

MAXIAS

RIGHT CONTENT | QUALITY TEACHING | BEST TEST SERIES

SANGRAM

All India Open Mock

Full Length Test

Test Code: AIOFLT-24-3

(SANGRAM -3)

2024



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RIGHT CONTENT | QUALITY TEACHING | BEST TEST SERIES

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
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DETAILS**

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GENERAL STUDIES MAINS TEST SERIES

15 TESTS

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

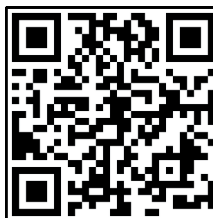
ABOUT THE TEST SERIES

- 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**

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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

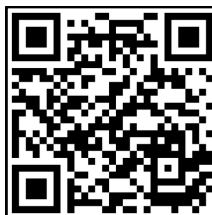
8 SECTIONAL TESTS + 4 FULL LENGTH TESTS

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**

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

Test Code: AIOFLT-24-3 (SANGRAM - III)

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

1. Consider the following statements with respect to scripts in India

(a) 1 only

1. The oldest inscriptions of the Indian subcontinent are of the Mauryan period

(b) 2 only

2. Kharoshti script was widely used in North West India and around the Indus river

(c) Both 1 and 2

3. The Modern North Indian scripts emerged out of the Kutila script

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

2. The Sacred books collectively referred to as Siddhanta / Agama are associated with:

(a) Jainism

(b) Buddhism

(c) Ajivikism

(d) Hinduism

3. Consider the following statements with respect to Ashokan inscriptions:

1. Ashokan inscriptions say about the Dhamma of the king

2. Ashokan inscriptions contain key ideas associated with the teachings of Buddha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

4. Consider the following statements regarding Lokayata school:

1. Lokayata school accepted the authority of Vedas

2. Dhurttta and Sushikshita are the sub schools associated with it

3. The school believed in eternal soul, rebirth, and the law of Karma and Punya

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

5. With reference to the Gupta Empire, which one of the following is the correct sequence in ascending order in terms of the size of the administrative units:

(a) Bhukti - vishaya - vithi

(b) Vishaya - vithi - Bhukti

(c) Vithi - Bhukti - vishaya

(d) Vithi - vishaya - Bhukti

6. Consider the following statements with respect to slavery in ancient India:

1. Slaves could be handed down to descendants of the owner as other items of property.
2. A child born of a woman slave in a master's house was not considered as his slave.
3. Manumission of a Slave was possible if the master decided so.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. Consider the following pairs:

Personality	School
1. Asanga	: Hinayanism
2. Nagarjuna	: Madhyamika
3. Dignaga	: Yogacara

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

8. Which of the following are the effects of the Mongol Invasion during the Delhi Sultanate time?

1. Weakening of the Iqtadari system.
2. This led to the slow but gradual Indianisation of alien Muslim conquerers of India.
3. Lead to the development of Art and Culture in the City of Delhi.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. Consider the following statements with respect to “Amir Khusro”

1. He entered the service of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
2. His compositions are known as “Masnavis”

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 the Charter Act of 1833

1. Asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the company
2. It ended all trade Monopolies of the company
3. Provided that no Indian subject of the company would be debarred from holding any office under the company

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements with respect to sovereignty

1. Sovereignty is absolute and unlimited
2. In a federation, both the Federal Government and the units are sovereign
3. Sovereignty possesses Supreme Coercive power.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

12. Which of the following best describes the relationship between law and liberty?

- (a) In a democracy, there are very few chances of conflict between law and liberty
- (b) The relation between law and liberty is static one
- (c) Law and liberty are antithetical
- (d) Law acts as a bulwark of Liberty

13. The purpose of which of the writ is to prevent a person who has wrongfully usurped a public office from continuing in that office

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Habeas Corpus
- (d) Quo Warranto

14. Consider the following statement with respect to a federation

1. Written constitution and Supremacy of the constitution
2. Rigid amending procedure
3. Existence of judiciary at the level of units in a federation

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

15. The term "Social Justice," which has been used in the Preamble, can be attained through

- (a) Universal adult suffrage
- (b) Rule of law
- (c) Constitutional Morality
- (d) When Supreme Power rests in the people

16. Consider the following statements

1. The phrase "**Law in force**" and the term "**Law**" are defined in the constitution of India
2. "**Law**" includes an ordinance, bye-law, regulation, and notification, whereas "**Law in force**" means the constitutional law

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

17. The doctrine of "**Eminent domain**" is associated with

- (a) Cultural and educational rights
- (b) Right to property
- (c) Right against exploitation
- (d) Right to freedom of religion

18. Consider the following statements

1. The constitution of India empowers both the Supreme Court and High Court to review their own decisions
2. Both the Supreme Court and High Court are courts of record, but only the Supreme Court, not the High Court, has the power to punish for its contempt

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

19. Consider the following statements

1. The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are made by the Prime Minister
2. The Ministries/Departments are created by the Prime Minister under these rules

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

20. Consider the following statements:

1. Convention No.138 on Minimum Age and Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour of the ILO have the distinction of achieving universal ratification.
2. The powers and duties for carrying out the provisions of the Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act have been vested with the District Magistrate

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 statements:

1. If the anticipatory bail is rejected by the Sessions Court, the applicant can move the High Court as a matter of right
2. Grant of anticipatory bail is the discretionary power of the court
3. Anticipatory bail, once granted, continues till the end of the trial

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

22 Consider the following statements:

1. The term Scheduled tribe is defined in the constitution of India
2. The criteria generally adopted for the specification of a community as a scheduled tribe is spelled out in the constitution
3. Parliament may by law include or exclude from the list of Schedule tribes any tribe or tribal community or parts thereof

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

23. Consider the following statements:

1. There is no provision for joint sitting in the case of a Money Bill or a Constitution Amendment Bill
2. During the absence of a speaker from any joint sitting, the chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides
3. The quorum to constitute a joint sitting is one-tenth of the strength of the House of People

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three

(d) None

24. Which of the following motion's primary object is to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance

- (a) Calling attention motion
- (b) Censure motion
- (c) Adjournment motion
- (d) No confidence motion

25. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has recognized the doctrine of separation of powers
2. Both Parliament and State Legislatures are sovereign within the limits assigned to them by the Constitution.
3. The Judiciary cannot question the validity of any proceedings of Parliament on the grounds of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

26. Consider the following statements:

1. Treasury bills, or T-bills, are money market instruments, long-term debt instruments issued by the Government of India at a discount and redeemed at face value at market

2. In India, the Central Government issues both treasury bills and dated securities, while the State Governments issue State Development Loans (SDLs)

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

27. Which of the following are covered under GATS:

1. Services provided by service suppliers of one country and sold to consumers of another country
2. Services provided by the government
3. Air traffic rights and services

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

28. Which of the following are components of Foreign Exchange Reserves

1. SDR
2. Gold
3. Foreign currency assets
4. Reserve Tranche position

How many of the options given above is/are correct?

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

29. According to the industry-wide deployment of gross bank credit, which of the following industries receives the highest bank credit

- (a) Mining and Quarrying
- (b) Food processing
- (c) Chemical and chemical products
- (d) Infrastructure

30. Which of the following are liabilities of a commercial bank

- 1. Capital reserves and surplus
- 2. Deposits
- 3. Borrowings
- 4. Investment in government and other securities

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Kisan Credit Card Scheme

- 1. The scheme covers owner cultivators, tenant farmers, Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- 2. The KCC also covers farmers doing allied activities, including Animal Husbandry, dairying, and fisheries
- 3. The KCC covers the Consumption requirements of farmer households

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

32. The Global Competitiveness Index is released by

- (a) World Bank
- (b) World Trade Organisation
- (c) World Economic Forum
- (d) International Monetary Fund

33. The objectives of an efficient agricultural marketing system are:

- 1. To reap the best possible benefits for primary producers
- 2. To provide facilities for lifting all the produce the farmers are willing to sell

3. To increase the price spread between the primary producer and ultimate consumers

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

34. Arrange the following events related to the agriculture sector chronologically

1. Establishment of the Food Corporation of India
2. Setting up of Agricultural Prices Commission
3. Distribution of HYV varieties wheat seeds in irrigated areas of Punjab Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

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

35. From the Expenditure side of contribution to the real GDP growth, the highest contribution is made by

- (a) Private Final Consumption
- (b) Government Final consumption
- (c) Fixed Capital formation
- (d) Net Exports

36. Which of the following statements is/are correct

1. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments.

2. Identification of eligible families, issue of Ration Cards, and supervision of the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the Central Government

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

37. Which of the following statements is/are correct

1. Urea is covered under the Nutrient Based Subsidy NBS Policy of the Government

2. The government is fixing the maximum Retail price of Urea, and fertilizer companies have been left to fix the MRP of P&K fertilizers

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

38. Which of the following influences credit creating power of banks

1. Amount of cash in the country
2. Amount of cash that the public wishes to hold
3. Cash deposit ratio

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

39. The growth of public expenditure in India is due to an increase in

1. Economic growth and development
2. Subsidies
3. Debt service charges
4. Defence expenditure

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

40. Which of the following statements is/are correct

1. District Co-operative Central Bank [DCCBS] and Primary Agricultural Credit Society [PACS] regulated by RBI
2. Credit rating agencies and credit information companies are regulated by SEBI

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

41. India invokes the “Thalweg Principle” in setting its border disputes with which country?

- (a) Srilanka
(b) Pakistan
(c) China
(d) Bhutan

42. With reference to the Northern Plains of India, “Bhur” denotes

- (a) Newer Alluvium
(b) Elevated pieces of land
(c) Marshy tract
(d) Pebble studded rock belt

43. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: All Lakshadweep Islands are of coral in origin and are surrounded by fringing reefs

Statement II: Relief features such as streams and valleys are conspicuous by their absence in Lakshadweep

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

44. Consider the following pairs:

River	Origin
1. Subarnarekha	: Ranchi Plateau
2. Cauvery	: Nandi Durg
3. Mahanadi	:Dandakaranya

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

45. Which greenhouse gas is the largest contributor to global warming?

(a) Methane

(b) Carbon dioxide

(c) Nitrous oxide

(d) Sulphur dioxide

46. These forests are characterized by many species, frequently buttressed trunks, rougher and thicker bark, heavy climbers, fewer bamboos, and abundant epiphytes; 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

47. Consider the following statement regarding Rhinoceros

1. The rhinoceros is the largest Indian mammal

2. At present, Rhinoceros are present only in the state of Assam

How many of the statements above given is/are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. Consider the following statement

Statement-I: Forest soils are very rich in humus and deficit in nutrients

Statement-II: Soil formation in forest soils is governed by the nature of Organic matter decomposed

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

49. Umarsar, Palana, and Nichahama are reputed for the deposit of:

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) Haematite
- (c) Lignite
- (d) Barytes

50. In which type of forest are almost all the minerals and nutrients held by plants themselves?

- (a) Tropical rainforest
- (b) Desert
- (c) Temperate grassland
- (d) Tundra

51. Consider the following statements regarding Bacteria and Archaea

1. Bacteria are unicellular organisms, whereas Archaea are multicellular organisms
2. Bacterias reproduce asexually, whereas Archaea reproduce sexually

3. Both Bacteria and Archaea have a cell wall

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

52. Aspirin, probably the world's most widely used drug, was derived from the leaves of

- (a) *Dasypus novemcinctus*
- (b) *Salix alba*
- (c) *Trichechus manatus*
- (d) *Catharanthus roseus*

53. Consider the following statements regarding heat

1. In solids, generally, the heat is transferred by conduction
2. In liquids and gases, the heat is transferred by convection
3. Medium is required for the transfer of heat by radiation

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

54. The term “**nonce**” frequently used is related to

- (a) Medical Sciences
- (b) Pharma Industry
- (c) Information and Communication Technology
- (d) manufacturing sector

55. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. Sunlight is scattered in all directions by all the gases and particles in the air
2. Blue is scattered more than other colors because it travels as longer, bigger waves

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

56. Consider the following statements regarding gravitational waves

1. Gravitational waves travel at the speed of light
2. Gravitational waves can be produced only when two black holes orbit each other and merge

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. Athena, Solana, and Avalanche in the news are related to

- (a) Viruses
- (b) Vaccines
- (c) Space crafts
- (d) Cryptocurrency

58. Consider the following statements

1. Bt cotton, Bt Brinjal, and Bt mustard are GM crops approved for cultivation in India
2. The Bt gene obtained from the soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* has been inserted into cotton DNA, making the modified plant resistant to bollworm

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

59 Consider the following statements:

1. Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) are isolated from blastocysts
2. Adult stem cells, upon differentiation, can generate all the cell types of the organ from which they originate
3. Embryonic stem cells can also differentiate into more than 220 cell types present in the human body

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

60. CRISPR-Cas9 often in the news, is associated with

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

61. “Pressmud,” which is often in the news, is the by-product of

- (a) Petroleum refineries
- (b) Cement industry
- (c) Sugar industry
- (d) Cotton textile industry

62. Consider the following statements regarding Greenhouse gases

Statement-I: Methane absorbs infrared radiation at wavelengths where carbon dioxide, water vapor, and most other greenhouse gases do not

Statement- II: Methane per molecule is far more potent than carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas

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

63. Consider the following statements

1. Napier grass is native to India
2. It is widely used as feed for livestock and in bioenergy applications
3. It can be harvested 5-6 times annually

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

64. Consider the following statement

1. It is necessary for the growth and maintenance of bones and teeth in animals.
2. Rocks and other deposits are its main reservoir.
3. It is mainly available to living resources through the weathering of rocks.

The above statement refers to which of the following minerals?

- (a) Ammonium
- (b) Sulphur
- (c) Phosphorus
- (d) Nitrogen

65. Consider the following statements

Statement-I: Excessive use of Sodium nitrate as a fertilizer makes the soil acidic and unsuitable for plant growth

Statement-II: Acidic soils are reclaimed by the addition of calcium carbonate

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

66. Lantana camara, Prosopis juliflora, and Chromolaena odorata are in the news as

- (a) Bioplants
- (b) Medicinal plants
- (c) Invasive plant species
- (d) Endangered species

67. Consider the following statement

1. Permafrost regions are not always covered in snow
2. Permafrost regions are mostly in Earth's lower latitudes
3. Permafrost soils also contain large quantities of organic carbon

How many of the statements above are correct?

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

68. Which of the statements regarding white-winged wood ducks are correct

1. It is distributed across all the North Eastern states of India
2. It is both Herbivorous and Carnivorous
3. Mostly resides in dense tropical evergreen forest

How many of the statements above is/are correct?

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

69. Which of the following are the pollutants released by the steel industry in India

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Carbon monoxide
3. Oxides of sulphur
4. Oxides of Nitrogen

How many of the above options are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

70. Which of the following technological advancements are used in the conservation of tigers?

1. M-STrIPES
2. UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)
3. Genetic sampling of scat

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

71. Consider the following statement with respect to the Government of India Act 1935

1. It is automatic for the provinces to join the federation, whereas, for the state, it is voluntary to join the federation
2. Residuary powers were vested with the Federal govt
3. Administrations of Tribal affairs were a reserve subject in the hands of the Governor General

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

72. With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, the term **maktubat** is associated with

- (a) Painting
(b) Dances
(c) Sufism
(d) Architecture

73. Which of the statements are correct regarding dual government in Bengal

1. Company got the right to collect revenue and dispensation of civil justice in Bengal

2. Nawab of Bengal retained the right to maintain peace and dispensation of criminal justice

3. Dual government was the result of the company's acceptance to take the direct responsibility of administering Bengal

How many of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

74. Arrange the following events chronologically

1. August offer

2. Cripps Mission

3. Quit India Movement

(a) 1-2-3

(b) 1-3-2

(c) 2-1-3

(d) 2-3-1

75. Among the rebellions before 1857, which occurred earliest

(a) Sanyasi rebellion

(b) Faraizi Movement

(c) Santhal Hool

(d) Tarikh e mohammadiya

76. Consider the following

1. The Karbi Anglong

2. Meghalaya plateau

3. Chota Nagpur Plateau

How many of the above regions are part of the Peninsular block?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

77. Arrange the following hills from west to east

1. Khasi hills

2. Garo hills

3. Jaintia hills

4. Barail range

(a) 4-1-2-3

(b) 1-2-3-4

(c) 2-1-3-4

(d) 2-1-4-3

78. Guano deposits on the coast of Peru are rich sources of

- (a) Phosphorus
- (b) Carbon
- (c) Sulphur
- (d) Nitrogen

79. Polyhydroxybutyrate is related to

- (a) Biofuels
- (b) Plastic
- (c) Vaccines
- (d) Greenhouse effect

80. Which of the following statements is/are correct

1. Kabini, Bhavani, Amravati are important tributaries of river Krishna
2. Most of the peninsular rivers, except Narmada and Tapi flow from west to east

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

81. Which of the following types of forest occupies the highest percentage of a geographic area in India

- (a) Very dense forest
- (b) Moderately dense forest
- (c) Open Forest
- (d) Scrub

82. Which of the statements is/are correct

1. Orissa has the largest forest cover as a percentage of its total geographical area in the country
2. Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and Maharashtra

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

83. Which of the statements are correct

1. Most of the animals and plants have 60 to 65% of water in the body
2. Water has the lowest latent heat of vaporization
3. Water has high surface tension and Cohesion

(a) All three

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 2 only

84. Which of the statements is/ are correct

1. More than 90% of water is used for agriculture sector in India

2. On global average maximum water withdrawn is used for industry

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Which of the statements is/are correct

1. Out of the total water reserves of the world fresh water is more than marine water

2. Freshwater from groundwater and surface water together is more than fresh water in polar ice caps

3. Of the total freshwater resources, surface water supplies are less than groundwater

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

86. Which of the following statements is/are correct

1. All the coastal states in India have the mangroves

2. Odisha has the largest coverage of mangrove forests in India

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

87. World's largest ecological unit is

(a) Coastal zone

(b) Euphotic zone

(c) Bathyal zone

(d) Abyssal Zone

88. Mojave in South California is

(a) Tropical desert

(b) Temperate desert

(c) Cold desert

(d) Tropical rain forest

89. Haber Process is used in the manufacturing of

(a) Sulphur

(b) Ammonia

(c) Potash

(d) Sodium

90. Which of the following can be achieved with biochar

1. Biochar decreases the rate of soil carbon sequestration

2. Improves the soil fertility and crop yield

3. Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions

(a) All three

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

91. Hutu & Tutsis ethnic clashes are associated with which of the following country?

(a) Rwanda

(b) Somalia

(c) Madagascar

(d) Mali

92. “Sea of Marmara” connects which of the following seas

(a) North sea and Norwegian sea

(b) Mediterranean sea and Adriatic sea

(c) Black sea and Aegean Sea

(d) Baltic sea and Northern sea

93. Consider the following statements

1. NATO is a political and military alliance of 32 member countries

2. Finland is the very recent country to join alliance

How many of above statements is/are correct

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Second Thomas shoal is news is located in which region

(a) Black sea

(b) Sea of Azov

(c) South China sea

(d) Red sea

95. Which of the following are the correct interpretations of the concept of equality as embodied in the Preamble

1. All citizens are equal before law and enjoy equal protection of the laws of the land

2. All citizens are equally entitled to enjoy the political rights to vote and participate in governance

3. For the same ability and same work the salary will be the same

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) All three

(d) 2 and 3 only

96. Which of the following statements is/ are correct with respect to a money bill ?

1. Money bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha only on the Recommendation of the speaker

2. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of a money bill

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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

1. The provision of the Constitution for Creation and abolition of Legislative councils in the states can be amended by a simple majority

2. The bills seeking to amend the provisions of the constitution which can be amended by a simple majority are considered as constitutional amendment bills

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

98. Brahma Pauttalika Samvad is the work of

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(b) Keshab Chandra Sen

(c) Debendranath Tagore

(d) David Hare

99. Which of the following statements is/are correct

1. In Mughal administrative system there is clear cut division of Civil and military functions

2. Mansabdari system is innovation of Akbar

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

100. Which of the statements is/ are correct regarding Kabir

1. Kabir is a disciple of Ramananda

2. He followed Sadguna school of Bhakti

3. Dharanidasa is founder of Dharmadasi sect of Kabir Pantha

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1 Only

MAX IAS

SANGRAM 3

AIOFLT-24-3 SOLUTIONS

Upcoming Sangram ...

	Date	Timing
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: b

Explanation:

The oldest inscriptions of the Indian subcontinent are of the Harappans, which remain undeciphered even today. The oldest deciphered inscriptions on the subcontinent are of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka. The oldest deciphered inscriptions are in **Brahmi script** and **Kharoshti script**, both of which are **semi-syllabic**.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Kharoshti script was widely used in North West India and around the Indus River.

Ashokan inscriptions of Shahbazgarhi and Manshera are in Kharoshti. The Indo-Greeks, Parthians, and Kushans used the Kharosthi script. By the third century AD, the Kharoshti script died out, whereas Brahmi became the parent of all indigenous scripts of South Asia.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

In about the 6th century AD, Gupta Brahmi evolved into a script known as **Siddhamatrika** or **Kutila**. **Modern North Indian languages emerged from Siddhamatrika/Kutila.**

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

2. Ans: a

Explanation:

The sacred books of **Jains** are collectively called as **Siddhanta /Agama**.

Hence, option a is correct.

3. Ans: a

Explanation:

Ashokan inscriptions discuss the king's Dhamma, especially Rock Edict 6, which describes the ideals and goals of a king to promote the Welfare of his people, discharge the debt he owes to all beings, and ensure their happiness in this world.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Ashoka inscriptions do not contain the key ideas associated with Buddhism, like the explanation of Dukha, the eight-fold path, and the doctrine of impermanence. However, there is definitely a Buddhist Core in Inscriptions, which is evident from repeated emphasis on ahimsa.

Most of the Ashokan inscriptions are about Dhamma. The essential components of Ashoka's Dhamma are ahimsa, good conduct, social responsibilities, generation of mutual respect, and concord between people of different sects.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

4. Ans: a

Explanation:

Astika schools accepted the authority of the Vedas, while **Nastika schools rejected it**. Buddhism, Jainism, and Charvakism, which reject the Vedas' authority, are part of the Nastika school.

Charvaka school is also known as **Lokayata** (that which is found among the people).

Brihaspati is considered the founder of the school. **Its followers rejected the authority of the Vedas and Brahmanas** and questioned the efficacy of sacrifices.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Dhurttā and Sushikshita are the two schools associated with Lokayata.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Lokayata is a materialistic doctrine that asserts that body and consciousness are products of combinations of matter. However, **it rejects the idea of an eternal soul, rebirth, and the law of Karma and Punya**. Schools believe in one basis of knowledge, which is perceived by the senses.

Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

5. Ans: d

Explanation:

The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces known as **Deshas** or **Bhuktis**, administered by Governors, designated as Uparikas.

Provinces were further divided into districts known as **Vishayas**, administered by Vishayapathis.

Administrative units below the district were clusters of settlements, variously known as **Vithi, Pattha, Bhumi, and Pathaka**.

Hence, option d is correct.

6. Ans: b

Explanation:

Narada Smriti discusses this in detail about slavery, and it lists 15 types of slaves, which include war captives reduced to slavery, debt enslavement, and voluntary enslavement.

Slaves could be handed down to descendants like property.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

A child born of a woman slave in a master's house was considered as his slave.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect

Slaves are generally domestic servants or personal attendants.
A Slave could be pledged or mortgaged, and the master could hire out his services.
Manumission of a Slave was possible if the master decided so.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

7. Ans: b

Explanation:

Two chief philosophical schools of The Great Vehicle are:- **The Yogacara school and The Madhyamika school**

The Yogacara school

- It is also known as the Vijnanavadin School
- The prominent personalities associated with this school are **Asanga**, Vasubandhu, **Dignaga**, and Dharmakirti.

Hence, 1st pair is incorrectly matched, and 3rd pair is correctly matched

The Madhyamika school

- The prominent personality associated with this school is **Nagarjuna**
- He wrote **Madhyamika Karika**, which emerged as the basic text of the school

Hence, 2nd pair is correctly matched

8. Ans: b

Explanation:

Nobles were appointed to guard the frontiers against the Mongols to prevent their attack, which **strengthened the Iqtadari system.**

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Mongols parallelly attacked Afghanistan and Iran. As a result, the Sultans of Delhi were isolated from the rest of the Muslim world and were compelled **to make India their Homeland, and their institutions were gradually Indianised.**

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Mongols destroyed all important centers of Islamic culture around the world, and Delhi served as a refuge for Scholars, Artists, and Artisans, which led to the **development of Art and Culture in the City of Delhi.**

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

9. Ans: b

Explanation:

Amir Khusro (1253-1325) is the greatest Persian poet India has produced. **He entered the service under Allaudin Khilji** and served Khiljis until 1320.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

He was a disciple of Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya.

He composed the historical “Masnavi.” His important works are **“Qiran-us-sadian,” Nuh-Sipihir, and Ashiq.**

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

10. Ans: b

Explanation:

Charter Act 1813-Asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the company

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect

1833 Charter Act ended all trade Monopolies of the company, and it Provided that no Indian subject of the company would be debarred from holding any office under the company

Hence, statements 2 and 3 are correct

11. Ans: c

Explanation:

Sovereignty

- “Sovereignty is the commanding power of the state; it is the will of the nation organized in the state, and it is the right to give unconditional orders to all individuals in the territory of the state. “ **Sovereignty possesses Supreme Coercive power.”**
- **Sovereignty is original, absolute, unlimited power** over the individual subjects and the overall association of subjects.

Hence, statements 1 & 3 are correct.

- It is inalienable and cannot be transferred
- Sovereignty is permanent as the state itself is permanent
- Sovereignty is indivisible - In a federal state, **both the Federal Government and the units are sovereign in their own sphere.**

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

12. Ans: d

Explanation:

Obedience to the law which we prescribe to itself is Liberty- Rousseau

Without law, there can be no Liberty.

The state can make laws by which restrictions can be put on the liberty of individuals, but those are reasonable and necessary. They act as bulwarks of Liberty.

Liberty, in the sense of a positive opportunity for self-development, is the creation of law and not something that could exist apart from the action of the state.

Hence, option d is correct.

13. Ans: d

Explanation:

1. Writ of Certiorari: This can Lie from a superior Court to an inferior Court, directing the latter before which the proceeding in some cause or matter is pending to transmit the same to the former

2. Writ of Mandamus: This is a command issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the state or officer, corporation, or person requiring the performance of specific public duty

3. Writ of Habeas Corpus: This is addressed to the state facing allegations of unlawfully having another person in its custody, requiring it to bring the body of such person before the court.

4. Writ of Quo Warranto: The purpose of the writ is to **prevent a person who has wrongfully usurped a public office from continuing in that office.** It calls upon the holder of the office to show the court under what authority he holds the office.

Hence, option d is correct.

14. Ans: b

Explanation:

Essential features of a federation are:

1. Constitutional Supremacy and a written constitution

Hence, statement 1 is correct

2. Division of powers between the federation and its units

3. Rigid amending procedure of the constitution

Hence, statement 2 is correct

4. And the existence of a Federal court (Supreme Court)

The function of the federal court, which has the power of Judicial review, is to keep both the center and the states within the bounds set by the Constitution. The power to resolve disputes

between Central and regional governments should not reside in either of the governments or their functionaries but must be vested in an independent Supreme Court.

Existence of supreme court / Federal court is necessary for a federation

15. Ans: c

Explanation:

- Universal adult suffrage ensures political justice.
- Rule of law ensures equality (on paper)
- Republic means a state in which the Supreme Power rests in the people and their elected representatives, as opposed to one governed by a king or a similar ruler.
- Social Justice demands equality with Liberty; the Supreme Court articulated the notion of Social Justice in the following words: " Social justice does not mean equality before the law in papers but to translate the spirit of the Constitution enshrined in the Preamble fundamental rights and the directive principles of the state policy into action."
- **Constitutional morality means adherence to the norms of the Constitution;** it goes beyond the plain text of the Constitution and **requires a practical percolation of values like sovereignty, social justice, and equality.**
- "Constitutional morality is the soul of the Constitution, which is to be found in the Preamble of the Constitution, which declares ideals and aspirations, and also is to be found in Part III of the Constitution, particularly in respect of those provisions which assure the dignity of an individual."

Hence, option c is correct.

16. Ans: a

Explanation:

Article 13 (3)(a) "law" includes any **Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification,** custom, or usage having in the territory of India the force of law.

Article 13 (3)(b) states that "laws in force" include **laws passed or made by a Legislature** or other competent authority in the territory of India **before the commencement of this Constitution** and not previously repealed.

Hence, statement 1 is correct, and statement 2 is incorrect.

17. Ans: b

Explanation:

The doctrine of "Eminent domain."

- The power of eminent domain is an essential attribute of a Sovereign state. It enables the **acquisition of private property of individuals** for public purposes on payment of compensation.
- Private property may be acquired by the state for projects of public importance like Highways, Railways, etc.

- The acquisition of private property has to be authorized by law on payment of compensation.

Hence, option b is correct.

18. Ans: d

Explanation:

The Constitution empowers only the Supreme Court, not the High Court, to review its own decisions. However, the Supreme Court has held that high courts, being the courts of record and part of the superior judiciary of India, are vested with the inherent power to review their own decisions to remedy injustice or to prevent miscarriage of justice.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Both the Supreme Court and the High Court or courts of record are vested with all powers of such courts, including the power to punish for their contempt.

The district courts and subordinate courts are not the courts of records or are not empowered with the power to punish for their contempt. However, the Supreme Court and the High Court are the Courts of record, and articles 129 and 215 come into play to protect the dignity of the district courts and subordinate courts.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

19. Ans: d

Explanation:

The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, are made by the **President** of India under clause (3) of Article 77 of the constitution to allocate the Government's business.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

The Ministries/ Departments are created by the President under the advice of the Prime Minister under these rules.

Each of the ministries is assigned to a Minister by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister. Each department is generally under the charge of a secretary to assist the minister on policy matters and general administration.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

20. Ans: b

Explanation:

The two ILO Conventions on child labour, **Convention No.138 on Minimum Age** and **Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour** are “fundamental” Conventions.

ILO Convention No. 182 is the first ILO Convention to **achieve universal ratification.**

ILO Convention No. 138 has also been **widely ratified by ILO member States.**

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

After the enactment of the Child Labour

(Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, Government has recently ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138 concerning minimum age for employment and No. 182 concerning prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child labour.

Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 stipulates taking immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025, end child labour in all its forms. In order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals with respect to the eradication of child labour, the Government has already strengthened the legislative framework by completely prohibiting child labour for up to 14 years in all forms and prohibiting employment or work of adolescents in hazardous occupations & processes. Subsequently, the ratification of two core ILO Conventions regarding child labor would further strengthen the commitment of the Government to effective enforcement of the provision of the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act of 1986.

The district magistrate has the powers and duties of carrying out the provisions of the Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

21. Ans: c

Explanation:

An anticipatory bail application can be filed if the person apprehends arrest on the accusation of a cognizable, non-bailable offense. If there is a reasonable basis for apprehending arrest, an application can be moved even before the registration of the FIR.

The anticipatory bail application can be filed either before Sessions Court (at the district level) or before the High Court (at the state level).

Grant of anticipatory bail is discretionary. However, courts are guided by various considerations, such as:

- the nature and gravity of the accusations/offenses,
- possibility of the accused fleeing from justice,
- apprehension of tampering of evidence or influencing of witnesses, etc.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

If the anticipatory bail is rejected by the Sessions Court, the applicant can move to the High Court as a matter of right.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

If the anticipatory bail is rejected by the High Court, the applicant can file a Special Leave Petition (SLP) under Article 136 of the Constitution of India to the Supreme Court.

Anticipatory bail, once granted, will continue till the end of the trial.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

22. Ans: b

Explanation:

Article 366(25)-“Scheduled Tribes” means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The criteria generally adopted for the specification of a community as a scheduled tribe are not spelled out in the constitution.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Article 342 in the Constitution of India

(1)The President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2)**Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes** specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

23. Ans: a

Explanation:

At a joint sitting, the Speaker presides, and the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, acts as Secretary-General of the joint sitting.

The Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha apply with such modifications and variations as the speaker may consider necessary or appropriate. The hour upon which a joint sitting shall adjourn and the day and hour or the part of the same day to which it shall be adjourned is determined by the Speaker.

There is no provision for joint sitting in the case of a Money Bill or a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

During the absence of the Speaker from any joint sitting, the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha or, if he is also absent, the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha or if he too is absent, such other person as may be determined by the members present at the sitting, presides

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

The **quorum** to constitute a joint sitting is **one-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses**.

Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

24. Ans: c

Explanation:

Adjournment motion

Normally, no business not included in the List of Business for the day can be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker. However, **a matter of urgent public importance can be raised by interrupting the regular business of the House through an adjournment motion** tabled at the earliest opportunity if the Speaker gives his consent thereto.

The primary object of an adjournment motion is to draw the **government's attention to a matter of urgent public importance** and criticize its decision.

Calling attention motion -A member may, with the prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a **Minister** to any matter of urgent public importance, and the **Minister** may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement later.

On his attention being called, the Minister may make a statement if he is in possession of all the facts of the case. Where the information asked for is not available to the Minister at the time, it is open to him to ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date

Hence, option c is correct

25. Ans: b

Explanation:

While **the Constitution has not recognised the doctrine of separation of powers** in its absolute rigidity, the functions of the three organs of State, viz., the Legislature, the Judiciary, and the Executive, have been sufficiently demarcated.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Both Parliament and State Legislatures are sovereign within the limits assigned to them by the Constitution.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Article 122: Courts not to inquire into Parliament's proceedings-

(1) The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called into question on the **grounds of any alleged irregularity of procedure.**

As per the Constitutional scheme, both Parliament and the Judiciary are supreme in their respective spheres.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

26. Ans: b

Explanation:

- A Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradeable 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 Lons (SDLs)**. G-Secs carry practically no risk of default and, hence, are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

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

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

27. Ans: a

Explanation:

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

The creation of the GATS was one of the landmark achievements of the Uruguay Round, whose results entered into force in January 1995. The GATS was inspired by essentially the same objectives as its counterpart in merchandise trade, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): creating a credible and reliable system of international trade rules; ensuring fair and equitable treatment of all participants (principle of non-discrimination); stimulating economic activity through guaranteed policy bindings; and promoting trade and development through progressive liberalization. **Services are provided by service suppliers in one country and sold to consumers in another country.**

All WTO members are also members of the GATS and, to varying degrees, have assumed commitments in individual service sectors.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The GATS applies in principle to all service sectors, with two exceptions.

Article I (3) of the **GATS excludes “services supplied in the exercise of governmental authority.”** These are services that are supplied neither on a commercial basis nor in competition with other suppliers. Cases in point are social security schemes and any other public service, such as health or education, that is provided at non-market conditions.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Furthermore, the Annex on **Air Transport Services exempts from coverage measures affecting air traffic rights and services** directly related to the exercise of such rights.

Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

28. Ans: a

Explanation

Foreign exchange reserves

Item
1 Total Reserves
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets
1.2 Gold
1.3 SDRs
1.4 Reserve Position in the IMF

Hence, option a is correct.

29. Ans: d

Explanation

Infrastructure receives the highest bank credit, i.e., 36%

Hence, option d is correct.

30. Ans: c

Investments in government and other securities are **assets** of a commercial bank.

Balance sheet of bank assets and liabilities

Liabilities	Assets
Capital	Cash and balances with RBI
Reserves and surplus	Balances with other banks
Deposits	Money at call and short notice
Borrowings	Investment in Government and other securities
Other liabilities and provisions	Advances
	Fixed assets and other assets

Hence, option c is correct.

31. Ans d

Explanation:

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window with flexible and simplified procedures to the farmer's individual/joint borrowers who are **owner cultivators, tenant farmers, oral lessees & sharecroppers, Self Help Groups (SHGs)** or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of farmers including tenant farmers, sharecroppers etc. for their cultivation and other needs as indicated below:

- (i) To meet the short-term credit requirements for the cultivation of crops;
- (ii) Post-harvest expenses;
- (iii) Produce marketing loan;
- (iv) **Consumption requirements of farmer household;**
- (v) Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture;
- (vi) Investment credit requirement for agriculture and **allied activities.**

On February 04, 2019, RBI extended **the KCC facility to farmers engaged in Animal Husbandry and Fisheries for their working capital requirements.**

Hence, all of the statements are correct.

32. Ans c

The **World Economic Forum** has long been at the forefront of looking beyond GDP as the key benchmark of success, espousing longer-term and holistic thinking through **the Global Competitiveness Index**, emphasizing equality in the economy through the Gender Gap Index, assessing economies against inclusion criteria through the Inclusive Growth Index and promoting the concept of socioeconomic mobility in the economy through the Global Social Mobility Index.

Hence, option c is correct.

33. Ans d

Explanation:

The objective of an efficient agricultural marketing system is to reduce the price spread between the primary producer and the ultimate consumer.

Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

34. Ans a

Explanation:

- Setting up of **Agricultural Prices Commission- I st January 1965**, renamed as CACP in 1985
- The establishment of **the Food Corporation of India** was on **14 January 1965**
- In **1966, HYV varieties of wheat seeds** were distributed in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Hence, option a is correct.

35. Ans. a

Explanation:

From the Expenditure side, GDP's current market price is the sum of

- Consumption- both private and public
- Investment/ gross capital formation- Fixed capital formation, change in stock and valuable
- Net Exports - the difference between exports and imports

Share in GDP

Private Final consumption - 59.8 %

- Government Final consumption - 10.7%
- Fixed Capital formation- 29.4%
- Net Exports-6.5%

Hence, option a is correct.

36. Ans a

PDS operates under the **joint responsibility of the central and state governments**. The Central Government, through the Food Corporation of India (FCI), has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation, and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments.

Hence, statement is 1 is correct.

The operational responsibility, including allocation within the State, **identification of eligible families, issue of Ration Cards, and supervision of the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc., rests with the State Governments**. Under the PDS, presently, the commodities, namely wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene, are being allocated to the States/UTs for distribution. Some states/UTs also distribute additional items for mass consumption through the PDS outlets, such as pulses, edible oils, iodized salt, spices, etc.

Hence, statement is 2 is incorrect

37. Ans: b

Explanation:

Urea is provided to farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at the farm gate and the net market realization by the urea units is given as a subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy NBS Policy, the Government announces a fixed rate of subsidy (in Rs. per Kg basis) on each nutrient of subsidized P&K fertilizers, namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S), on annual basis taking into account all relevant factors including international prices, exchange rate, inventory level and prevailing Maximum Retail Prices of P&K fertilizers. The per Kg subsidy rates on the nutrients N, P, K, and S are converted into per Tonne subsidy on the various subsidized P&K fertilizers covered under the NBS Policy.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

The government is fixing the maximum Retail price for urea, while fertilizer companies have been left to fix the MRP of P&K fertilizers.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

38. Ans a

Explanation:

The creating power of banks is influenced by

- **amount of cash in the country**
- **Amount of cash that the public wishes to hold**
- **Cash deposit ratio**
- Amount of money that the public wishes to hold as deposits

Hence, option a is correct.

39. Ans a

Explanation:

The growth of public expenditure in India is due to an increase in **Economic growth and development, Subsidies, Debt service charges, and Defence expenditure**. Population growth and urbanization, maintaining economic stability, expenditure on subsidies, anti-poverty schemes

Hence, option a is correct.

40. Ans d

Explanation:

RBI controls Commercial banks, All India Financial Institutions, **Credit Information Companies**, Regional Rural Banks, Local Area Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

The Reserve Bank regulates the banking functions of State Cooperative Banks / District Central Cooperative Banks / Urban Cooperative Banks. **PACS are not regulated by RBI**

A credit rating agency is an entity which assesses the ability and willingness of the issuer company for timely payment of interest and principal on a debt instrument. Credit rating is an assessment of the probability of default on payment of interest and principal on a debt instrument. The debt instruments rated by CRAs include Government bonds, Corporate bonds, CDs, Mortgage - backed securities and Collateralized debt obligations.

Rating is denoted by a simple alphanumeric symbol, for e.g. AA+, A- etc. Ratings are based on a comprehensive evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the company fundamentals including financials along with an in depth study of the industry as well as macro-economic, regulatory and political environment. Credit rating agencies are regulated by SEBI. Domestic Credit rating agencies registered with SEBI are Credit Analysis & Research Ltd (CARE) , Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited (ICRA Ltd), Credit Rating and

Information Services of India Ltd (CRISIL), Fitch Ratings India Pvt Ltd, Brickwork Ratings India Pvt. Ltd., SME Rating Agency of India Ltd (SMERA) - Small & Medium Enterprises Rating Agency of India Ltd., a joint initiative of SIDBI, DUN & BRADSTREET and leading banks. Some international credit rating agencies - Standard & Poor (S&P), Moodys, Fitch.

Credit rating agencies **regulated by SEBI**

Hence, option d is correct

Hence, option d is correct

41. Ans: b

Explanation:

India invokes the “Thalweg Principle” with reference to Sir Creek to settle its boundary issues with **Pakistan**.

Sir Creek forms the boundary between Gujarat state of India and Sind province of Pakistan. The creek is rich in oil and marine life.

Hence, option b is correct.

Thalweg Principle:-

It is a part of International Law that aims to resolve water boundary disputes. According to this doctrine, the boundary between two states divided by a flowing body of water may be drawn along the thalweg, which is the line of the greatest depth of the channel.

42. Ans: b

Explanation

Newer Alluvium

- It is composed of newer alluvium and forms the flood plain along the river banks. Every year, a new layer of alluvium is deposited by the flood of the river.
- It remains near the vicinity of the river channels.
- This type of geomorphological feature is also called “Khadar.”

Elevated pieces of land

- It denotes the elevated piece of land situated along the bank of the Ganga River, especially in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab.
- This has been forming due to the accumulation of wind-blown sands during the hot, dry months of the year.
- This type of geomorphological feature is also called “**Bhur.**”

Hence, option b is correct.

Marshy tract

- It is a 15-30 km wide marshy tract in the south of the pebble-studded rock belt running parallel to it.
- This Marshy tract is more prominent in the eastern part of the plain than in the west because the eastern part receives a higher amount of rainfall.
- This type of geomorphological feature is also called “Tarai.”
- Most of the Tarai land - mainly in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttrakhand turned into agricultural land.

Pebble-studded rock belt

- It is composed of old alluvium from the Middle Pleistocene age and forms the alluvial terrace above the flood plains' level.
- It is often impregnated with calcareous concretions known as Kankar.
- This type of geomorphological feature is also called “Bhangar.”

43. Ans: b

Explanation:

The Lakshadweep Island

- It is located in the Arabian Sea, comprising a group of 25 small islands.
- They are widely scattered over an area of 108.78 sq km extending from 8°N to 12°20'N and 71°45'E to 74°E about 200-500 km southwest of the Kerala coast.
- The islands north of 11°N are known as the Amindivi Islands, while those south of this latitude are called Cannanore Islands, with Minicoy Island in the extreme south.
- **All the tiny islands are of coral origin and are surrounded by fringing reefs.** The largest and the most advanced is the Minicoy island, with an area of only 4.53 sq km.

Hence, statement I is correct.

- Most of the islands have low elevations and do not rise more than five meters above sea level.
- **Their topography is flat, and relief features, such as hills, streams, valleys, etc, are conspicuous by their absence.**

Hence, statement II is correct.

44. Ans: b

Explanation:

Subarnarekha

- It originates from the **Ranchi Plateau** in Jharkhand, at an elevation of 600 m, and flows in the southeast direction.
- It forms the boundary between West Bengal and Odissa in the lower course.

- It joins the Bay of Bengal and forms an estuary between the Ganga and Mahanadi deltas.

Hence, Pair 1 is correct.

Cauvery

- It is the most revered and sacred river in South India and is designated as the “Dakshin Ganga.”
- The river's source lies at Taal Cauvery, on the **Brahmagiri range** of the Western Ghats hills, situated in the Coorg plateau of Karnataka.
- The main tributaries of Cauvery are- Herangi, Hemavati, Lokpavani, Shimsha and Arkavati, Laksmantritha, Kabani, Suvarnavati, Bhavani, Amravati.

Hence, Pair 2 is incorrect.

Mahanadi

- Mahanadi literally means big river and is an important river of the Peninsular India.
- Its source is in the northern foothills of **Dandakaranya** near Sihawa in Raichur District of Chhattisgarh at an elevation of 442 m.
- Important tributaries of Mahanadi are:- Ib, Mand, Hasdo, Sheonath, Ong, Jonk, Tel.
- It finally empties itself in the Bay of Bengal after flowing for a distance of 857 km.

Hence, Pair 3 is correct.

Pennar

- The Pennar river springs from Nandidurg Peak in Karnataka and flows in northward direction
- Important tributaries of Pennar river are: Jayamangali, Chitravati, Kunderu, Papagni, Sagileru, Cheyyeru, and Buggeru

45. Ans: b

Explanation:

Greenhouse gases:

- **Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the largest greenhouse gas contributor to global warming.**
- CO₂ accounted for 80% of all greenhouse gas emissions from human activities, CO₂ is responsible for over 60% of the "enhanced" greenhouse effect, which is responsible for climate change.
- However, smaller amounts of methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are also emitted. These gases are released during the combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, to produce electricity.
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is an indirect greenhouse gas that can contribute to the greenhouse effect. It contributes to aerosols, which can absorb solar radiation and warm the atmosphere.

Hence, option b is correct.

46. Ans: b

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 25 degrees Celsius to 27 degrees 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, and individual trees exceed 60 meters. When viewed from above, the entire morphology looks like a green carpet. 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 forests border the areas of tropical wet evergreen forests.
- The annual rainfall is 200-250 cm, the mean annual temperature varies from 24 to 27 degrees Celcius, 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.

Hence, option b is correct.

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 from 77 degrees to 88 degrees E, 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 is not available for the leaves.
- 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.
- 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.

47. Ans: d

Explanation:

The One-horned Rhinoceros is India's second-largest mammal. It was once found throughout the Indo-Gangetic plain as far west as Rajasthan. Presently, India has over 2,900 Rhinoceros. They are mainly confined to Assam and West Bengal, but some are found in Uttar Pradesh.
Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Distribution of Rhinoceros in India and Project Areas

Assam: -

- Kaziranga Tiger Reserve

- Orange reserve
- Manas Reserve
- Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary

West Bengal: -

- Jaldpara National Park
- Gosumara National Park
- Darjeeling

Uttar Pradesh: -

- Dudhwa

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

48. Ans: a

Explanation:

- Forest soils are mainly found on the hill slopes covered by forests. These soils occupy about 8.67 percent of the total land area of India.
- **The formation of these soils is mainly governed by the characteristic deposition of organic matter derived from forest growth.**

Hence, statement II is correct.

- These soils are heterogeneous in nature, and their character changes with parent rocks, ground- configuration, and climate. Consequently, they differ greatly even if they occur in close proximity to one another.
- **Forest soils are very rich in humus but deficient in potash, phosphorus, and lime. Therefore, they require a lot of fertilizers for high yields.**

Hence, statement I is correct.

- They are especially suitable for the plantation of Tea, coffee, spices, and tropical fruits in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala and wheat, maize, barley, and temperate fruits in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.

49. Ans: c

Explanation:

Lignite is a lower-grade coal containing about 40 to 55 percent carbon. Its moisture content is high, over 35 percent. Its typical qualities make it liable to disintegrate on exposure and even spontaneous combustion.

Reputed deposits of Lignites are:

- **Umarsar in Gujarat**
- **Nichahama in Kashmir**
- **Palana of Rajasthan**

- Neyveli of Tamil Nadu
 - Lakhimpur of Assam
 - Karewa of Jammu and Kashmir
- Hence, option c is correct.**

50. Ans: a

Explanation:

Since leaf litter decomposes faster than in any other biome, the soil surface is often almost bare. The mineral nutrients in fallen leaves are rapidly released, and as rainfall seeps down the soil profile, nutrients may be carried well below the leaves, at which point roots can recover them. Hence, almost all the mineral nutrients in a **Tropical rainforest** are held in the plants themselves, where they are safe from leaching.

Hence, option a is correct.

51. Ans: a

Explanation:

- Bacteria and Archaea are prokaryotes, single-celled microorganisms with no nuclei.
- Archaea and Bacteria share a number of features with each other, but they are also distinct domains of life:
- **Both Archaea and Bacteria are unicellular organisms.**

Hence, statement I is incorrect.

- Archaea and bacterial cells lack organelles or other internal membrane-bound structures.
- Archaea and Bacteria generally have a single circular chromosome, a piece of circular, double-stranded DNA located in the nucleoid of the cell.
- **Archaea and Bacteria reproduce asexually through binary fission**, a process in which an individual cell reproduces its single chromosome and splits in two.

Hence, statement II is incorrect.

- **Almost all prokaryotes have a cell wall**, a protective structure that allows them to survive in extreme conditions, which is located outside of their plasma membrane.

Hence, statement III is correct.

- The composition of the cell wall differs significantly between the domains of Bacteria and Archaea:
- Bacterial cell walls are composed of peptidoglycan, a complex of proteins and sugars. Some bacteria have an outer capsule outside the cell wall.
- Archaeal cell walls are composed of polysaccharides (sugars).

52. Ans: b

Explanation:

The nine-banded armadillo [*Dasypus novemcinctus*] has been used to study leprosy and prepare a vaccine for the disease.

Aspirin, the world's most widely used drug, was derived from the leaves of the **tropical willow, Salix alba**.

Hence, option b is correct.

The Florida manatee [*Trichechus manatus*], an endangered mammal, is being used to help understand hemophilia

The rose periwinkle [*Cargaranthus roseus*], a Madagascar plant, has yielded two potent drugs effective in treating blood cancer.

53. Ans: b

Heat flows from a body at a higher temperature to a body at a lower temperature. There are three ways in which heat can flow from one object to another: conduction, convection, and radiation.

In solids, generally, the heat is transferred by conduction. In liquids and gases, the heat is transferred by convection. No medium is required for the transfer of heat by radiation.

The materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are conductors of heat. the materials that do not allow heat to pass through them easily are called insulators.

CONDUCTION

The process by which heat is transferred from the hotter end to the colder end of an object is known as conduction. Through **solid** substances only

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

CONVECTION

The water and air are poor conductors of heat. The heat is transferred from particle to particle through a vertical rising of heat known as convection, in which heated particle rises up, and cool particles come toward the heat.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

RADIATION

The heat from the sun comes to us by another process known as radiation. Radiation is an automatic process that **doesn't require any medium** to transfer heat.

Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

54. Ans.c

A nonce is a random or semi-random number that is generated for a specific use. It is related to cryptographic **communication and information technology (IT)**. The term stands for "number used once" or "number one" and is commonly referred to as a cryptographic nonce.

Nonce values can be used for a variety of **IT applications**, including the following:

Authentication: The nonce is used by authentication protocols to ensure that old communications cannot be reprocessed.

Hashing: Proof-of-work systems use nonce values to vary input to a cryptographic hash function. This helps fulfill arbitrary conditions and provide a desired difficulty.

Initialization: An initialization vector is a nonce used for data encryption. It is used only once in any session and prevents a repetition of sequences in encrypted text. Identifying repetitions can help an attacker break a cipher.

Identity management: Account recovery, two-factor authentication or single sign-on are identity management features that can use nonce values.

Electronic signatures: Secret nonce values are sometimes used by e-signature tools to create, compare, and verify signatures.

Cryptocurrency: In certain cryptocurrencies, a nonce is used to create a cryptographic hash that connects to a blockchain. In Bitcoin mining, a golden nonce refers to a hash value that is lower than the target difficulty.

Asymmetric cryptography: In specific instances of public key cryptography, such as in the Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security handshake, two unique nonce values are exchanged. One value is provided by the client, while the other is provided by the server. This is called asymmetric cryptography, and it protects each connection from attacks or interventions.

Hence, option c is correct.

55. Ans: a

Explanation:

Light travels in a straight line unless something gets in the way it may reflect it (like a mirror), bend it (like a prism), or scatter it (like molecules of the gases in the atmosphere)

Sunlight reaches Earth's atmosphere and is scattered in all directions by all the gases and particles in the air.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Blue light is scattered in all directions by the tiny molecules of air in Earth's atmosphere. **Blue is scattered more than other colors because it travels as shorter, smaller waves.**

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect

56. Ans: a

Explanation:

A gravitational wave is an invisible ripple in space. Gravitational waves travel at the **speed of light** (186,000 miles per second).

Hence, statement 1 is correct

The most powerful gravitational waves are created when objects move at very high speeds. Some examples of events that could cause a gravitational wave are:

- when a star explodes asymmetrically (called a supernova)
- when two big stars orbit each other
- when two black holes orbit each other and merge

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect

57. Ans: d

Explanation:

Dogecoin (DOGE), Cardano (ADA), Binance Coin (BNB), Solana (SOL), Bitcoin (BTC), Ether (ETH), Filecoin (FIL), Polkadot (DOT), Polygon (MATIC), Chainlink (LINK), Theta, Chiliz (CHZ), **Avalanche (AVAX) Athena and Solana** are related to **Cryptocurrency**

Hence, option d is correct

58. Ans: b

Bt cotton is the only GM crop approved for cultivation in India

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

The BT gene obtained from the soil bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis has been inserted into cotton DNA, making the modified plant resistant to bollworms.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Cry 1 Ac, the Bt toxin used in Bt brinjal, is a powerful immunizing agent and actively binds to gut cells of mammals," sn. "While Cry toxins are known allergens, two other genes—the aad marker and the npt-ii marker gene—used in Bt brinjal are antibiotic-resistant.

59. Ans: d

Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) are isolated from the inner cell mass of a 5-day-old embryo, which is known as a blastocyst. These inner cell masses consist of 50–150 cells. One unique property of ESCs is *pluripotency*. This means that ESCs can differentiate into all three primary germ layers: ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm. **ESCs can also differentiate into more than 220 cell types present in the human body.** ESCs can maintain pluripotency for many cell divisions.

Adult stem cells (ASCs) are undifferentiated cells that are found throughout the body. These adult stem cells multiply by cell division to replenish dying or damaged cells or tissues. These cells are somatic stem cells because they can be found in young as well as adult stages. One of the main characteristics of ACSs is their ability to divide or self-renew for many passages, and upon differentiation, **they can generate all the cell types of the organ from which they originate.**

There are several types of adult stem cells:- Dental Pulp-Derived Stem Cells, Hematopoietic Stem Cells, Mammary Stem Cells, Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Neural Stem Cells, and Olfactory Adult Stem Cells.

Hence, all of the above options are correct.

60. Ans: a

Explanation:

“CRISPR” stands for Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats, which are the hallmark of a bacterial defense system that forms the basis for CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing technology. It is associated with **biotechnology**.

61. Ans: c

Explanation:

PRESSMUD

- **Pressmud**, commonly referred to in the **sugar industry** as filter cake or press cake, constitutes the residual byproduct of the sugarcane juice clarification process.

- The cane juice, when subjected to heating in the presence of lime, sulphur dioxide, and carbon dioxide(CO₂), leads to precipitation of pressmud through sulphidation or carbonation.
- Pressmud is now recognized as a valuable source of green energy. Using pressmud in biogas production through anaerobic digestion and subsequent purification to produce compressed biogas(CBG)can generate additional revenue for Indian sugar mills.

Hence, option c is correct.

62. Ans: a

Explanation:

Methane absorbs infrared radiation at wavelengths where carbon dioxide, water vapor, and most others do not. As a result, per molecule, it is far more potent than carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas.

Hence, both statement I and statement II are correct.

63. Ans: b

Explanation:

Napier grass, also known as elephant grass, is a productive and versatile forage grass **native to Africa and Southeast Asia**. Due to its high yield, **it is widely used as feed for livestock and in bioenergy applications**.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect, and statement 2 is correct.

While it may be a relatively new energy crop in India, Thai farmers have been cultivating it for over 30 years, with more than 130 varieties. This fast-growing perennial grass can reach a height of 10-15 feet and **can be harvested 5-6 times annually**.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

Due to its significant cellulose and xylan content, Napier grass holds promise as a viable source for biogas production.

64. Ans: c

Explanation:

Phosphorus

- Phosphorus is an essential mineral for living organisms.
- It is a form of phosphate and is **necessary for the growth and maintenance of bones and teeth in animals**, as well as for plant growth.
- It consists of nucleic acids, phospholipids, adenosine triphosphate [ATP], and adenosine diphosphate [ADP]
- **Rock and other deposits are the main reservoirs of phosphorus. Phosphorus is made available to living organisms mainly via rock weathering.**
- Plants absorb phosphorus through their roots, and from plants, it finds its way to living organisms.

Hence, option c is correct.

65. Ans: d

Explanation:

When Sodium nitrate or potassium nitrate is used as a fertilizer, nitrate ions are used up by successive crops, but Sodium ions and potassium ions accumulate in the soil. **These cations render the soil alkaline, making it unsuitable for plant growth.**
Hence, statement I is incorrect.

When fertilizers are used in excess to increase crop production and a lot of water is used for irrigation, but there is no sound drainage system for the passage of excess water, salts accumulate in the soil. The soil becomes saline and thus unsuitable for growing crops. For agricultural crops, the pH of the soil should be nearly neutral.

Acidic soil can be reclaimed by the addition of lime (calcium carbonate)
Hence, statement II is correct

Alkaline soil can also be reclaimed by adding sulfur.

Saline soils can be reclaimed by leaching excess water into them, followed by drainage. The water dissolves the salts that are drained out.

66. Ans c

Explanation

Lantana camara, prosopis juliflora, and chromolaena odorata are **invasive plant species.**

Hence, option c is correct.

67. Ans: b

Explanation:

Permafrost is any ground that **remains completely frozen 32°F (0°C) or colder**—for at least two years straight. These permanently frozen grounds are most common in regions with high mountains and in **Earth’s higher latitudes**—near the North and South Poles.

Permafrost covers large regions of the Earth. Almost a quarter of the land area in the Northern Hemisphere has permafrost underneath. Although the ground is frozen, permafrost regions are not always covered in snow.

Hence, statement 1 is correct, and statement 2 is incorrect

Permafrost is made of a combination of soil, rocks, and sand that are held together by ice. The soil and ice in permafrost stay frozen all year long.

Near the surface, **permafrost soils also contain large quantities of organic carbon**—a material leftover from dead plants that couldn’t decompose or rot away due to the cold. Lower permafrost layers contain soils made mostly of minerals.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

As Earth’s climate warms, the permafrost is thawing. That means the ice inside the permafrost melts, leaving behind water and soil.

- When permafrost is frozen, plant material in the soil—called organic carbon—can't decompose or rot away. As permafrost thaws, microbes begin decomposing this material, releasing greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere.
- When permafrost thaws, so do ancient bacteria and viruses in the ice and soil. These newly unfrozen microbes could make humans and animals very sick. Scientists have discovered microbes that are more than 400,000 years old in thawed permafrost.

68. Ans: b

Explanation:

Being the State Bird of Assam, Dibru-Saikhowa National Park and Dihing-Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary were established specifically to conserve the species.

It was once **distributed widely across northeast India and Southeast Asia**. But now, only about 800 survive in the wild, of which about 450 are present in India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. In India, ducks are limited to Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Due to its ghostly call, it is called 'Deo Hans' or Spirit Duck in Assamese.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

It **mostly resides in dense tropical evergreen forests** and is known to prefer inaccessible swampy areas formed by numerous rivers, streams, etc.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

It is a crepuscular bird, most active at dusk and dawn. The adults are largely **omnivorous**.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

69. Ans: d

Explanation:

The steel industry emits many pollutants, including:

- Particulate matter (PM): PM2.5 and PM10
- **Carbon dioxide** (CO₂): The steel industry has the highest carbon dioxide emissions
- Sulfur (SO_x): **Oxides of sulfur**
- Nitrogen (NO_x): **Oxides of nitrogen**
- **Carbon monoxide** (CO): About 65% of the steel production gas is carbon monoxide
- Other gases: Organic and inorganic gases, fugitive dust, VOCs, arsenic, beryllium, and chromium

Hence, option d is correct

70. Ans: a

Explanation:

1. M-STrIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive-Protection & Ecological Status)

This is an Android application that has three distinct modules, namely Patrol module, Ecological module, and Conflict module. The Patrol module, inter-alia, is a mechanism to ensure the accountability of front-line staff vis-à-vis anti-poaching efforts and is useful for the tiger reserve management in strengthening protection measures based on data generated through M-STrIPES. The ecological module assists in collecting biological data from the field, which is utilized in the quadrennial All India Tiger Estimation and annual Phase IV exercise.

2. UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)

The project titled 'E-Bird Technology for Tiger Conservation: Development and Integration of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) as a Surveillance and Monitoring Tool for Protection of Tiger and Capacity Building of Frontline Staff' has commenced in 13 tiger landscapes. A trainer drone has been fabricated, and a trainer manual for field staff has been developed.

3. Conservation Genetics

This technique of non-invasive genetic sampling of tiger scat is used in low tiger density areas to detect tiger presence or a minimum number of tiger individuals. DNA extracts from scat samples are collected from the field and identified by a tiger-specific DNA marker. This has also been used to carry out a genetic assessment of relatedness between India's tiger populations

71. Ans: b

Explanation:

The GOI Act of 1935 provided for an All-India Federation. **According to the Act, all the provinces were to join the Indian Federation automatically.** Entry into the Federation was **to be a purely voluntary action on the part of each state,** however small and significant that state may be.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The Act provided for three lists: The federal list, the Provincial list, and the Concurrent list. **As regards to the Residuary powers, the Governor-General, at his discretion, was given the power to decide as to which of the three lists on a particular subject was to be allotted.**

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Federal subjects were reserved in the hands of the Governor-General to be administered by him with the assistance of not more than 3 councilors to be appointed by him. Those subjects were Defence, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the Administration of Tribal Areas.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

In addition-

The Federal legislature was to be bicameral, consisting of the federal Assembly and the Council of States.

The act provided for the establishment of a Federal Court with jurisdiction over the states and provinces.

72. Ans: c

Explanation:

Maktubat is primarily comprised of letters written by **Sufi** masters to their disciples.

Hence, option c is correct.

73. Ans: b

Explanation:

Company got the right to collect revenue and dispensation of civil justice in Bengal (Diwani)

Nawab of Bengal retains the right to maintain peace and dispensation of criminal justice (Nizamat)

The dual government was the result of the company's **refusal** to take direct responsibility for administering the Bengal.

Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct; statement 3 is incorrect.

74. Ans: a

Explanation:

August offer - 8th August 1940

Cripps Mission - March 1942

Quit India Movement - 8th August 1942

75. Ans: a

Explanation:

Sanyasi rebellion in Bengal (1763-1800) - led by Majnu Shah

Tarikh e mohammadiya (1830) led by Titu mir

Faraizi Movement in Bengal (1840-59) led by sharyat Ullah and dadu Miyan

Santhal hool (1855-56) led by Sidu and Kanu

Hence, option a is correct

76. Ans: c

Explanation:

The Peninsular Plateau is a tableland composed of old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. It consists of two broad divisions:

The Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands.

The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar River.

The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north, while the Mahadev, the Kaimur hills, and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions.

The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards. An extension of the Plateau is also visible in the northeast, locally known as the **Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau**, and North Cachar Hills. It is separated by a fault from the **Chotanagpur Plateau**. Three prominent hill ranges from the west to the east are the Garo, the Khasi, and the Jaintia Hills.

Hence, option c is correct.

77. Ans: c

Explanation:

West to east: Garo Hills, Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, and Barail range.

78. Ans: a

Explanation:

Guano deposits on the coast of Peru are rich sources of **Phosphorus**

79. Ans: b

Polyhydroxy butyrate (PHB) is a short-chain polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) that is naturally produced by several microorganisms as a reserve material for carbon and energy. **This biopolymer is one of the most promising alternatives to petroleum-based plastics** due to its mechanical and thermoplastic properties, comparable with polypropylene and polyethylene.

80. Ans: b

Explanation:

Kabini, Bhavani, Amravati are important tributaries of river Kaveri

81. Ans: b

TABLE 2.3 Forest Cover of India

Class	Area (sq km)	Percentage of Geographical Area
Very Dense Forest	99,278	3.02
Moderately Dense Forest	3,08,472	9.39
Open Forest	3,04,499	9.26
Total Forest Cover	7,12,249	21.67
Scrub	46,297	1.41
Non-Forest	25,28,923	76.92
Total Geographical Area	32,87,469	100.00

82. Ans: b

Explanation

In terms of forest cover the top state is **Madhya Pradesh**, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Maharashtra.

In terms of forest cover as a percentage of total geographic area the top five states are **Mizoram** (85.41), Arunachal Pradesh (79.63) Meghalaya (76.33), Manipur(75.46) Nagaland (75.31) Union territory Lakshadweep (90.33)

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

83. Ans: b

Explanation:

Water has the highest latent heat of vaporization; it takes a huge amount of energy to vaporized. That's why it produces a cooling effect as it evaporates. **Due to high surface tension and cohesion,** it can rise to great heights in trees like Sequoia.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect

84. Ans: a

Explanation:

On the global average, 70% of water withdrawn is used for agriculture. In India, we use 93% of water in the agriculture sector. About 25% of the average is used in industry, which again is 70% in European countries and as low as 5% in developing countries.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

85. Ans: c

Explanation:

Of the world's total water resources, about 97% is salty, and 3% is freshwater; most freshwater is locked up in the polar ice caps, and just 0.003 percent is readily available as groundwater and surface water.

About 9.86 percent of total freshwater is in the form of groundwater, which is about 32-50 times that of surface water supplies.

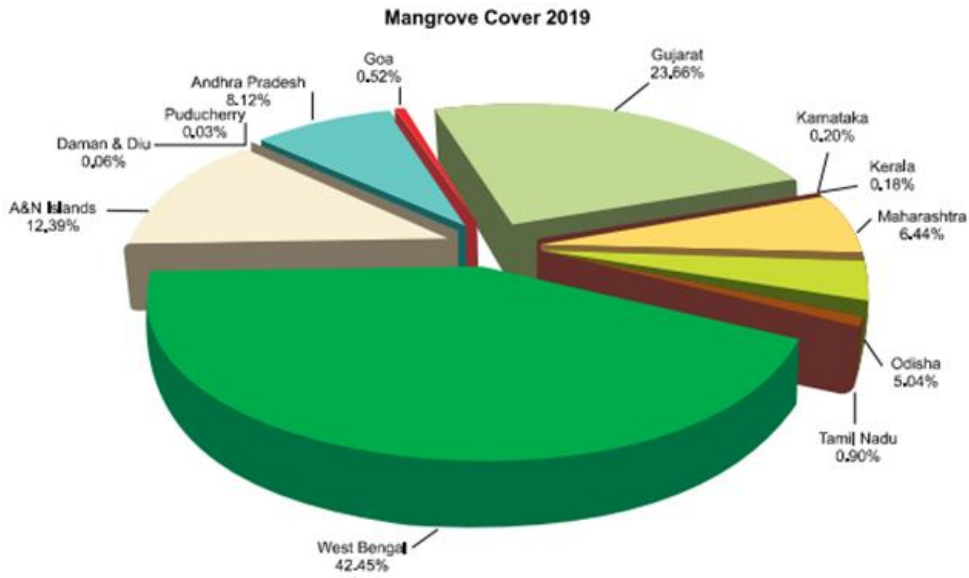
Hence, statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Hence, option c is correct.

86. Ans: a

Explanation:

FIGURE 3.1 Pie Chart showing Mangrove Cover in different States & UTs



87. Ans: d

Explanation:

Coastal zone – nutrients and sunlight, high productivity

Euphotic zone – Abundant sunlight, high photosynthesis

Bathyal zone - dim light, geologically active

Abyssal Zone - dark zone (2000-5000 meters) , no sunlight , world's largest ecological unit and an incomplete ecosystem

Hence, option d is correct

88. Ans: b

Explanation:

Tropical desert – Sahara , Namibia , Thar

Temperate desert - Mojave

Cold desert - Gobi

Hence, option b is correct

89. Ans: b

Haber Process is used in the manufacturing of **Ammonia**

Hence, option b is correct

90. Ans: b

Biochar is a fine-grained, **carbon-rich**, porous product remaining after plant biomass has been subjected to a thermo-chemical conversion process (pyrolysis) at low temperatures (~350–600OC) in an environment with little or no oxygen

Need for recycling of bio-residues in agriculture

- **Improve soil health through efficient use of bio-residues as a source of soil amendment/nutrients**
- **Sequestration of carbon in the soils**
- Improve soil physical properties viz. bulk density, porosity, water holding capacity, drainage, etc. .
- Soil and water conservation by using the bio-residues as a surface mulch
- **Minimize dependence on external inputs and to ensure sustainable crop production**
- **Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions by avoiding bio-residue burning.**

Hence, option b is correct.

91. Ans: a

30 years ago, the **Rwandan genocide** unfolded quickly between April 7 and July 15, 1994. In that short time, an estimated 500,000-800,000 people were killed. When Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana's plane was shot down on April 6, 1994, a crisis committee of Hutu

extremists managed to seize power. They murdered Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, a moderate Hutu, and launched a campaign of slaughter against the Tutsis.

Hence, option a is correct.

92. Ans: c

The Sea of Marmara, also known as the Sea of Marmora or the Marmara Sea, is a small inland sea located entirely within the borders of Turkey. **It connects the Black Sea to the Aegean Sea via the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits**, separating Turkey's European and Asian sides.

Hence, option c is correct.

93. Ans: a

NATO is a political and military alliance of **32 member countries**

Hence, statement 1 is correct

Sweden is the very recent country to join the alliance on March 2024

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect

94. Ans: c

Explanation:

Second Thomas Shoal, also known as Ayungin Shoals is a submerged reef in the Spratly Islands of the South China Sea, 105 nautical miles (194 km; 121 mi) west of Palawan, Philippines. It is a disputed territory and claimed by several nations.

Hence, option c is correct

95. Ans: c

Explanation:

The concept embodied in our Preamble is that of equality of status and opportunity this has legal social political and economic aspects.

All citizens are equal before law and enjoy equal protection of the laws of the land

All citizens are equally entitled to enjoy the political rights to vote and participate in governance.

For the same ability and same work, the salary will be the same

No distinction between one person and another on the basis of religion race , religion, caste , sex or place of birth .

One man or one class would not exploit other man or classes

Hence, option c is correct.

96. Ans: b

Money bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha **only on the Recommendation of the President.**
Hence, option a is incorrect.

There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of a money bill and constitutional amendment bill

Hence, option b is correct.

97. Ans: a

Explanation:

The provisions of the constitution which can be **amended by simple majority admission or establishment of new states**

- Creation and abolition of Legislative councils
- administration of schedule areas and scheduled tribes
- administration of tribal areas

Hence, option a is correct

The bills seeking to amend the provisions of the constitution, which can be amended by a simple majority, are not considered constitutional amendment bills for the purpose of Article 368.

Hence, option b is incorrect.

98. Ans: a

Explanation:

Dialogue between a theist and an idolater: **Brahma Pauttalika samvad is the work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

Hence, option a is correct

99. Ans: d

Explanation:

The word Mansab or Manseb means Office /Rank /Dignity. The object of Mansabdari system was to settle precedence and fix gradation of pay.

This system was introduced by Akbar who borrowed it from Persia

Mansabdari system of Mughals was the basis of Civil and Military administration in Country, Mansabdars belong to both Civil and Military administration.

There was no division of Civil and Military functions of state during the Mughal rule

Hence statement 1 is incorrect

Akbar was not the originator of the system because the practice of grading the military personnel by the grant of Mansab has already been involved in vogue in various Muslim countries

Hence statement 2 is incorrect

100. Ans: c

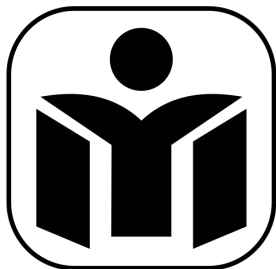
Explanation:

Kabir is a disciple of Ramananda. The God he worshipped was formless one; he called him by many names, both Rama and Rahim. He sharply condemned caste and religious distinctions and taught the brotherhood of man. He applied to the conscience, the inner voice of man, and not to scriptures, Hindu or Muslim. He believed that the ultimate goal of the human soul was unity with God. He has both Hindus and Muslims as his followers.

He followed the Nirguna school of Bhakti. The God he worshipped was formless, he called him by many names, both Rama and Rahim.

One of Kabir's leading followers was **Dharanidasa**, who had forsaken all his worldly fortune to lead a spiritual life and formed **the Dharmadasi branch** of the Kabir pantha in the Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh.

Hence, option c is correct.



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