. Coral reefs are also defined as cemented and compacted deposits of skeletons of coral in the tropical and subtropical oceans and seas.

Coral bleaching is the change in color of the corals because of decay in algae living in their tissues as symbiotic partners. Algae is also the reason that gives corals their distinct color. The maximum duration of heat stress that corals can tolerate is 28 days.

As the sea temperature rises above normal summer maxima, the corals are focused to expel the algae and turn white. **Normally corals can re-establish themselves (or return to their pre bleaching state) in a decade or two.** However the quick frequency and high intensity of Mass Coral Bleaching (MCB) overwhelms the coral reef's ability to recover from the heat stress episodes.

54. Ans: b

Explanation:

- **Littoral and Swamp Forest.** These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries, and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or tidal forests, confined to the **deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, and the Cauvery.** They can survive and **grow both in fresh as well as brackish water.** The most pronounced and the densest is the Sunderban in the Ganga delta where the predominant species Sundri (Heriteera) grows abundantly. It provides hard and durable timber. The important species found in these forests are **Sundri, burguiera, sonneratia, agar, bhendi, keora, nipa, amur, bhara, Rhizophora, screw pines, canes, and Plams, etc.**
- **The tropical dry deciduous forests** are widely distributed over a large area. They occur in an irregular wide strip running north-south from the foot of the **Himalayas to Kanniyakumari except in Rajasthan, Western Ghats, and West Bengal.** The important species are **teak, axlewood, tendu, basal, rosewood, amaltas, palas, haldu, kasi, and bel, lendi, common bamboo, red sanders, anjair, harra, laurel, satinwood, papra, achar, sal khair, ghont, etc**
- **Chir or Chil** is most dominant tree in **Moist subtropical pine fortests .**

55. Ans: d

Explanation:

Reh, kallar, usar, thur, rakar, karl, and chopan are many undecomposed rocks and mineral fragments which on weathering liberate sodium, magnesium and calcium salts and sulphuric acid. Some of the salts are transported in solution by the rivers, which percolate in the sub-soils of the plains. In canal-irrigated areas and areas of high subsoil water table, the injurious salts are transferred from below to topsoil by the capillary action as a result of evaporation in dry seasons. **The accumulation of these salts makes the soil infertile and renders it unfit for agriculture.**

56. Ans: d

Explanation:

A Tsunami is an ocean wave produced by an event at the sea, like an earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption. A tsunami is not a single wave but a series of waves generated by the geological changes near or below the ocean floor. These waves may reach enormous sizes and have been known to travel across the oceans.

Factors for the formation of Tsunami

(i) Undersea earthquakes:-

The most destructive tsunamis are generated by massive undersea earthquakes, occurring at a depth of less than 50 km with the epicenter on the ocean floor.

(ii) Landslides:-

Tsunamis waves are also generated by the displacement of seawater resulting from landslides as well as rock falls, icefalls, etc.

(iii) Volcanic Eruption:-

Whenever a violent volcanic eruption takes place under the sea, it causes sudden displacements of a large volume of seawater and tsunami waves are formed

(iv) Meteorites and Asteroids:-

There is a potential danger of a Tsunami being formed by the fall of meteorites and asteroids in the oceans.

57. Ans: b

Explanation:

Surinsar-Mansar Lakes -Jammu and Kashmir

Loktak Lake -Manipur

Harike Lake- Punjab

Lonar Lake – Maharashtra

58. Ans: a

Explanation:

In India, the mangrove forests spread over 6,740 sq. km which is 7 percent of the world's mangrove forests. They are highly developed **in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Sunderbans of West Bengal. Other areas of significance are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, and the Krishna deltas**

59. Ans: a

Explanation:

Wetlands

- Wetlands—places where the land is covered by water, either salt, fresh, or somewhere in between—**cover just over 6% of the Earth's land surface.**
- Sprinkled throughout every continent except Antarctica, they provide food, clean drinking water, and refuge for countless people and animals around the world. Despite their global significance, an estimated one-half of all wetlands on the planet have disappeared.
- **Pantanal** is the world's largest tropical wetland and one of the most pristine in the world. It sprawls across **three South American countries—Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay**

60. Ans: a

Explanation:

Golden rice carries a gene for the biosynthesis of β -carotene, which is converted to Vitamin - A on consumption. However, being a GM crop, there are several impediments to its cultivation.

Boro rice refers to the cultivation of rice between November and May, especially, in the eastern parts of India, i.e., West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, etc.

61. Ans: a

Explanation:

Part of Wayanad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley, and Siruvani hills - **Nilgiri Biosphere reserve**

Neyyar, Peppara, and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries and their adjoining areas- **Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve**

Part of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpetta, Nalbari - **Manas Biosphere reserve**

Indian part of Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka - ***Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve***

62. Ans: a

Explanation:

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks 180 countries on 32 performance indicators in the following 11 issue categories: ***air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management, biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change, pollution emissions, agriculture, and water resources.***

It is the result of a collaboration of the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy (YCELP), Yale University, and the Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN).

63. Ans: b

Explanation:

The largest source of **SO₂** in the atmosphere is the ***burning of fossil fuels by power plants and other industrial facilities.*** Smaller sources of SO₂ emissions include industrial processes such as extracting metal from ore; natural sources such as ***volcanoes; and locomotives, ships, and other vehicles and heavy equipment that burn fuel with high sulfur content.***

64. Ans: d

Explanation:

The Carnivorous plants are often found growing on poor, nitrogen-deficient soils; they obtain the nitrogen they require from the decomposing bodies of their prey. The pitchers of certain species are cut and harvested for the floristry trade

Nepenthes khasiana Hook. f.

- Common English names: Monkey cups, Pitcher plant.
- Trade name: Indian Pitcher plant, Tiew Rakot
- Distribution: Meghalaya (Khasia & Jaintia hills) - Endemic.
- Habitat: This is the only carnivorous plant species found in **Meghalaya** at an altitude of 1000-1500 m. The plant prefers **acidic and nitrogen-deficient soil**, high rainfall, and warm climate. The pitcher traps insects to compensate for nitrogen deficiency in the soil.

65. Ans: b

Explanation:

It inhabits the ***River Hooghly in West Bengal, as well as the rivers Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Mahanadi in the states of Bihar, Assam, and Orissa.***

Other river sharks are also known to inhabit saltwater, the Ganges shark is only found in rivers and possibly estuaries, with no confirmed records from oceans or seas.

Though its feeding habits are unknown, its ***sharp and slender teeth suggest that it is primarily a fish-eater.***

It is among the 20 most threatened shark species and is listed as a Critically Endangered species in the IUCN Redlist

66. Ans: d

Explanation:

Conservation Reserve (Section 36A WPA 1972)

The State Government may declare ***any area owned by the Government*** particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and sanctuaries and those areas that link one protected area with another, as a conservation reserve for protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora, and fauna and their habitat.

Community Reserve (Section 36 C WPA 1972)

The State Government may, where the community or an individual has volunteered to conserve wildlife and its habitat, ***declare any private or community land*** not comprised within a National Park, sanctuary, or conservation reserve, as a community reserve, for protecting fauna, flora, and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices.

67. Ans: c

Explanation:

Optical Fibre Cables

- Thin cylindrical strands of glass having a diameter close to the diameter of human hair
- These fibers can carry information, such as **text, images, voices, videos, telephone calls, and anything that can be encoded as digital information, across large distances almost at the speed of light.**
- They are strong, light, and flexible, and ideal to be buried underground, drawn underwater, or bent around a spool.
- Optical waves allow a high data transmission rate, up to several terabits per second in a single fiber.

- Unlike radio or copper-cable-based communication, fiber cables are also **insensitive to external perturbations such as lightning and bad weather.**

Physicist Charles Kao received a part of the 2009 Nobel Prize in physics for his ground-breaking achievements concerning fiber optic communication

68. Ans: a

Explanation:

The Health Ministry has ordered a ban on using the **antibiotic Colistin** in food-producing animals, poultry, and aqua farms, in a move to curb the growing problem of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in humans through animals

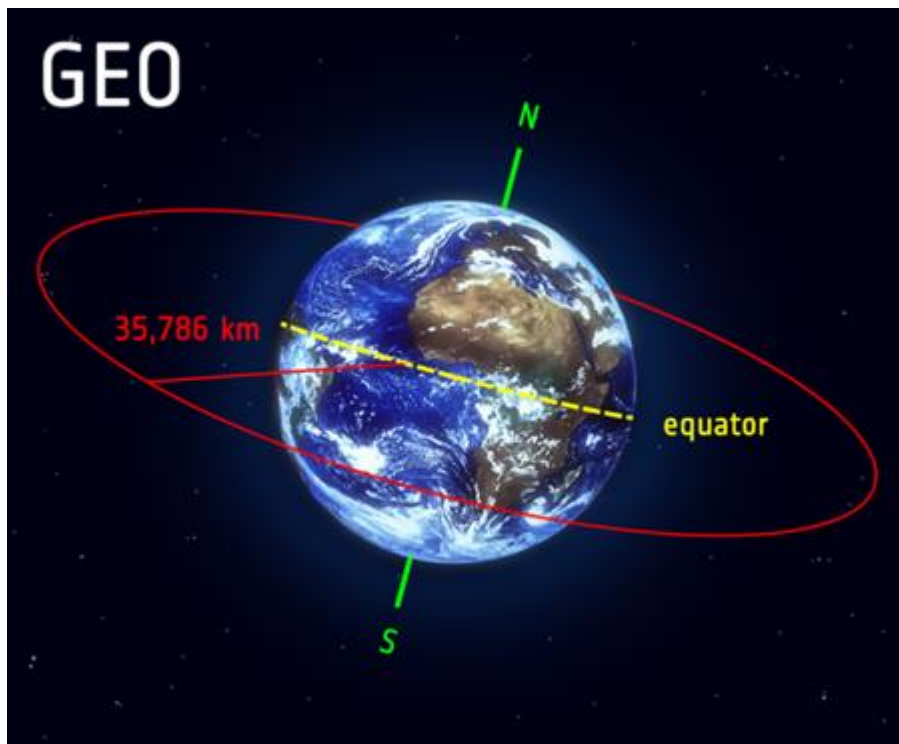
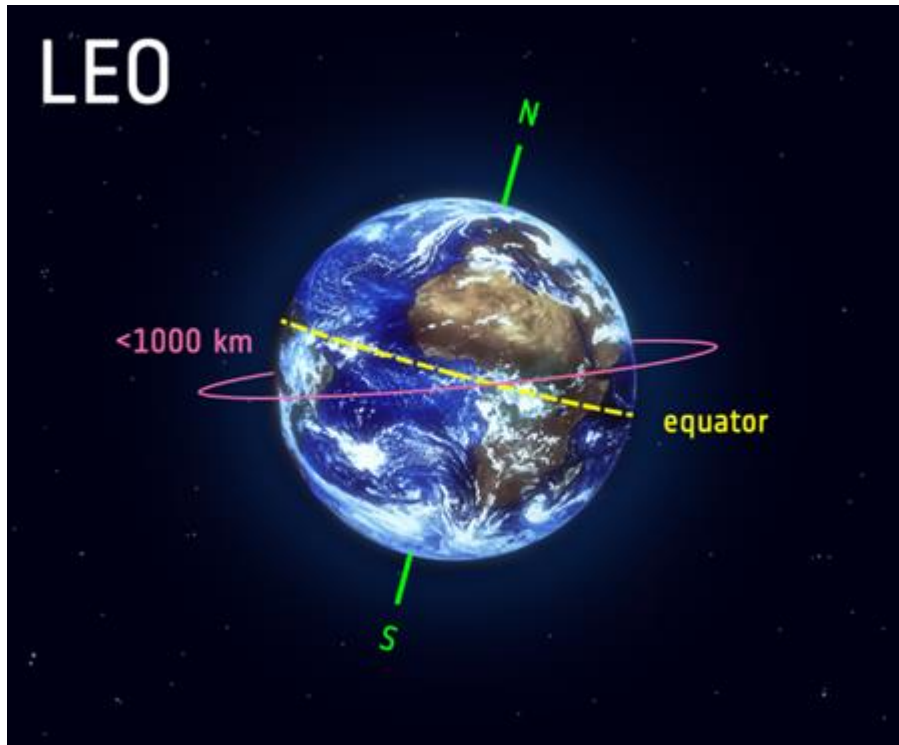
According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), **Colistin is a “reserve” antibiotic**, which means it is supposed to be considered a “last-resort” option in treatment and used only in the most severe circumstances when all other alternatives have failed.

69. Ans: d

Explanation:

Low Earth Orbit

- A low Earth orbit (LEO) is an orbit that is relatively close to Earth’s surface. It is normally at an **altitude of less than 1000 km but could be as low as 160 km above Earth.**
- Unlike satellites in GEO that must always orbit along Earth’s equator, LEO satellites do not always have to follow a particular path around Earth in the same way – their plane can be tilted. This means there are more available routes for satellites in LEO, which is one of the reasons why LEO is a very commonly used orbit.
- LEO being near the surface allows it to take images of higher resolution.
- To remain in this orbit, Satellites in this orbit travel at a speed of around 7.8 km per second; at this speed, a satellite takes approximately 90 minutes to circle Earth i.e. travels around Earth about 16 times a day.
- **Individual LEO satellites are less useful for tasks such as telecommunication** because they move so fast across the sky and therefore require a lot of effort to track from ground stations.
- Instead, communications satellites in LEO often work as part of a large combination or constellation, of multiple satellites to give constant coverage. To increase coverage, sometimes constellations like this, consisting of several of the same or similar satellites, are launched together to create a ‘net’ around Earth. This lets them cover large areas of Earth simultaneously by working together. **Ex-** Starlink satellites of SPACE-X
- It is also the orbit used for the International Space Station (ISS)



70. Ans – b

Explanation:

DNA identification relies on an individual's unique **“variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs)”** within that person's DNA. VNTR sequences are similar for relatives and the same for identical twins but unique among strangers, analysis of VNTRs can help scientists identify individuals and relatives.

71. Ans:d

Explanation:

The drawbacks of Biopesticides are **they work less effectively than chemical pesticides and take more time** than chemical pesticides to kill their targets.

72. Ans: b

Explanation:

The three types of needle-free drug delivery systems are liquid, powder, and depot injections. Each of these types uses some form of mechanical compression to create enough pressure to force the medication into the skin.

The advantages of needle-free drug delivery systems are:

1. They eliminate pain
2. Decrease the Frequency of incorrect doses
3. They can be used for delivering ***anesthetics, vaccines, hormones, and chemotherapy injections.***

73. Ans: d

Phosphorus is a key component of nucleic acids, bones, and cell membranes. Phosphorus is also found in sedimentary rocks and fossil bone deposits, which are major reservoirs of phosphate

74. Ans:d

Decomposition is the process of break-down of organic dead matter into simpler forms of matter. They break down the cells of dead organisms into simpler substances, which become organic nutrients available to the ecosystem.

Decomposers disintegrate the dead matter into basic components like carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, etc., thus, make these primary essential elements available in the environment to be taken up by the plants, thus, recycling the nutrients

Decomposers are the ecological cleansers that disintegrate the dead, plants as well as animals.

Basically, **there are four types of decomposers, namely fungi, insects, earthworms, and bacteria.**

Fungi are the decomposers that disintegrate the litter by pre-digesting, i.e., releasing enzymes in the environment to break down the litter. Since fungi decompose the dead matter and draw the nutrients from it, they are also classified as saprotrophs.

Bacteria are also classified as saprotrophs. Bacteria help to recycle the essential nutrients like nitrogen and carbon etc and make them available to the producers in the food chain.

Detritivores are the organisms that orally feed on the dead matter (both plant as well as animal origin) and fecal waste and break down the litter in their intestinal tracts.

75. Ans: c

Patichcha-samuppada / theory of dependent origination is an important tenet of Buddhism

76. Ans: b

Explanation:

Syaama satri ,Tyagaraja ,Muthuswami dekshitaar have been called as trinity of Carnatic music .

Intrestingly they were all contemporaries, born in same village Tiruvarur, in the Thanjavur District of Tamilnadu

77. Ans: d

Explanation:

Pahari refers to the **mountainous area** which is a flooded by five rivers of Punjab , Pahari painting refers to the work of these states , they include **Basholi ,Kulu , Guler ,Jammu, Kangra, Garhwal .**

Rajasthani painting refers to the schools which flourished between 16th and 19th century in the principalities of Rajasthan , they include **Mewar ,Bundi ,Jaipur ,Jodhpur, Kishangarh , Kotah .**

78. Ans: a

Home charges refer to the expenditure incurred in England by the secretary of state in England on behalf of India . It included

1. Dividend to the shareholders of the East India Company
2. Interest on public debt raised abroad
3. Store purchases in England
4. Civil and military chargers

79. Ans: a

The Charter act of 1813 deprived the company of its Monopoly of trade with India but it still enjoyed its Monopoly of trade with China and trade in tea

Charter act of 1833 authorised the governor general to a point Indian law commissioner's to study ,collate and codify various rules and regulations prevalent in India. Provisions concerning the abolition of slavery and throwing open to all irrespective of religion ,place of birth, decent and colour services in India .

Government of India Act 1858 - the act for the better Government of India, the act laid down that India shall be governed by and in the name of the sovereign through secretary of state assisted by a council , the double government introduced by pitts India Act was finally abolished .

80. Ans: a

The Shad-Darsanas (the six schools of philosophy) or the Shat-Sastras are: the NYAYA, founded by Gautama Rishi, the VAISESHIKA by Kanada Rishi, the SANKHYA by Kapila Muni, the YOGA by Patanjali Maharshi, the PURVA MIMAMSA by Jaimini, and the UTTARA MIMAMSA or VEDANTA by Badarayana or Vyasa.

Common characteristics of shaddarshan of Indian philosophy

- Regards samsara (cycle of birth and death) as one of misery and affliction
- Belief in liberation or Mukti
- The doctrine of Karma
- The idea of soul or Atman
- Acceptance of the authority of Vedas

81. Ans: b

Kalachauris – Tripuri

82. Ans : b

Harappan trade was through barter , Horse was unknown to Harappans

83. Ans:b

Explanation:

Article 76 - Attorney-General for India

(1) The President shall appoint a person who is ***qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.***

(2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

(4) The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

(5) The Attorney-General is ***not a member of Parliament or the Council of Ministers***

(6) He has the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sittings of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but he cannot vote

(7) He is ***entitled to all the privileges and immunities of members of Parliament*** and when present in the House occupies a seat on the Government benches

84. Ans: b

Explanation:

Ordinance

- If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances.

- An Ordinance promulgated by the President has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament every such Ordinance—

(a) Shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament, or, if before the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Houses,

(b) Maybe ***withdrawn at any time by the President.***

Example - The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1957 promulgated by the President on 7 August 1957 was revoked by the President on 12 August 1957.

The President may issue an Ordinance to enforce the provisions of a Bill introduced in, and pending before, a House or one of its Committees, The President may issue an Ordinance to enforce the provisions of a Bill already passed by one House but not yet passed by the other House

Example of Ordinances issued in terms of Bill introduced and pending in the Lok Sabha or a Committee of the House—

The Sugar Crisis Enquiring Authority Ordinance, 1950, the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 2009, etc.

Ordinance has the force of law so the ***validity of the Ordinance cannot be decided by a ruling of the Speaker.***

85. Ans: b

Explanation:

Cabinet Secretariat

- The ***Cabinet Secretariat***, President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, NITI Aayog, and National Security Council Secretariat enjoy the status of ***Apex /Independent Office***. It functions directly ***under the Prime Minister***.
- The administrative head of the Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ***ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board***.
- The business allocated to the Cabinet Secretariat under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 includes (i) Secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees; and (ii) Rules of Business.
- The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961, and Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 facilitating smooth transaction of business in Ministries/ Departments.
- The Secretariat assists in decision-making in Government by ensuring Inter-Ministerial coordination, ironing out differences amongst Ministries/Departments, and evolving consensus through the instrumentality of the standing/adhoc Committees of Secretaries. Management of major crises in the country and coordinating activities of various ministries in such a situation is also one of the functions of the Cabinet Secretariat.

86. Ans: d

Explanation:

Rajya Sabha

- A money bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha
- Rajya Sabha can discuss the annual financial statement, but cannot vote on demand for grants
- Rajya Sabha has no power to pass a vote of no confidence on the Council of Ministers

87. Ans: a

Explanation:

Directive principles of the state policy are directed towards the ideals of building a true welfare state.

88. Ans: b

Explanation:

Tribes Advisory Council

- The **fifth schedule** provides for the Tribes Advisory Council,
- Tribes Advisory Council.—

(1) There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of **not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State:** Provided that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor

(3) The **Governor may make rules** prescribing or regulating, as the case may be,—

(a) the number of members of the Council, the mode of their appointment, and the appointment of the Chairman of the Council and the officers and servants thereof;

(b) the conduct of its meetings and its procedure in general; and

(c) all other incidental matters.

89. Ans: a

Explanation:

Capital deepening is a situation where the capital per worker is increasing in the economy that is going for more fixed capital.

90. Ans: a

Explanation:

Disguised unemployment occurs when part of the labour force operates redundantly, It is unemployment which has no impact on aggregate production . People seem occupied on full time basis even though the services they render require less than full time

91. Ans: d

Explanation:

“Certificate of Deposit” or “CD” is a negotiable, unsecured money market instrument issued by a bank as a Usance Promissory Note against funds deposited at the bank for a maturity period upto one year.

Certificate of Deposits (CDs) may be issued by:

1. Scheduled Commercial Banks;
2. Regional Rural Banks; and
3. Small Finance Banks.

CDs issued by the All India Financial Institutions

92. Ans: c

Explanation:

Capital output ratio is the amount of capital required to produce output worth Rs.1. Higher the capital output ratio lower is the efficiency of the capital usage , capital output ratio is lower for developed countries compared to developing countries

93. Ans b:

Explanation:

A Government Security (G-Sec)

A Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments. It acknowledges the Government’s debt obligation. Such securities are short term (usually called treasury bills, with original maturities of less than one year) or long term (usually called Government bonds or dated securities with original maturity of one year or more). In India, the Central Government issues both, treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs). G-Secs carry practically no risk of default and, hence, are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments.

Treasury Bills (T-bills)

Treasury bills or T-bills, which are money market instruments, are short term debt instruments issued by the Government of India and are presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91 day, 182 day and 364 day. Treasury bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest. Instead, they are issued at a discount and redeemed at the face value at maturity.

94. Ans: b

Explanation:

The provisions of Priority sector guidelines shall apply to **every Commercial Bank** [including Regional Rural Bank (RRB), Small Finance Bank (SFB), Local Area Bank] and Primary (Urban) Co-operative Bank (UCB) other than Salary Earners' Bank

The genesis of Scheme (LBS) can be traced to the Study Group headed by Prof. D. R. Gadgil (Gadgil Study Group) it recommended the adoption of an 'Area Approach' to evolve plans and programmes for the development of an adequate banking and credit structure in the rural areas. **F. K. F. Nariman (Nariman Committee)** endorsed the idea of area approach in its report (November 1969) recommending that in order to enable the public sector banks to discharge their social responsibilities, each bank should concentrate on certain districts where it should act as a 'Lead Bank'.

95. Ans: d

Explanation:

RBI considers CPI combined for calculating inflation, WPI considers goods for calculating inflation.

96. Ans: b

Explanation:

Nagorno-Karabakh

In 1923, the Soviet Union established the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast—**home to a 95 percent ethnically Armenian population**—within the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. Nagorno-Karabakh's regional legislature passed a resolution in 1988 declaring its intention to join the Republic of Armenia despite its official location within Azerbaijan. Armed fighting between the two republics, which have a long history of ethnic tension, quickly followed.

Amid Soviet dissolution in 1991, just as Armenia and Azerbaijan achieved statehood, Nagorno-Karabakh officially declared independence and full-scale war erupted.

By 1993, Armenia had gained control of Nagorno-Karabakh and occupied 20 percent of Azerbaijan's geographic area. In 1994, Russia brokered a ceasefire known as the Bishkek Protocol, leaving Nagorno-Karabakh de facto independent, with a self-proclaimed government in Stepanakert, but still heavily reliant on close economic, political, and military ties with Armenia.

Following **Azerbaijan's** lightning offensive and **occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh** on September 19, 2023, **the ethnic Armenian enclave was officially dissolved on January 1, 2024**. Faced with the prospect of rule by Azerbaijan, more than one hundred thousand people,

almost all of Nagorno-Karabakh's population, fled to Armenia in one week. ***Baku plans to "reintegrate" the region and its remaining population into Azerbaijan, promising economic development.***



97. Ans: a

Explanation:

Bab al-Mandab

- **Bab al-Mandab is a narrow strait between Africa and the Arabian peninsula (Gulf of Aden). 12% of global trade by volume flows through this strait and 30% of global container traffic.**
- ***Iranian-backed Houthis, based in Yemen, attack shipping on this route in support of the Palestinians in Gaza.***
- In December 2023 Four major shipping companies Maersk and Hapag-Lloyd CMA CGM & MSC, which account for 53% of the global container trade suspended their services in the Red Sea, the route through which traffic from the Suez Canal must pass, as Iran-backed Houthi militants, escalate their attacks on global shipping flows.
- The crisis has two big implications: one for the world economy and the other regarding the risks of military escalation in the Middle East as Western countries try to re-establish order.
- For years Iran has trained and armed the Houthi group in its successful insurgency against its regional rivals within Yemen, and a war against Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.



98. Ans. a

Explanation:

Elevated fiscal deficits and public debt levels, together with the combined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's war in Ukraine, and global monetary policy tightening, triggered a drop in international investor confidence in Ghana, resulting in a loss of international market access. This generated increasing pressures on domestic financing, with the government turning to monetary financing by the central bank, which fed into declining international reserves, currency depreciation, and accelerating inflation.

Ghana's economy is dependent on exports of raw materials like cocoa, oil, and gold, which rise and fall wildly in price.

Other countries in line for IMF bailout are Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Sudan has been engulfed in civil war since fighting erupted in April 2023 between the nation's military, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), and a paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). **Close to eight million people have been displaced by the conflict, exacerbating an already devastating humanitarian crisis.**

99. Ans: a

Explanation:

As per the Companies Act, 2013, the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been established through the Government of India vide Notification No. S.O.2005(E) dated 21.07.2015. It is a multi-disciplinary organization under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, consisting of experts in the fields of accountancy, forensic auditing, banking, law, information technology, investigation, company law, capital market, and taxation, etc. for detecting and prosecuting or recommending the prosecution of white-collar crimes/fraud.

In R.K. GUPTA & ORS. v. UNION OF INDIA THROUGH MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS & ANR. Delhi High Court held that based on the provisions of the Companies Act and the CrPC, ***the SFIO is not barred from investigating offenses under IPC 1860.***

100. Ans: b

Explanation:

“Green deposit” means an interest-bearing deposit, received by the Regulated entities for a fixed period the proceeds of which are earmarked for being allocated towards green finance.

“Green finance” means lending to and/or investing in the activities/projects that contribute to climate risk mitigation, climate adaptation and resilience, and other climate-related or environmental objectives -including biodiversity management and nature-based solutions.

Regulated entities (REs) include:

- (a) Scheduled Commercial Banks including Small Finance Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks, Local Area Banks, and Payments Banks) and
- (b) All Deposit-taking Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)

RES don't need to raise green deposits from their customers.

The REs shall pay interest on green deposits to their customers as per the agreed terms and conditions

There is no restriction on the premature withdrawal of green deposits

Green activities/ projects financed under the framework can be classified under the priority sector

On maturity, the green deposits would be renewed or withdrawn at the option of the depositor. Banks are allowed to offer overdraft facilities to customers against Green Deposits. The deposits raised under the framework are covered by DICGC .



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