

MAXIAS

RIGHT CONTENT | QUALITY TEACHING | BEST TEST SERIES

SANGRAM

All India Open Mock

Full Length Test

Test Code: AIOFLT-24-9

(SANGRAM -9)

2024



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GENERAL STUDIES FOUNDATION COURSE

COURSE FEATURES

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

COURSE HIGHLIGHTS

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

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



**SCAN FOR
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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

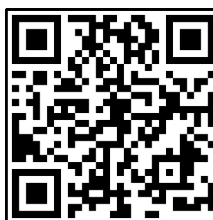
ABOUT THE TEST SERIES

- 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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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

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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-24-9 (SANGRAM - IX)

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

**TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
Paper—I**

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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1. Which of the following is part of non-canonical Buddhist literature?

1. Milindapanha
2. Pattupattu
3. Mahavamsa
4. Nettigandha

(a) 1, 3, 4

(b) 1, 3

(c) 1, 2, 3, 4

(d) 1, 2, 4

2. Which of the following Harappan sites is located between the Sabarmati River and its tributary the Bhogavo?

- (a) Dholavira
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Surkotada
- (d) Rangpur

3. Which of the following ancient cities had three major settlements Bhir, Sirkap, Sirsukh?

- (a) Takshashila
- (b) Charsada
- (c) Hastinapura
- (d) Mathura

4. Consider the following statements regarding Ajivikism:

1. The central idea of Ajivikism was *niyati*
2. It did not believe in karma and transmigration.
3. It did not practice discrimination on the basis of caste or class

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 3

(b) 1, 2

(c) 2, 3

(d) 1, 2, 3

5. Which of the unorthodox religion emphasized on *anichcha / impermanence*?

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Ajivikism
- (d) Hinduism

6. The ancient site of Deorkothar is known for:

- (a) Harappan factory site
- (b) Mesolithic site
- (c) Buddhist stupa
- (d) Terracotta tablets

7. Besanagar Garuda pillar was set up by Heliodorus during the reign of which Sunga king?

- (a) Vasumitra
- (b) Devabhuti
- (c) Vasujyesta
- (d) Kasiputa Bhagadhara

8. Consider the statements regarding the ancient guilds:

- 1. Head of the Guild was called as jetthaka
- 2. Guilds Performed judicial rules
- 3. Guilds functioned as bankers

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. With reference to the Gupta period the terms vithi, patta, bhumi, pathak, petha refer to:

- (a) Taxes
- (b) Coins
- (c) Administrative units
- (d) Land measurements

10. Consider the following statements regarding the veerashaiva or lingayat movement:

- 1. It had anti-caste and anti-bramhanical orientation.
- 2. Akka Mahadevi belongs to this tradition
- 3. The core ideas of the sect were encapsulated in the Vachanas of saints

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding Zamindar in eighteenth-century India:

- 1. All categories of Zamindars under the Mughals were required to perform certain police judicial and military functions
- 2. Zamindars had the right to collect the land revenue and enjoyment of land revenue but it was not hereditary

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

12. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of:

- (a) Jahandar Shah**
- (b) Bahadur Shah**
- (c) Muhammad Shah**
- (d) Ahmad Shah**

13. The agency houses of late 18th century and 19th century India are related to:

- (a) East India Company administration**
- (b) British Parliamentary Body**
- (c) Banking and investment**
- (d) Agency to control the East India Company**

14. Consider the following statements regarding the doctrine of lapse:

- 1. Policy was not applicable to states under the subsidiary Alliance**
- 2. Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed under this policy.**

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**

15. Which of the Charter act provided that British India would remain under the administration of the company in trust for the Crown?

- (a) Pitts India Act 1784**
- (b) Charter Act 1813**
- (c) Charter Act 1833**
- (d) Charter Act 1853**

16. The main recommendations of Wood's Despatch of 1854 are

- 1. Provide western education through the medium of English but education of the vernacular language also needed attention**
- 2. Voluntary associations should be encouraged to establish schools by introduction of grant-in-aid**
- 3. Vocational teacher Training and Technical schools to be established**
- 4. Education of females should be pushed up**

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

17. Consider the following statements regarding the August offer:

- 1. The right of the Indians to frame the constitution for their country was rejected**
- 2. The War Advisory Committee including the Indians would be constituted**

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

18. "The presence of the British in India is an invitation to Japan to attack India. Their withdrawal removes that bait". Gandhiji made this statement in the context of:

(a) Second round table conference

(b) Quit India Movement

(c) Civil Disobedience Movement

(d) Non-cooperation Movement

19. M.S. Khan is associated with which of the following events?

(a) Revolt of Indian Navy

(b) Indian National Army

(c) Khudai khidmatgars

(d) Komagata Maru incident

20. Among the following who is not a contemporary of the other?

(a) Pulakesin II

(b) Harshavardhana

(c) Mahendravarman I

(d) Mihirakula

21. Which of the following are features of the Rule of Law?

1. No one should be punished except for the breach of law

2. Equal subjection to the law / Equality before the law

3. The rights and liberties of individuals should be embodied in the ordinary law of the land

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 1, 2

(c) 2 only

(d) 2, 3

22. Which of the following is/are the correct meaning/s of sovereignty?

1. Supreme authority within a territory

2. Supreme Power not subject to control by any internal or external authority

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

23. Which of the following is/are characteristics of modern representative democracy?

1. Periodic free and fair elections

2. Protection of basic human rights

3. Responsible and responsive government

(a) 1 only

4. Universal suffrage

(b) 2 only

5. Freedom to form and join political parties of one's choice

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

(b) 1, 3, 5

(c) 1, 2, 3, 5

(d) 1, 2, 3

24. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The 42nd Amendment Act introduced the words socialist, secular and integrity of the nation

2. The entire field of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is covered by fundamental rights, fundamental duties and Directive principles of the Indian Constitution

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

25. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The age of voting right was changed from 21 to 18 years as per the 44th Amendment of the constitution

2. Those who are found guilty of certain election offences, who are mentally unsound are denied voting rights

26. Socio-economic justice implies:

1. The basic needs of the common man are fulfilled

2. Fundamental human freedoms are enjoyed by all

3. Equality of opportunity

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 1, 2

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 3

27. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Constitution provides for two categories of emergencies

2. The National Emergency of 1971 was imposed due to internal disturbances.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Which of the following is correct regarding the doctrine of ministerial responsibility?

(a) For every act of the state, it is the ministers who are responsible to the constitution

(b) For every act of the state, it is the ministers who are responsible to people

(c) For every act of the state, it is the ministers who are responsible to the chief executive

(d) For every act of the state, it is the ministers who are responsible to the Prime Minister

29. Which of the statements is/are correct?

1. The Council of Ministers has the responsibility of governance on behalf of the Parliament

2. The executive remains accountable and the administration responsible to the Parliament

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. Which of the statements is/are correct?

1. Parliament has power to make laws regulating the constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and power of Supreme Court.

2. The validity of any proceedings in either house of the Parliament cannot be questioned before a court of law on the ground of any alleged irregularity in procedure

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

31. Which of the statements are correct?

1. The basic function of the courts is to interpret the provisions of the constitution

2. Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of an Administrative Tribunal for each state or for two or more States.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. With respect to the presidential ordinance which of the statements is/are correct?

1. They are in the nature of permanent legislation

2. The presidential power to issue ordinances extends to only those matters on which Parliament can make laws.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

33. Which of the statements are correct?

1. The President of India enjoys discretionary power in the exercise of the function of granting pardons

2. Constitution makes a distinction between normal times and emergency in the matter of the exercise of presidents powers .

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

34. Which of the statements is/are correct?

1. The proceedings in relation to the disqualification of members under the Tenth Schedule will not be deemed to be proceedings in the Parliament.

2. Courts will not have any jurisdiction in respect of any matter connected with the disqualification of a member of the House

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

35. Under which of the following acts, the Indian legislature was made bicameral for the first time?

(a) Indian Councils Act 1909

(b) Government of India Act 1919

(c) Government of India Act 1935

(d) Indian Independence Act 1947

36. The duty of a civil servant/official does not include:

(a) To implement policies and decisions

(b) To maintain continuity in administration

(c) To direct and supervise the work of subordinates

(d) To decide on larger administrative questions

37. Which of the following are the tenets of socialism?

1. Egalitarian society

2. Satisfaction of basic needs

3. Individual ownership of vital instruments of production

4. Ideal of service

(a) 1, 2

(b) 1, 2, 4

(c) 1, 2, 3, 4

(d) 1, 3, 4

38. Which of the following is correct regarding the Finance Commission?

1. President determines the qualifications for appointment as members of the Commission

2. The Finance Commission shall consist of a Chairman and six other members

3. Recommends the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 1, 3

(c) Only 3

(d) 2 and 3

39. Which of the following is/are correct regarding the joint sitting of Parliament?

1. Issues in joint sitting are decided by a majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting

2. In the case of a Money Bill, there is no provision in the Constitution for a joint sitting of both Houses

3. There have been no occasions in the past when the Houses of Parliament had met in joint sitting to resolve differences between them.

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 1, 2

(c) Only 1

(d) 1 and 3

40. Parliamentary control over the Executive is political in nature is implied in:

1. The constitutional provision of collective responsibility of the Council

of Ministers to the popular House of Parliament.

2. The Parliament's control over the Budget.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

41. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. "Wildlife" includes any animal, aquatic or land vegetation

2. "Wild animal" means any animal specified in Schedules I and II

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

42. Which of the following statements are correct regarding bharal

1. It is distributed throughout India

2. They live on open grassy slopes in high mountains

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

43. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Gangetic dolphin?

- 1. Females are larger than males.**
- 2. The gestation period is 9-11 months and a female gives birth to only one calf, once in 2-3 years**

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

44. According to classical economists the existence of unemployment at any time is a temporary phenomenon and can be considered as

- (a) Structural unemployment**
(b) Cyclical unemployment
(c) Frictional unemployment
(d) Disguised unemployment

45. The National Air Quality Index is calculated based on which of the pollutants?

- 1. Carbon monoxide**
- 2. Carbon dioxide**
- 3. Ozone**
- 4. Benzopyrene**

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

(d) 1, 3, 4

46. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. Organic pollution is a predominant source of pollution of aquatic resources.**
- 2. The organic pollution is measured in terms of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD) & Coliform bacterial count**

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

47. With respect to the National Ganga River Basin Authority, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairperson of the National Ganga river basin authority**
- 2. It is constituted according to the powers conferred under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), 1974**

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

48. Spiropidion, which is in the news recently is a:

- (a) Biodegradable plastic**

(b) Insecticide

(c) Source of biofuel

(d) Genetically modified organism

49. Which of the following is a source of Methane emission?

1. Production of natural gas and oil.

2. Livestock and other agricultural practices

3. Decay of organic waste

(a) 1 only

(b) 1, 2, 3

(c) 1, 2

(d) 1, 3

50. Leukotriene is associated with which of the following diseases?

(a) Emphysema

(b) Bronchitis

(c) Asthma

(d) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

51. Which of the following conditions there is over-inflation of alveoli?

(a) Emphysema

(b) Bronchitis

(c) Asthma

(d) None of the above

52. "Mahattara" of the Guptan times refer to:

(a) Village headman

(b) Provincial governor

(c) Judicial officer

(d) Chief of Palace guards.

53. Which of the following states does not have RAMSAR wetland site?

(a) Rajasthan

(b) Gujarat

(c) Maharashtra

(d) Telangana

54. The chairperson of the National Tiger Conservation Authority is:

(a) Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Director, Wild Life Preservation

(d) Director General of Forests

55. Name the National park which is home to swamp deer, pygmy hog:

(a) Gir National Park

(b) Periyar National Park

(c) Sundarbans National Park

(d) Manas National Park

56. Which of the following is a Greenhouse gas?

- 1. Carbon dioxide**
- 2. Nitrogen dioxide**
- 3. Sulphur dioxide**
- 4. Benzene**

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 3

(c) only 1

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

57. Which of the statements is/are correct?

- 1. CO₂ is not a pollutant, but it causes global warming**
- 2. Oxides of Sulphur and nitrogen cause acid rain**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

58. Methane is the major component of which of the following gas?

(a) Water gas

(b) Producer gas

(c) Synthesis gas

(d) Natural gas

59. Which of the statements is/are correct?

- 1. In Hydrogen based automobiles byproducts released are water and heat**
- 2. Helium is obtained by Radioactive decay of Uranium and Thorium**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

60. Which of the statements are correct?

- 1. Bio diesel is obtained from only non-edible oil seeds**
- 2. Bio diesel is free from sulphur**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

61. With respect to depreciation which of the following is/are correct?

- 1. Increase in net Exports**
- 2. Decrease in aggregate demand for domestically produced goods**
- 3. Raises the price level in the country**

(a) 1 and 3

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 2 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

62. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to exchange rates?

1. Higher rate of inflation in a domestic economy leads to appreciation of domestic currency

2. Higher interest rate in a domestic economy leads to appreciation of the domestic currency

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

63. Which of the following is not an advantage of fixed exchange rate system?

(a) Promotes capital movements

(b) Promotes Capital outflow

(c) Promotes economic integration of the world

(d) Promotes the growth of capital markets

64. Which of the following are the components of foreign investment under balance of payments?

1. Banking capital

2. Portfolio Investment

3. Foreign direct investment

4. Commercial Borrowings

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 3 and 4

65. Which of the following are characteristics of progressive tax?

1. Marginal tax rate should be increasing

2. Marginal tax rate should be more than the average tax rate

3. The Gini - coefficient for the post-tax distribution of income should be more than the pre-tax distribution

(a) 1 and 3

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 2 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

66. Consider the following statements:

1. Bond price and interest rate vary indirectly

2. Tax on personal income reduces disposable income

Which of the following is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

67. Which one of the following is not a capital receipt in government budget

- (a) Repayment of loans by states to union**
- (b) Receipts from sale of shares in public sector undertakings**
- (c) Borrowings of the government from public**
- (d) Receipts from fines and penalties**

68. Which of the following are characteristic of public goods

- 1. Rivalrous**
- 2. Non excludable**
- 3. Free riders**

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

69. With respect to gender budgeting in India , which of the following statements are correct

- 1. Gender Budgeting, as a tool for achieving gender mainstreaming**
- 2. Gender Budgeting is an accounting exercise .**

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

70. Which of the following is the main component of external debt in India?

- (a) Short-term Debt**
- (b) NRI Deposits**
- (c) Commercial Borrowings**
- (d) Multilateral**

71. With reference to foreign exchange transactions the term swap indicates:

- (a) Transactions involving the exchange of two currencies at a rate agreed on the date of contract for value**
- (b) Transaction which involves the actual exchange of two currencies on a specific date at a rate agreed at the time of the conclusion of the contract**
- (c) The rate of exchange quoted for transactions involving immediate settlement.**
- (d) Single outright transaction involving the exchange of two currencies at a rate agreed on the date of contract**

72. Which of the following statements regarding FDI inflows into India are correct?

- 1. Highest FDI inflow into India is from Mauritius**
 - 2. Communication services attract highest FDI**
- (a) 1 only**
 - (b) 2 only**
 - (c) Both 1 and 2**

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

73. Which of the following statements are correct regarding capital formation?

1. Widening of capital implies the process of duplicating capital of the existing technique

2. Deepening of capital implies use of more capital intensive techniques

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

74. Foreign Currency Assets includes which of the following?

1. Cash Balance in Nostro accounts maintained with various Central Banks.

2. Deposits with Foreign Commercial Banks

3. Treasury Bills – Sovereign

(a) 1, 3

(b) 1, 2

(c) 2, 3

(d) 1, 2, 3

75. International reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund to supplement other reserve assets that are periodically allocated to IMF members in proportion to their respective quotas

(a) Reserve Tranche

(b) Special Drawing Rights

(c) Monetary gold

(d) None of the above

76. Portfolio investment does not include:

(a) Reinvested earnings

(b) American Depository Receipts / Global Depository receipts

(c) Equity securities

(d) Debt securities

77. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Trade balance has continuously decreased in the past of five years

2. Net Foreign investment has continuously increased in the past five years

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

78. Which of the following are incorrect regarding post-liberalisation in India?

1. Widening of current account deficit

2. Increase in Foreign Exchange Reserves

3. Negative growth of the agriculture sector

(a) 1 only

(b) 1, 2

(c) 2, 3

(d) 1, 2, 3

79. Which of the following are elements of the Washington Consensus?

1. Trade liberalization

2. Financial reforms

3. Regulation

4. Privatisation

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 1, 2, 3

(c) 1, 2, 4

(d) 2, 3, 4

80. Which of the following is not a fundamental principle of working of WTO

(a) Free trade

(b) Market access commitment

(c) Stability in the Trade System

(d) Unilateral trading system

81. TRIPS agreement of WTO covers which of the following

1. Copyright

2. Industrial Machines

3. Layout designs of integrated circuits

4. Trade secrets

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 1, 2, 3

(c) 1, 2

(d) 1, 3, 4

82. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Union government can borrow upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within limits fixed by the Parliament.

2. State Governments cannot borrow upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State(s)

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

83. Along with the budget, policy statements mandated by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA) are

1. The Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement

2. The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement

3. The Macroeconomic Framework Statement

(a) 1, 3

(b) 1, 2

(c) 2, 3

(b) 2 only

(d) 1, 2, 3

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

84. With reference to the Vijayanagara administration the term *kudi* refers to:

(a) Military Official

(b) Revenue official

(c) Princes

(d) Occupant Cultivator

88. Which of the statements are correct?

1. In India, the leopard is found in all forest types except in Mangroves

2. It shares its territory with the tiger in 17 states

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. "Dadni system" in medieval India is associated with:

(a) Land revenue

(b) Army establishment

(c) Irrigation

(d) Trade

89. Which of the statements are correct regarding Sarus crane?

1. It is Listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act

2. It is found in India only

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. The Yaounde Declaration, recently in the news is related to which of the following?

(a) Rabies

(b) Tuberculosis

(c) Leprosy

(d) Malaria

87. The following statements are correct regarding Panna Tiger Reserve

1. Chambal river flows through this reserve

2. Spread across three districts

(a) 1 only

90. Golden Mahseer is not found in which of the following rivers?

(a) Cauvery

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Indus

(d) Ganga

91. Which of the following is the correct sequence of passage of the budget in the Parliament?

- 1. General discussion**
- 2. Presentation to the legislature.**
- 3. Consideration and passing of Appropriation Bill**
- 4. Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants**
- 5. Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill**

(a) 2, 1, 4, 3, 5

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5

(c) 2, 1, 5, 3, 4

(d) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5

92. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. The State Government may declare any area owned by the Government as a community reserve**
- 2. The State Government may declare any private or community land as conservation reserve**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

93. Which of the statements are correct regarding gharial?

- 1. Listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**
- 2. Presently survive only in the waters of India and Nepal.**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Emissions Gap Report 2020 is released by:

(a) UNDP

(b) UNEP

(c) FAO

(d) WTO

95. The term knockout is used in the context of:

(a) Biodegradable plastic

(b) 5G communication

(c) Carbon nanofibres

(d) Genomics

96. The logarithm of the odds (LOD) score is used in the context of:

(a) Genetics

(b) Quantum Computing

(c) Carbon capture and storage

(d) Robotics

97. Consider the following statements regarding mitochondrial DNA:

1. Mitochondrial DNA is the linear chromosome found inside the cellular organelles

2. The mitochondrial genome is built of 3. 3 billion DNA base pairs.

3. The mitochondrial genome can be used to establish maternal family ties

4. Mutations in the mitochondrial genome are associated with diverse forms of human disease and aging.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 3 and 4 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

98. Which of the following is/are characteristics of public goods?

1. Collective consumption

2. Divisibility

3. Non-exclusion

4. Perfect Competition

(a) 1, 2

(b) 1, 4

(c) 1, 3

(d) 2 and 3

99. Market failure occurs due to:

1. Externality

2. Asymmetric Information

3. Perfect Competition

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1 only

(c) 1, 2

(d) 2 and 3

100. Effective demand is that level of demand at which:

(a) Aggregate demand is more than aggregate supply

(b) Aggregate demand is less than aggregate supply

(c) Aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply

(d) Output is maximum

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1. Ans: a

Explanation:

Canonical Buddhist literature - Tripitakas

Non-canonical Buddhist literature - **Milindapanha**, Nettigandha/ **Nettipakarana**, Nidanakatha, Dipavamsa, **Mahavamsa**.

Sangam literature - Ettukottai , **Pattupattu** , Tolkapiyyam

Hence, option a is correct.

2. Ans: b

Explanation:

Lothal is located between the Sabarmati River and its tributary the Bhogavo.

Hence, option b is correct.

3. Ans: a

Explanation:

Takshashila was an important city connected to the overland routes into Afghanistan and Central Asia and to the maritime routes of the Arabian Sea via the Indus.

Takshashila had three major settlements Bhir mound, Sirkap, and Sirsukh.

Charsada - ancient city of Pushkalavati or Peshawar .

Hence, option a is correct.

4. Ans: a

Explanation:

The central idea of ajivikism was Niyati , that ultimately determined and controlled everything , human effort was of no consequence in this deterministic doctrine. **Karma and transmigration existed** , paths for the souls for thousands of years has already been mapped .

Hence, option a is correct.

5. Ans: b

Explanation:

Buddhism emphasized on aniccha/ impermanence.

Hence, option b is correct.

6. Ans: c

Explanation:

Deorkothar is a location of archaeological importance in Madhya Pradesh, Central India. It is **known for its Buddhist stupas**. These stupas are credited to the Mauryan emperor, Ashoka.

Hence, option c is correct.

7. Ans: d

Explanation:

Besanagar Garuda pillar was set up by Heliodorus during the reign of Sunga king **Kasiputa Bhagadhara** identified either as fifth Sunga king Bhadrakha or ninth King Bhagavata.

Hence, option d is correct.

8. Ans: d

Explanation:

Guilds played **economic**, political and **judicial functions**

Head of the guild were known as **jetthaka**

Guilds collected taxes for the king, and there were instances of guilds taking up city administration. The heads of guilds accompanied the king on tours. Guilds issued coins, prescribed punishments for members who violated norms and acted as bankers, accepting deposits and paying interest.

Hence, option d is correct.

10. Ans: d

Explanation:

The sect originated in North Western Karnataka in the 12th century

Rejected the Vedic tradition, and propagated ahimsa.

It had anti-caste and anti-bramhanical orientation.

The sect traced its lineage to 5 legendary teachers- Renuka, Dharuka, Ghantakarna, Dhenukarna, and Vishwakarna.

Sect attained popularity to a large extent by the contribution of Basavanna.

Akka Mahadevi was a women saint belonging to this tradition.

Hence, option d is correct.

11. Ans: a

Explanation:

Zamindar was a holder of revenue rights- **hereditary right** to collect and enjoy the land revenue. Under Mughals all categories of zamindars were required **to perform certain police judicial and military functions.**

Hence, option a is correct.

12. Ans: c

Explanation:

Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739 during the reign of **Muhammad Shah**

Hence, option c is correct.

13. Ans: c

Explanation:

British merchants and free traders organised themselves into agency houses, attractors deposits from company servants and a retired personnel and invested the same in a variety of **commercial operations.** Prominent agency houses were Palmer and Co, Bruce Fawcett and Co.

Hence, option c is correct.

14. Ans: b

Explanation:

According to the policy, any state or territory directly under the influence of the East India Company or a vassal **state under the subsidiary Alliance system would be annexed** if the ruler did not have natural heirs to the throne.

Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed under this policy.

Hence, option b is correct.

15. Ans: d

Explanation:

Charter Act 1853- provided that British India would remain under the administration of the company in trust for the Crown

Hence, option d is correct.

16. Ans: c

Explanation:

In 1854, Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control introduced a comprehensive and coordinated system of education in India. This Dispatch imposed upon the government the duty of creating a properly articulated system of education, i.e. from the primary school to the University. **It emphasised on the improvement of both English and Vernacular languages.** It recommended the following measures:

- Introduction of universities in the Presidency towns;
- **Establishment of training institutions for teachers of all classes of schools;**
- Maintenance of the existing government colleges and High schools and increase in their number wherever necessary;
- Establishment of new middle schools
- **For the development of vernacular education, increased attention to elementary schools;**
- **Introduction of a system of grants-in-aid and scholarships;**
- **Encouragement of female education;**
- The constitution of a separate department for the administration of education.

Thus, the Despatch set in new forces. The Despatch of 1854 is thus the climax in the history of Indian education; what goes before leads up to it, and what follows flows from it. This was called the Magna Carta of English Education in India.

Hence, option c is correct.

17. Ans: b

Explanation:

August offer on 8th August 1940- viceroy Lord Linlithgow

· Minorities would be assured that the British government would not leave the administration of India in the hands of any such organisation which would be opposed by determined group or groups of people

· **The right of the Indians to frame the constitution for their country was accepted**

· Constituent assembly would be formed after the end of the war

· **War Advisory Committee including the Indians would be constituted**

Congress rejected the August offer

Hence, option b is correct.

18. Ans: b

Explanation:

Gandhiji wrote in Harijan on **10th May 1942** - "The presence of British in India is an invitation to Japan to attack India. Their withdrawal removes that bait"

Hence, option b is correct.

19. Ans: a

Explanation:

Revolt of Indian Navy 1946

Mariners of an HMS Talwar went on a hunger strike against the discriminatory racial behaviour of British officer and the substandard food supplied to them.

The Strikers formed a committee under the leadership of M S Khan

The revolt was called off following a meeting between the President of the Naval Central Strike Committee (NCSC), M. S. Khan, and Vallab Bhai Patel of the Congress, who had been sent to Bombay to settle the crisis.

Hence, option a is correct.

20. Ans: d

Explanation:

Pulakesin II(610-642 A.D) was the greatest Chalukyan king, he is a contemporary of Harshavardhana and Pallava king Mahendra Varman , Aihole inscription composed by Ravikriti gives his details.

Mihirakula ,Huna king was a son of Toramana. Mihirakula ruled his empire from 502 to 530, from his capital of Sagala (Sialkot).

Hence, option d is correct.

21. Ans: a

Explanation:

According to Dicey, Rule of law has four separate features:

- 1. No one should be punished except for the breach of law**
- 2. Equal subjection to the law / Equality before law**
3. When the law is broken, there must be certainty of punishment
- 4. The rights and liberties of individuals should be embodied in the ordinary law of the land.**

Hence, option a is correct.

22. Ans: c

Explanation:

External Sovereignty - state immunity from outside interference, the concept of sovereignty in international law often connotes external Sovereignty.

Hence, option c is correct.

23. Ans: c

Explanation:

Universal adult suffrage is a feature of **modern representative democracy but not just** Universal suffrage.

Hence, option c is correct.

24. Ans: a

Explanation:

The entire field of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is covered by **fundamental rights and Directive Principles.**

Hence, option a is correct.

25. Ans: b

Explanation:

The age of voting rights was changed from 21 to 18 years as per **the 61st amendment of the Constitution 1988**

Those who are found guilty of certain election offences, who are mentally unsound are denied voting rights.

Hence, option b is correct.

26. Ans: a

Explanation:

Socio economic justice implies an order under which **basic needs of the common man were fulfilled**, without any discrimination all would **enjoy fundamental human freedoms and equality of opportunity**.

Hence, option a is correct.

27. Ans: d

Explanation:

The Constitution provides for **three categories of emergencies**

a. National Emergency- by war or external aggression or armed rebellion

b. Failure of constitutional machinery in the states- President's rule

c. Financial emergency - threat to the financial security or credit of the nation or a part of it

The National Emergency of 1975 was imposed due to internal disturbances, 1962 border war with China, 1971 Pakistan war (national Emergency imposed three times)

Hence, option d is correct.

28. Ans: b

Explanation:

According to the doctrine of ministerial responsibility **for every act of the state, it is the ministers who are responsible to the people** through their elected representatives in Parliament.

Hence, option b is correct.

29. Ans: a

Explanation:

Parliamentary system of government means government by parliament, Council of Ministers is grand executive committee of the Parliament with the responsibility of governance on behalf of the Parliament.

The executive remains responsible and the administration is accountable to the Parliament.

Hence, option a is correct.

30. Ans: c

Explanation:

Seventh Schedule- **Union List** (parliament can make laws)

Entry 77. **Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court (including contempt of such Court), and the fees taken therein; persons entitled to practise before the Supreme Court.**

ARTICLE 122. **Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament.—**

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

(2) No officer or member of Parliament in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in Parliament shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

Hence, option c is correct.

31. Ans: b

Explanation:

The basic function of the courts is **to adjudicate disputes** between individuals, between individuals and the state, between states and between Union and States. While adjudicating, the courts may be required to interpret the provisions of the constitution and the laws.

Hence, option b is correct.

32. Ans: b

Explanation:

Presidential ordinances are **in the nature of interim or temporary legislation**. For their continuance is subject to parliamentary approval.

Hence, option b is correct.

33. Ans: d

Explanation:

Article 74 - in the exercise of all his functions president has to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers

Hence, option d is correct.

34. Ans: d

Explanation:

The proceedings in relation to the disqualification of members under the tenth schedule **will be deemed to be proceedings in the parliament**.

While operating under anti defection law, **speaker was in the position of a tribunal and therefore his decisions like those of all tribunals were subject to Judicial review**.

Hence, option d is correct.

35. Ans: b

Explanation:

Government of India Act 1919 , provided for bicameral legislature ,upper house was named the Council of States , lower house named legislative Assembly .

Hence, option b is correct.

36. Ans: d

Explanation:

Decision on larger administrative questions is **dealt by the Minister**

Hence, option d is correct.

37. Ans: b

Explanation:

Socialism means the following interconnected things

1. **Egalitarian society**
2. **Satisfaction of basic needs**
3. Common ownership of vital instruments of production
4. **Ideal of service**

Hence, option b is correct.

38. Ans: c

Explanation:

The Finance Commission shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.

Parliament may by law determine the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members of the Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected.

Hence, option c is correct.

39. Ans: b

Explanation:

Issues in joint sitting are decided by a majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting.

In the case of a Money Bill, there is no provision in the Constitution for a joint sitting of both Houses.

There is no provision for resolving a deadlock between the two Houses in regard to a Constitution amendment Bill.

In fact, there have been **three occasions in the past** when the Houses of Parliament had met in joint sitting to resolve differences between them.

Hence, option b is correct.

40. Ans: c

Explanation:

Executive or Ministerial responsibility to Parliament or what is often termed parliamentary control over the Executive or the Government is based on-

(i) The constitutional provision of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the popular House of Parliament; and

(ii) The Parliament's control over the Budget.

In both these matters, parliamentary control over the Executive is political in nature.

Parliamentary control over public finance--the power to levy or modify taxes and the voting of supplies and grants is one of the most important checks against the Executive assuming arbitrary powers. No taxes can be legally levied and no expenditure incurred from the public exchequer without specific parliamentary authorization by law.

Hence, option c is correct.

41. Ans: a

Explanation:

THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

section 2 [(36) “wild animal” means any animal specified in Schedules I to IV and found wild in nature;]

section 2 [(37) “wildlife” includes any animal, aquatic or land vegetation that forms part of any habitat;

Hence, option a is correct.

42. Ans: b

Explanation:

Greater Blue Sheep /Bharal are found in the high Himalayas of India, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Myanmar, and Pakistan. They **live on open grassy slopes in high mountains** and are usually found near cliffs but try to avoid forested areas.

Best seen in Kibber WLS Himachal Pradesh, Hemis NP Jammu & Kashmir, Gangotri NP Uttarakhand.

Hence, option b is correct.

43. Ans: c

Explanation:

P. gangetica historically distributed in major river systems (Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu) of India, Nepal and Bangladesh

Common Names:

Ganges river dolphin, blind dolphin, Ganges dolphin, Ganges susu, Gangetic dolphin, Hihu, Bhagirath

Females are larger than males.

The gestation period is 9-11 months and a female gives birth to only one calf, once in 2-3 years.

The Gangetic dolphins can only live in freshwater and are essentially blind. They hunt by emitting ultrasonic sounds waves that bounce off of fish and other prey.

They are frequently found alone or in small groups; generally, a mother and calf travel together. The dolphin has the peculiarity of swimming on one side so that its flipper trails the muddy bottom. It is understood that this behaviour aids them in finding food.

Being a mammal, the Ganges river dolphin cannot breathe in water and must surface every 30-120 seconds. Because of the sound it produces when breathing, the animal is popularly referred to as 'Susu'.

Hence, option c is correct.

44. Ans: c

Explanation:

Cyclical unemployment- Cyclical unemployment exists when individuals lose their jobs as a result of a downturn in aggregate demand

Structural unemployment -Structural unemployment occurs when certain industries decline because of long-term changes in market conditions.

Frictional unemployment, also called *search unemployment*, occurs when workers lose their current jobs and are in the process of finding another one.

Hence, option c is correct.

45. Ans: b

Explanation:

There are six AQI categories, namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe. Each of these categories is decided based on ambient concentration values of air pollutants and their likely health impacts (known as health breakpoints).

AQ sub-index and health breakpoints are evolved for eight pollutants

(PM10, PM2.5, NO2, SO2, **CO, O3**, NH3, and Pb)

Hence, option b is correct.

46. Ans: c

Explanation:

Organic pollution continues to be the **predominant source of pollution of aquatic resources**. The organic pollution **measured in terms of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD) & Coliform bacterial** count gives indication of extent of water quality degradation in different parts of the Country. Total & Faecal Coliform which indicate presence of pathogens in water bodies is also a major concern.

Hence, option c is correct.

47. Ans: a

Explanation:

The Central Government, by a notification dated 20.2.2009, has set up 'National GangaRiver Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in exercise of the powers conferred **under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**.

The **Prime Minister is ex-officio Chairperson** of the Authority, and it has as its members, the Union Ministers Concerned and the Chief Ministers of states through which Ganga flows, viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, among others.

Hence, option a is correct.

48. Ans: b

Explanation:

November 24, 2020 – Syngenta unveiled Spiropidion, an innovative new **insect control technology** that will help farmers protect their crops against damaging sucking pests in an effective and environmentally sustainable manner.

The first global registration of a formulated product containing Spiropidion was obtained in Guatemala in September 2020, where the product will be marketed under the brand name ELESTAL® Neo.

Hence, option b is correct.

49. Ans: b

Explanation:

Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, **natural gas, and oil**. Methane emissions also result **from livestock and other agricultural practices**, land use and by the **decay of organic waste** in municipal solid waste landfills.

Hence, option b is correct.

50. Ans: c

Explanation:

Acute asthma attacks are often triggered by allergens or exercise. Inflammatory molecules called **leukotrienes** are one of several substances which are released by mast cells during an asthma attack, and it is leukotrienes that are primarily responsible for the bronchoconstriction.

Hence, option c is correct.

51. Ans: a

Explanation:

Emphysema is a condition in which there is over inflation of the structure of the lungs known as alveoli or air sacs. This over inflation results from a breakdown of the walls of the alveoli, which causes a decrease in respiratory function and often breathlessness. Early symptoms of emphysema include shortness of breath and cancer.

Bronchitis is a type of swelling in the bronchial tubes which are the air passages leading from the windpipe to the lungs.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) which encompasses chronic bronchitis and emphysema

Asthma is a disease in which the breathing tubes (also known as airways or bronchi) get narrowed and the person experiences difficulty in breathing. What causes this process is a biologically active compound called Leukotriene which in turn is formed by the oxidation of Arachidonic acid(AA). This phenomenon causes asthmatic symptoms, e.g., wheezing, coughing or difficulty in breathing.

Hence, option a is correct.

52. Ans: a

Explanation:

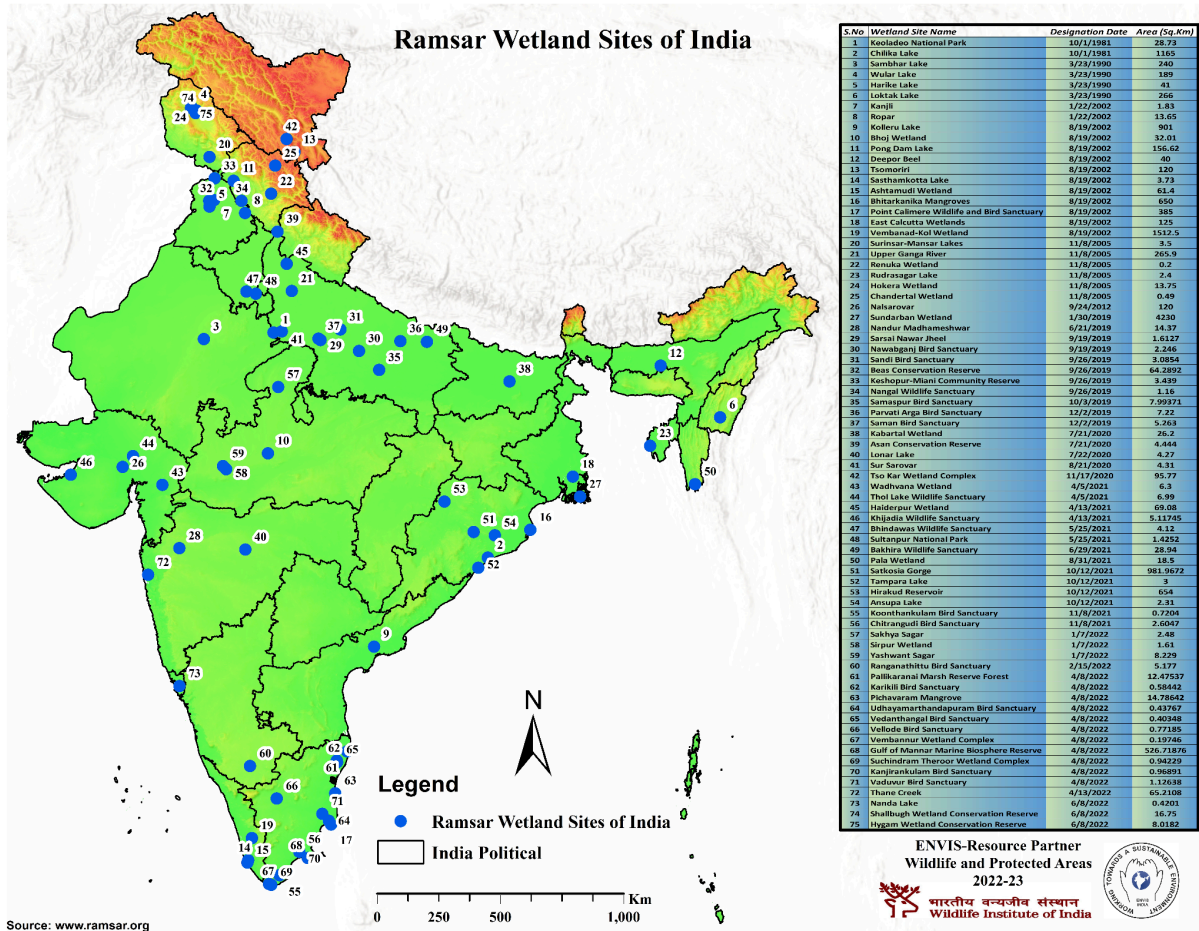
The Damodarapur copper plate of the reign of Budhagupta mentions an astakula-adhikarana (board of eight members) headed by Mahattara . **Mahattara has a range of meanings including village elder** , village headman and head of the family or community.

Hence, option a is correct.

53. Ans: d

Explanation:

Ramsar Sites are **not located** in the states of **Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Telangana.**



List of RAMSAR SITES STATE WISE

| S. No. | State Location | Name of Site | Date of Declaration | Area |
|--------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Kolleru Lake | 19.8.2002 | 901.00 |
| 2 | Assam | Deepor Beel | 19.8.2002 | 40.00 |
| 3 | Bihar | Kabartal Wetland | 21.07.2020 | 26.20 |
| 4 | Goa | Nanda Lake | 06.08.2022 | 0.42 |
| 5 | Gujarat | Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary | 13.04.2021 | 5.12 |
| 6 | Gujarat | Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary | 24.09.2012 | 120.00 |
| 7 | Gujarat | Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary | 05.04.2021 | 6.99 |
| 8 | Gujarat | Wadhvana Wetland | 05.04.2021 | 6.30 |
| 9 | Haryana | Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary | 25.05.2021 | 4.12 |
| 10 | Haryana | Sultanpur National Park | 25.05.2021 | 1.43 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | Chandertal Wetland | 8.11.2005 | 0.49 |

MAX IAS - Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi
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| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | Pong Dam Lake | 19.8.2002 | 156.62 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | Renuka Wetland | 8.11.2005 | 0.20 |
| 14 | Jammu and Kashmir | Hokera Wetland | 8.11.2005 | 13.75 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | Hygam Wetland Conservation Reserve | 13.08.2022 | 8.02 |
| 16 | Jammu and Kashmir | Shallbugh Wetland Conservation Reserve | 13.08.2022 | 16.75 |
| 17 | Jammu and Kashmir | Surinsar-Mansar Lakes | 8.11.2005 | 3.50 |
| 18 | Jammu and Kashmir | Wular Lake | 23.3.1990 | 189.00 |
| 19 | Karnataka | Aghanashini Estuary | 31.01.2024 | 48.01 |
| 20 | Karnataka | Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve | 31.01.2024 | 0.98 |
| 21 | Karnataka | Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve | 31.01.2024 | 0.54 |
| 22 | Karnataka | Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary | 15.02.2022 | 5.18 |
| 23 | Kerala | Asthamudi Wetland | 19.8.2002 | 61.40 |
| 24 | Kerala | Sasthamkotta Lake | 19.8.2002 | 3.73 |
| 25 | Kerala | Vembanad Kol Wetland | 19.8.2002 | 1512.50 |
| 26 | Ladakh | Tso Kar Wetland Complex | 17.11.2020 | 95.77 |
| 27 | Ladakh | Tsomoriri Lake | 19.8.2002 | 120.00 |
| 28 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhoj Wetlands | 19.8.2002 | 32.01 |
| 29 | Madhya Pradesh | Sakhya Sagar | 01.07.2022 | 2.48 |
| 30 | Madhya Pradesh | Sirpur Wetland | 01.07.2022 | 1.61 |
| 31 | Madhya Pradesh | Yashwant Sagar | 13.08.2022 | 8.23 |
| 32 | Maharashtra | Lonar Lake | 22.7.2020 | 4.27 |
| 33 | Maharashtra | Nandur Madhameshwar | 21.6.2019 | 14.37 |
| 34 | Maharashtra | Thane Creek | 13.08.2022 | 65.21 |
| 35 | Manipur | Loktak Lake | 23.3.1990 | 266.00 |
| 36 | Mizoram | Pala Wetland | 31.08.2021 | 18.50 |
| 37 | Odisha | Ansupa Lake | 13.08.2022 | 2.31 |
| 38 | Odisha | Bhitarkanika Mangroves | 19.8.2002 | 650.00 |
| 39 | Odisha | Chilka Lake | 1.10.1981 | 1165.00 |
| 40 | Odisha | Hirakud Reservoir | 13.08.2022 | 654.00 |
| 41 | Odisha | Satkosia Gorge | 10.12.2021 | 981.97 |
| 42 | Odisha | Tampara Lake | 13.08.2022 | 3.00 |
| 43 | Punjab | Beas Conservation Reserve | 26.9.2019 | 64.29 |

MAX IAS - Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi
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| | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| 44 | Punjab | Harike Lake | 23.3.1990 | 41.00 |
| 45 | Punjab | Kanjli Lake | 22.1.2002 | 1.83 |
| 46 | Punjab | Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve | 26.9.2019 | 3.44 |
| 47 | Punjab | Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary | 26.9.2019 | 1.16 |
| 48 | Punjab | Ropar Lake | 22.1.2002 | 13.65 |
| 49 | Rajasthan | Keoladeo Ghana NP | 1.10.1981 | 28.73 |
| 50 | Rajasthan | Sambhar Lake | 23.3.1990 | 240.00 |
| 51 | Tamil Nadu | Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary | 13.08.2022 | 2.60 |
| 52 | Tamil Nadu | Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve | 04.08.2022 | 526.72 |
| 53 | Tamil Nadu | Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary | 13.08.2022 | 0.97 |
| 54 | Tamil Nadu | Karaivetti Bird sanctuary | 31.01.2024 | 4.53 |
| 55 | Tamil Nadu | Karikili Bird Sanctuary | 04.08.2022 | 0.58 |
| 56 | Tamil Nadu | Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary | 11.08.2021 | 0.72 |
| 57 | Tamil Nadu | Longwood Shola Reserve Forest | 31.01.2024 | 1.16 |
| 58 | Tamil Nadu | Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest | 04.08.2022 | 12.48 |
| 59 | Tamil Nadu | Pichavaram Mangrove | 04.08.2022 | 14.79 |
| 60 | Tamil Nadu | Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary | 19.8.2002 | 385.00 |
| 61 | Tamil Nadu | Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex | 13.08.2022 | 0.94 |
| 62 | Tamil Nadu | Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary | 04.08.2022 | 0.44 |
| 63 | Tamil Nadu | Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary | 13.08.2022 | 1.13 |
| 64 | Tamil Nadu | Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary | 04.08.2022 | 0.40 |
| 65 | Tamil Nadu | Vellode Bird Sanctuary | 04.08.2022 | 0.77 |
| 66 | Tamil Nadu | Vembannur Wetland Complex | 04.08.2022 | 0.20 |
| 67 | Tripura | Rudrasagar Lake | 8.11.2005 | 2.40 |
| 68 | Uttar Pradesh | Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary | 29.06.2021 | 28.94 |
| 69 | Uttar Pradesh | Haiderpur Wetland | 8.12.2021 | 69.08 |
| 70 | Uttar Pradesh | Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary | 19.9.2019 | 2.25 |
| 71 | Uttar Pradesh | Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary | 2.12.2019 | 7.22 |
| 72 | Uttar Pradesh | Saman Bird Sanctuary | 2.12.2019 | 5.26 |
| 73 | Uttar Pradesh | Samaspur Bird Sanctuary | 3.10.2019 | 7.99 |
| 74 | Uttar Pradesh | Sandi Bird Sanctuary | 26.9.2019 | 3.09 |
| 75 | Uttar Pradesh | Sarsai Nawar Jheel | 19.9.2019 | 1.61 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 76 | Uttar Pradesh | Sur Sarovar | 21.8.2020 | 4.31 |
| 77 | Uttar Pradesh | Upper Ganga River | 8.11.2005 | 265.90 |
| 78 | Uttarakhand | Asan Conservation Reserve | 21.7.2020 | 4.44 |
| 79 | West Bengal | East Kolkata Wetlands | 19.8.2002 | 125.00 |
| 80 | West Bengal | Sunderbans Wetland | 30.1.2019 | 4230.00 |

Hence, option d is correct.

54. Ans: a

Explanation:

Wildlife Protection Act:

Constitution of National Tiger Conservation Authority.—(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Tiger Conservation Authority

(2) The Tiger Conservation Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) **The Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests—Chairperson;**

(b) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests—Vice-Chairperson;

(c) Three members of Parliament of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States;

(d) Eight experts or professionals having prescribed qualifications and experience in the conservation of wildlife and welfare of people living in tiger reserve out of which at least two shall be from the field of tribal development.

Hence, option a is correct.

55. Ans: d

Explanation:

Manas National Park provides critical and viable habitats for rare and endangered species, including tiger, greater one-horned rhino, swamp deer, pygmy hog and Bengal florican.

Hence, option d is correct.

56. Ans: c

Explanation:

Greenhouse gases are those gases which contribute to the greenhouse effect. There are six greenhouse gases as follows:

- **Carbon dioxide (CO₂)**
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆)

Hence, option c is correct.

57. Ans: c

Explanation:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a colourless and non-flammable gas at normal temperature and pressure. A molecule of CO₂ consists of one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms. CO₂ also plays a role in the Earth's carbon cycle, the set of processes that cycle carbon in many forms throughout the environment.

CO₂ is an important heat-trapping (greenhouse) gas which is released through human activities such as deforestation and burning fossil fuels. Without CO₂, our planet would be an unlivable environment because it would be very cold. CO₂ emissions can also be released from natural processes like respiration and volcanic eruptions.

Is carbon dioxide an air pollutant?

Carbon dioxide is **not considered an air pollutant**, as it occurs naturally in the air. However, the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere has significantly increased due to human activity.

Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas; alongside nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄).

Small amounts of greenhouse gases are safe to breathe, however the increase in burning of fossil fuels creates a greenhouse effect. Land use changes due to farming and forestry also lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

Sources of Acid Rain

Acid rain is caused by a chemical reaction that begins when compounds like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released into the air. These substances can rise very high into the atmosphere, where they mix and react with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form more acidic pollutants, known as acid rain. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides dissolve very easily in water and can be carried very far by the wind.

Hence, option c is correct.

58. Ans: d

Explanation:

Water gas is a combustion fuel containing carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen gas (H₂). Water gas is made by passing steam over heated hydrocarbons. The reaction between steam and hydrocarbons produces synthesis gas.

Producer gas is the substance that is produced by burning biomass with an air deficit and a regulated amount of humidity. **Producer gas is a mixture of gases such as hydrogen carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen.**

Synthesis gas (also known as syngas) is a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H₂) that is used as a fuel gas but is produced from a wide range of carbonaceous feedstocks and is used to produce a wide range of chemicals.

Natural gas is a fossil fuel energy source. Natural gas contains many different compounds. The largest component of natural gas is methane, a compound with one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms (CH₄). Natural gas also contains smaller amounts of natural gas liquids (NGLs, which are also hydrocarbon gas liquids), and nonhydrocarbon gases, such as carbon dioxide and water vapor.

Hence, option d is correct.

59. Ans: c

Explanation:

Fuel cell cars are powered by compressed hydrogen gas that feeds into an onboard fuel cell stack that doesn't burn the gas but instead transforms the fuel's chemical energy into electrical energy. This electricity then powers the car's electric motors.

In a fuel cell, hydrogen (H₂) gas from the vehicle's fuel tank combines with oxygen (O₂) from the air to generate electricity with only water and heat as byproducts of the process.

Helium is found in deposits of uranium and thorium because their isotopes - Uranium-238 and Thorium-232 - are atoms with large nuclei. To achieve a more stable state, these atoms undergo radioactive decay. This decay produces alpha particles (helium nuclei), beta particles (electrons), and gamma rays. Helium atoms are formed when alpha particles combine with electrons and are thus found in deposits.

Helium is thought to be the most abundant element in the universe, as it is produced by the fusion reaction that occurs in the cores of stars. On Earth, however, helium is extremely rare, accounting for only 5.2 ppm of the atmosphere. The majority of the helium on Earth is derived from radiological sources. Deep underground, as elements such as uranium and thorium decay into thorium and radium, respectively,

α -particles consisting of two protons and two neutrons are released and trapped. As these α -particles absorb electrons from their surroundings, they form stable helium atoms.

Hence, option c is correct.

60. Ans: b

Explanation:

Bio diesel is obtained **from both edible and non-edible oil seeds**

Biodiesel is **free from sulphur**.

Hence, option b is correct.

61. Ans: a

Explanation:

As a result of depreciation or devaluation, there will be an increase in exports, and a decrease in imports consequently there will be an **increase in net Exports** as the net exports increase the **net aggregate demand for domestically produced goods increases**. In Case of devaluation the prices of imported goods increases, thus it is inflationary.

Hence, option a is correct.

62. Ans: b

Explanation:

Inflation leads to a decrease in exports and an increase in imports, this raises the demand for the dollar, consequently the dollar appreciates and the **rupee depreciates**.

Higher interest rate leads to capital inflows from foreign countries; this raises the demand for rupee and it appreciates.

Hence, option b is correct.

63. Ans: b

Explanation:

The flexible exchange at the time of difficult economic situations encourages the flight of capital, whereas under a fixed exchange rate system such capital outflow will not occur.

Hence, option b is correct.

64. Ans: b

Explanation:

The components of the Current Account and Capital Account are:

| |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| A. Current account |
| 1. Merchandise |
| 2. Invisibles (a+b+c) |
| a) Services |
| i) Travel |
| ii) Transportation |
| iii) Insurance |
| iv) G.n.i.e. |
| v) Miscellaneous |
| of which : Software services |
| Business services |
| Financial services |
| Communication services |
| b) Transfers |
| i) Official |
| ii) Private |
| c) Income |
| i) Investment income |
| ii) Compensation of employees |
| Total Current account (1+2) |
| B. Capital account |
| 1. Foreign investment (a+b) |
| a) Foreign direct investment (i+ii) |
| i) In India |
| Equity |
| Reinvested earnings |
| Other Capital |
| ii) Abroad |
| Equity |
| Reinvested earnings |
| Other capital |
| b) Portfolio investment |
| i) In India |
| of which: FII |
| GDRs/ADRs |
| ii) Abroad |
| 2. Loans (a+b+c) |
| a) External assistance |
| i) By India |
| ii) To India |
| b) Commercial borrowings |
| i) By India |
| ii) To India |
| c) Short term to India |
| i) Suppliers' Credit >180 days & Buyers' Credit |
| ii) Suppliers' credit up to 180 days |
| 3. Banking capital (a+b) |
| a) Commercial Banks |
| i) Assets |
| ii) Liabilities |
| of which: Non-Resident Deposits |
| b) Others |
| 4. Rupee debt service |
| 5. Other capital |

Hence, option b is correct.

65. Ans: b

Explanation:

The Gini - coefficient for the post of tax distribution of income should be less than the pre-tax distribution.

Hence, option b is correct.

66. Ans: c

Explanation:

The interest rate is the amount a lender charges expressed as a percentage of the principal.

A bond is a fixed-income instrument that represents a loan made by an investor to a borrower (typically corporate or governmental).

Most bonds pay a fixed interest rate that becomes more attractive if interest rates fall, driving up demand and the price of the bond. Conversely, if interest rates rise, investors will no longer prefer the lower fixed interest rate paid by a bond, resulting in a decline in its price.

Hence, option c is correct.

67. Ans: d

Explanation:

Capital Receipts: The government receives money by way of loans or from the sale of its assets

Revenue Receipts: Revenue receipts are those receipts that do not lead to a claim on the government. They are divided into tax and non-tax revenues.

Non-tax revenue of the central government mainly consists of interest receipts on account of loans by the central government, dividends and profits on investments made by the government, fees and other receipts for services rendered by the government. Cash grants-in-aid from foreign countries and international organizations are also included.

Hence, option d is correct.

68. Ans: c

Explanation:

One person's consumption of a good does not reduce the amount available for consumption for others and so several people can enjoy the benefits, that is, the consumption of many people is **not 'rivalrous'**.

In the case of public goods, there is no feasible way of excluding anyone from enjoying the benefits of the good. That is why public goods are called **non-excludable**.

It is difficult and sometimes impossible to collect fees for the public good. These nonpaying users are known as **'free-riders'**.

Hence, option c is correct.

69. Ans: a

Explanation:

Gender Budgeting, as a tool for achieving gender mainstreaming. Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that the benefits of development reach women as much as men. **It is not an accounting exercise but an ongoing process of keeping a gender perspective in policy/ programme formulation,** its implementation and review. Gender Budgeting entails the dissection of the Government budgets to establish its gender differential impacts and to ensure that gender commitments are translated in to budgetary commitments.

The 2005-06 Indian Budget introduced a statement highlighting the gender sensitivities of the budgetary allocations. Gender budgeting is an exercise to translate the stated gender commitments of the government into budgetary commitments, involving special initiatives for empowering women and examination of the utilisation of resources allocated for women and the impact of public expenditure and policies of the government on women.

The gender budget includes allocations made by different ministries for schemes that fully or partially benefit women.

Hence, option a is correct.

70. Ans:c

Explanation:

External Debt – Outstanding (US\$ billion)

Commercial borrowings remained the largest component of external debt, with a share of 38.1 per cent, followed by non-resident deposits (23.9 per cent) and short-term trade credit (18.2 per cent).

Hence, option c is correct.

71. Ans: b

Explanation:

A swap is an agreement between two or more parties to exchange sets of cash flows over a period in the future. For example, Party A might agree to pay a fixed rate of interest on \$1 million each year for five years to Party B. In return, Party B might pay a floating rate of interest on \$1 million each year for five years. There are five basic kinds of swaps, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, equity swaps, commodity swaps, and credit swaps.

Hence, option b is correct.

72. Ans: d

Explanation:

India received the highest FDI from Singapore in 2023-24; Mauritius second biggest investor.

More than 60 per cent of the FDI equity flows were directed towards manufacturing, computer services, electricity and other energy, retail and wholesale trade, and financial services.

The major source countries were Singapore, Mauritius, the US, the Netherlands, Japan and the UAE, accounting for around 80 per cent of the flows.

Hence, option d is correct.

73. Ans: c

Explanation:

If a Community goes on building more transport, more power, more factories of the existing type, i.e. duplicate the capital of the existing technique it is called as Widening of capital. Deepening of capital implies the use of more capital-intensive techniques.

Hence, option c is correct.

74. Ans: d

Explanation:

FCA comprises:

i. **Cash Balance in Nostro accounts maintained with various Central Banks**

ii. **Deposits with**

- Central Banks
- **Foreign Commercial Banks**
- Bank for International Settlements

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

iii. **Treasury Bills - Sovereign**

iv. Securities and bonds (Foreign Securities) – Sovereign and supranational

Hence, option d is correct.

75. Ans: b

Explanation:

Special Drawing Rights of IMF (SDRs) are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund to supplement other reserve assets that are periodically allocated to IMF members in proportion to their respective quotas.

Reserve Tranche Position of IMF member is defined as the member's position in the IMF's General Resource Account which is recorded under the category for reserve assets.

Hence, option b is correct.

76. Ans: a

Explanation:

FDI has three components, viz., equity capital, reinvested earnings and other direct capital. India reports FDI inflows in accordance with the IMF definition, which include reinvested earnings and other direct capital flows, besides equity capital.

Portfolio Investment includes investment in equity securities and debt securities in the form of bonds and notes, money market instruments and other instruments such as **American Depository Receipts (ADRs)/Global Depository** receipts that usually denotes ownership of equity.

Hence, option a is correct.

77. Ans: d

Explanation:

Trade Balance

| YEAR | Rupees(in crores) |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 2018-19 | 1260861 |
| 2019-20 | 1114902 |

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 2020-21 | 753065 |
| 2021-22 | 1413934 |
| 2022-2023 | 2130639 |

Net Foreign Investment:

| Year | Rupess (in crores) |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 2018-19 | 212179 |
| 2019-20 | 312215 |
| 2020-2021 | 591856 |
| 2021-2022 | 160928 |
| 2022-2023 | 185291 |

Hence, option d is correct.

78. Ans: a

Explanation:

Post-liberalisation, India experienced

- Increase in Foreign Exchange Reserves
- **Current account deficit narrowed**
- Increase in FDI and FII

Hence, option a is correct.

79. Ans: c

Explanation:

Washington consensus includes:

- **Deregulation**
- **Trade liberalization**
- **Financial reforms**
- **Privatisation**

Hence, option c is correct.

80. Ans: d

Explanation:

WTO works under the principle of **multilateral** trading system

Hence, option d is correct.

81. Ans: d

Explanation:

TRIPS covers **copyrights**, patents, geographical indications, industrial designs, trademarks, **integrated circuit layouts, trade secrets**

Hence, option d is correct.

82. Ans: a

Explanation:

Article 292 and 293 of the Indian Constitution contains the borrowing provisions. Article 292 empowers the Union government to borrow (and to give guarantees) upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within limits fixed by the Parliament.

Article 293 empowers the **State Governments to borrow** within India (and to give guarantees) upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State(s) within limits fixed by the State legislature(s).

Hence, option a is correct.

83. Ans: d

Explanation:

Along with the budget, three policy statements are mandated by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA).

- **The Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement** sets a three-year rolling target for specific fiscal indicators and examines whether revenue expenditure can be financed through revenue receipts on a sustainable basis and how productive capital receipts including market borrowings are being utilised.

- **The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement** sets the priorities of the government in the fiscal area, examining current policies and justifying any deviation in important fiscal measures.
- **The Macroeconomic Framework Statement** assesses the prospects of the economy with respect to the GDP growth rate, fiscal balance of the central government and external balance.

Hence, option d is correct.

84. Ans: d

Explanation:

Nayaka system under Vijayanagara

The Vijayanagar Kingdom followed the Nayaka system for officers appointed by the King. The Nayakas were a class of officers selected by the King and given land rights. The Nayakas had complete control over the land they owned, allowing them to lease a portion of it to others in exchange for revenue and other services to the higher authority. Nayakattanam was the name given to the area given to the Nayakas.

In exchange for the King's land, the Nayakas were required to have men ready to be dispatched to combat and remit a share of their territory's revenue to their superior.

According to epigraphical documents, there were three types of Nayakas:

Dan-nayakas (military official)

Durga-dannayakas (military officials in control of the fort), and

Amara-nayakas (military official in charge of the palace).

Brahman commanders known as Durga-dannayakas were in control of strategic castles. The Nayakas maintained control over output in their Nayakattannam areas by encouraging settlers such as farmers, artisans, and other service groups, all of whom received tax breaks.

Nayakas were required to appear at the royal headquarters.

The agents of Karyakarta guarded their territory.

The institution of Nayakattanam involved a land tenure system consisting of three tenurial rights.

Amaram: Nayaka gave the land to Amarnayaka, who was a Sub-nayaka. He was in charge of troop maintenance. The land was developed with the help of **Kaniyalar**, who employed **Kudi, primary cultivators, and forced labour. He was required to offer the Nayaka a set percentage of his earnings.**

Bhadra: **Bhandaravada** was the name given to the territory under the direct control of the Nayaka. He engaged cultivators on the property known as **Kaniyalarin** in Tamil and **Garuda Praje** in Kannada.

Manya: **Tax-free land** was provided to temples and other religious institutions. Manya was the name given to such donations.

Hence, option d is correct.

85. Ans: d

Explanation:

Dadni System – a form of artisanal production wherein an artisan was provided with necessary raw material and advance money by such merchants who **traded in these commodities**. After the stipulated time, the merchants collected finished goods and sold them in the market.

Hence, option d is correct.

86. Ans: d

Explanation:

In a historic gathering in Cameroon’s capital Yaoundé, African health ministers, global malaria partners, funding agencies, scientists, civil society organisations and other principal malaria stakeholders pledged to end malaria deaths, especially given the tools and systems available.

Globally, the number of malaria cases in 2022 surged significantly compared to the pre-COVID-19 era. The total cases rose from 233 million in 2019 to a staggering 249 million.

During this same period, the African region witnessed an alarming increase in cases, soaring from 218 million to 233 million. Africa remains the epicentre of the malaria crisis, bearing an immense burden. It accounts for 94 per cent of all global malaria cases and a staggering 95 per cent of global malaria-related deaths, totalling an estimated 580,000 deaths in 2022.

Significantly, the **11 African countries whose health ministers took part in the Yaoundé conference — Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania** — bear the highest burden of global malaria infections and deaths.

While progress has stalled in the WHO Africa region which according to the 2017 WHO World Malaria Report accounts for “approximately 95 per cent of malaria morbidity and

mortality,” the 11 African countries put together, “account for more than 70 per cent of the global malaria burden.”

Hence, option d is correct.

87. Ans: d

Explanation:

Panna Tiger Reserve is spread **over the Panna and Chhatarpur districts**. **Ken river** flows through this reserve.

Hence, option d is correct.

88. Ans: c

Explanation:

In India, the leopard is found in all forest types, It is also found in dry scrubs and grasslands, the only exception being desert and the mangroves of Sundarbans. It shares its territory with the tiger in 17 states .

Hence, option c is correct.

89. Ans: d

Explanation:

It is Listed in Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act

The Sarus crane has populations in the Indian sub-continent, south-east Asia and northern Australia.

Hence, option d is correct.

90. Ans: b

Explanation:

Mahseer means mahi – fish and sher – tiger, and hence is also referred to as tiger among fish.

The Golden Mahseer inhabits the Himalayan foothills, **the Indus, Ganga** and Brahmaputra basins and can also be found down south in the Balamore, **Cauvery**, Tambraparini, and Kosi Rivers.

Hence, option b is correct.

91. Ans: a

Explanation:

The Budget in the Legislature:

The budget goes through the following stages before it is passed finally by the Parliament.

- Presentation to the legislature.
- General discussion
- Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants
- Consideration and passing of Appropriation Bill and
- Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill

Hence, option a is correct.

92. Ans: d

Explanation:

Conservation reserve (Section 36A WPA 1972)

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

Community reserve (Section 36C WPA 1972)

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

Hence, option d is correct.

93. Ans: c

Explanation:

Historically, gharial was found in the river system of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the southern part of Bhutan and Nepal. Today they **survive only in the waters of India and**

Nepal. The surviving population can be found within the tributaries of the Ganges river system: Girwa (Uttar Pradesh), Son (Madhya Pradesh), Ramganga (Uttarakhand), Gandak (Bihar), Chambal (Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) and Mahanadi (Orissa)

Hence, option c is correct.

94. Ans: b

Explanation:

Emissions Gap Report 2020 is released by **UNEP**

Hence, option b is correct.

95. Ans: d

Explanation:

A **knockout**, as related to **genomics**, refers to the use of genetic engineering to inactivate or remove one or more specific genes from an organism. Scientists create knockout organisms to study the impact of removing a gene from an organism, which often allows them to learn something about that gene's function.

Hence, option d is correct.

96. Ans: a

Explanation:

The logarithm of the odds LOD score - A statistical estimate of whether **two genetic loci are physically near enough to each other (or "linked") on a particular chromosome that they are likely to be inherited together.** A logarithm of the odds score of 3 or higher is generally understood to mean that two genes are located close to each other on the chromosome. In terms of significance, a logarithm of the odds score of 3 means the odds are 1,000:1 that the two genes are linked and, therefore, inherited together.

Hence, option a is correct.

97. Ans: b

Explanation:

Mitochondrial DNA is the circular chromosome found inside the cellular organelles called mitochondria. Located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria are the site of the cell's energy production and other metabolic functions.

Offspring inherit mitochondria — and as a result mitochondrial DNA — from their mother.

human nuclear genome, which consists of 3.3 billion base pairs of DNA, the human mitochondrial genome is built of a mere 16,569 base pairs.

Despite its small size, the mitochondrial genome can be used to establish maternal family ties, thanks to its maternal pattern of inheritance.

Mutations in the mitochondrial genome have also been associated with diverse forms of human disease and ageing.

Mitochondrial vs. Nuclear DNA

Similar to the nuclear genome, the mitochondrial genome is built of double-stranded DNA, and it encodes genes. However, the mitochondrial genome differs from the nuclear genome in several ways.

Many interesting features distinguish human mitochondrial DNA from its nuclear counterpart, including the following:

- The mitochondrial genome is circular, whereas the nuclear genome is linear (Figure 3).
- The mitochondrial genome is built of 16,569 DNA base pairs, whereas the nuclear genome is made of 3.3 billion DNA base pairs.
- The mitochondrial genome contains 37 genes that encode 13 proteins, 22 tRNAs, and 2 rRNAs.
- The 13 mitochondrial gene-encoded proteins all instruct cells to produce protein subunits of the enzyme complexes of the oxidative phosphorylation system, which enables mitochondria to act as the powerhouses of our cells.
- The small mitochondrial genome is not able to independently produce all of the proteins needed for functionality; thus, mitochondria rely heavily on imported nuclear gene products.
- One mitochondrion contains dozens of copies of its mitochondrial genome. In addition, each cell contains numerous mitochondria. Therefore, a given cell can contain several thousand copies of its mitochondrial genome, but only one copy of its nuclear genome.
- The mitochondrial genome is not enveloped, and is it not packaged into chromatin.
- The mitochondrial genome contains few if any, noncoding DNA sequences. (Three per cent of the mitochondrial genome is noncoding DNA, whereas 93% of the nuclear genome is noncoding DNA).
- Some mitochondrial coding sequences (triplet codons) do not follow the universal codon usage rules when they are translated into proteins.
- Some mitochondrial nucleotide bases exhibit functional overlap between two genes; in other words, the same nucleotide can sometimes function as both the last base of one gene and the first base of the next gene.
- The mitochondrial mode of inheritance is strictly maternal, whereas nuclear genomes are inherited equally from both parents. Therefore, mitochondria-associated disease mutations are also always inherited maternally.
- Mitochondrial genes on both DNA strands are transcribed in a polycistronic manner: Large mitochondrial mRNAs contain the instructions to build many different proteins, which are encoded one after the next along the mRNA. In contrast, nuclear genes are usually transcribed one at a time from their own mRNA.

Hence, option b is correct.

98. Ans: c

Explanation:

In economics, a public good refers to a commodity or service that is made available to all members of a society. Typically, these services are administered by governments and paid for **collectively through taxation**.

Examples of public goods include law enforcement, national defense, and the rule of law. Public goods also refer to more basic goods, such as access to clean air and drinking water.

The two main criteria that distinguish a public good are that it must be non-rivalrous and non-excludable. Non-rivalrous means that the goods do not dwindle in supply as more people consume them; non-excludability means that the goods are available to all citizens.

Hence, option c is correct.

99. Ans: b

Explanation:

An externality is a cost or benefit that stems from the production or consumption of a good or service. **Externalities, which can be both positive or negative, can affect an individual or single entity, or they can affect society as a whole.** The benefactor of the externality—usually a third party—has no control over it and never chooses to incur the cost or benefit.

- Equilibrium is the ideal balance between buyers' benefits and producers' costs, while market failure is the inefficient distribution of goods and services in the market.
- Externalities lead to market failure because a product or service's price equilibrium does not accurately reflect the true costs and benefits of that product or service.

Hence, option b is correct.

100. Ans: c

Explanation:

Effective demand refers to the willingness and ability of consumers to purchase goods at different prices. It shows the amount of goods that consumers are actually buying – supported by their ability to pay.

In Keynes's macroeconomic theory, **effective demand is the point of equilibrium where aggregate demand = aggregate supply.**

Hence, option c is correct.



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