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Sl. No.	UPSC Prelims 2024 Question	Vajiram & Ravi Prelims Question	Test Series and Test No.
1.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement-I: Thickness of the troposphere at the equator is much greater as compared to poles.</p> <p>Statement-II: At the equator, heat is transported to great heights by strong convection currents.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>a) Both Statements-I and Statements- II are correct and Statements-II explains Statement-I</p> <p>b) Both Statements-I and Statements- II are correct and Statements-II does not explain Statement-I</p> <p>c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement -II is incorrect</p> <p>d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement-I: Thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator.</p> <p>Statement-II: Heat is transported to great heights by strong convection currents at the equator.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.</p> <p>b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.</p> <p>c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.</p> <p>d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth's atmosphere consists of different layers with varying density and temperature. They are the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere. Troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator. The thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator because heat is transported to great heights by strong convection currents. This layer contains dust particles and water vapour. All changes in climate and weather take place in this layer. This is the most important layer for all biological activity. The zone separating the troposphere from the stratosphere is known as the tropopause. The temperature here is nearly constant, and hence, it is called the Tropopause. <p>So, statements 1 and 2 are correct.</p> <p>So, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	Inhouse Test 02

2.	<p>With reference to 'water vapour', which of the following statements is/are correct?</p> <p>1. It is a gas, the amount of which decreases with altitude. 2. Its percentage is maximum at the poles.</p> <p>Select the answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>With reference to the earth's atmosphere, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The amount of water vapor decreases with increasing altitude. 2. Concentration of dust particles is higher in subtropical and temperate regions compared to equatorial and polar regions. 3. Water vapour decreases from the equator towards the poles.</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Earth's atmosphere is a mixture of gases that surrounds the planet in the form of five major and several secondary layers. The major layers (from lowest to highest) are the Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere. These layers are composed of about 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, one percent other gases (e.g. Carbon dioxide, water vapor, etc.) and dust particles.• Water vapor is a variable gas whose concentration differs from region to region in the troposphere and decreases with increasing altitude. In the warm and wet tropics, it may account for four percent of the air by volume, while in the dry and cold areas of desert and polar regions, it may be less than one percent of the air. Water vapour also decreases from the equator towards the poles. It also absorbs parts of the insolation from the sun and preserves the earth's radiated heat. So, statements 1 and 3 are correct.• The atmospheric dust particles originate from different sources and include sea salts, fine soil, smoke-soot, ash, pollen, dust and disintegrated particles of meteors. These particles are generally concentrated in the lower layers of the atmosphere due to gravity. Higher concentrations of these particles are found in subtropical and temperate regions due to drier winds compared to	PowerUp GS Test 04
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		<p>equatorial and polar regions. So, statement 2 is correct. So, all three of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
3.	<p>How many Delimitation Commissions have been constituted by the Government of India till December 2023?</p> <p>a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four</p>	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to the Delimitation of constituencies in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The laws relating to the delimitation of constituencies cannot be questioned in any court. 2. Delimitation Commissions have been constituted only four times in India so far. 3. The 87th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies based on the 1991 census. 4. The State Governments have no role in redesigning the borders of constituencies. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four</p> <p>Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delimitation literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body. The job of delimitation is assigned to a high-power body. Such a body is known as Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission. After every census, a readjustment is to be made in (a) allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the States and (b) division of each State into territorial constituencies. Parliament is empowered to determine the authority and the manner in which it is to be made. The Constitution declares that the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies cannot be questioned in any court. Consequently, the orders issued by the Delimitation Commission become final and cannot be challenged in any court. So, statement 1 is correct. • In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation 	PowerUP GS Test- 08

		<p>Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002. So, statement 2 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 87th Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies on the basis of the 2001 census and not the 1991 census. As per existing law, the next delimitation exercise may be conducted after the first census to be taken after the year 2026. The State Governments have no role in redesigning the borders of constituencies. So, statement 3 is not correct and statement 4 is correct. <p>So, only three of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: Recently, the Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai Commission submitted its final report for the delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.</p>	
4.	<p>Which of the following countries are well known as the two largest cocoa producers in the world?</p> <p>a) Algeria and Morocco b) Botswana and Namibia c) Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana d) Madagascar and Mozambique</p>	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ivory Coast Ghana Indonesia Ecuador Cameroon Nigeria <p>How many of the above are major cocoa-producing countries?</p> <p>a) Only three b) Only four c) Only five d) All six</p> <p>Answer: d Explanation: Cocoa (<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.) is an important beverage crop of the world and is commercially grown as an intercrop in coconut and areca nut gardens in India. It is native to the Amazon region of South America. The main cocoa-producing countries are Ivory Coast, Ghana, Indonesia, Ecuador, Brazil, Nigeria, Cameroon and Malaysia. So, points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are correct. Climatic conditions required for the growth of cocoa:</p>	PowerUp Current Affairs Test 12

		<p>It can be grown up to 300 m above mean sea level. It requires an annual rainfall of 1500-2000 mm. The temperature range of 15°-39°C with an optimum of 25°C is considered ideal.</p> <p>It requires deep and well-drained soils. The majority of the area under Cocoa cultivation is on clay loam and sandy loam soil.</p> <p>It grows well in the pH range of 6.5 to 7.0.</p> <p>So, all six of the above are major cocoa-producing countries. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Recently, a shortage of cocoa beans has led to a near shutdown of processing plants in Ivory Coast and Ghana, the two countries responsible for 60% of global production.</p>	
5.	<p>With reference to the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its dissolution 2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. 3. A bill in regard to which the President of India notified his/her intention to summon the Houses to a joint sitting lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 only b) 1 and 2 c) 2 and 3 d) 3 only 	<p>Which of the following bills lapse in the case of dissolution of Lok Sabha?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha 2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha 3. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha 4. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the President 5. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the President for reconsideration of Houses <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 2, 3 and 4 only c) 1, 4 and 5 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse. They must be reintroduced in the newly constituted Lok Sabha. However, some pending bills and all pending assurances that are to be examined by the Committee on Government Assurances do not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The position with respect to lapsing of bills is as follows: • A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha). So, point 1 is correct. 	PowerUP GS Test- 08

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses. So, point 2 is correct. • A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the President has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse. • A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. So, point 3 is not correct. • A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the President does not lapse. So, point 4 is not correct. • A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the President for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse. So, point 5 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	
6.	<p>A Writ of Prohibition is an order issued by the Supreme Court or High Courts to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a government officer prohibiting him from taking a particular action. the Parliament/Legislative Assembly to pass a law on Prohibition. the lower court prohibiting continuation of proceedings in a case. the Government prohibiting it from following an unconstitutional policy. 	<p>With reference to the writs issued by Courts in India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. Prohibition is issued by the higher court to a lower court on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction. Certiorari cannot be issued against administrative authorities of the Government of India. <p>How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one Only two All three None <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supreme Court under Article 32 and the High Courts under Article 226 of Part III of the Constitution can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto. • Prohibition (meaning 'to forbid') is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. Thus, the prohibition directs inactivity. A writ of prohibition can be issued in both circumstances of excess jurisdiction and absence of jurisdiction". 	PowerUP GS Test- 02

		<p>The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities. So, statements 1 and 2 are correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certiorari (means 'to be certified' or 'to be informed') is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal, either on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law, to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case. In 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that the certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting the rights of individuals. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>So, only two of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
7.	<p>Consider the following materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural residues 2. Corn grain 3. Wastewater treatment sludge 4. Wood mill waste <p>Which of the above can be used as feedstock for producing Sustainable Aviation Fuel?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 3 and 4 only c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 d) 1, 3 and 4 only 	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil seeds 2. Wastewater treatment sludge 3. Algae 4. Wood mill waste 5. Manures <p>How many of the above can be used for making Sustainable Aviation Fuel?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only two b) Only three c) Only four d) All five <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) is a biofuel used to power aircraft that has similar properties to conventional jet fuel but with a smaller carbon footprint. Depending on the feedstock and technologies used to produce it, SAF can reduce life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions dramatically compared to conventional jet fuel. Some emerging SAF pathways even have a net-negative GHG footprint. • Some of the sustainable feed used for producing Sustainable Aviation fuel are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn grain • Oil seeds. So, point 1 is correct. 	PowerUp Current Affairs Test 10

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algae. So, point 3 is correct. • Other fats, oils, and greases • Agricultural residues • Forestry residues • Wood mill waste. So, point 4 is correct. • Municipal solid waste streams • Wet wastes (manures, wastewater treatment sludge). <p>So, points 2 and 5 are correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated energy crops. <p>So, all five of the above can be used for making Sustainable Aviation Fuel.</p> <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: The Indian Institute of Petroleum is partnering with Airbus to develop sustainable aviation fuel in India.</p>	
8.	<p>Which one of the following is a work attributed to playwright Bhasa?</p> <p>a) Kavyalankara b) Natyashastra c) Madhyama Vyayoga d) Mahabhasya</p>	<p>Which one of the following books written by Bhasa is inspired by the love story of Kaushambi King Udayana?</p> <p>a) Swapnavasavadatta b) Mrichakatika c) Madhyamavyayoga d) Devichandraguptam</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhāsa the earliest known Sanskrit dramatist, many of whose complete plays have been found. He belongs to the late-Mauryan period at the earliest and fourth century CE at the latest. "Svapnavasavadattam, an ancient Sanskrit play composed by the poet Bhāsa, unfolds across six acts. The storyline is inspired by the romantic tales surrounding King Udayana (6th-5th century BCE) of Kaushambi and Vasavadatta, the daughter of Pradyota, the ruler of Avanti." • Madhyamavyayoga was a play written by Bhasa in 11th century CE. It is based on the confusion between a priest's middle son and Pandava's middle son called Bhima. There is also a part of the play where the epic reunion of Bhima and his son Ghatotkach takes place. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	Full Length Test -06
9.	<p>Which of the following statements about the Ethics Committee in the Lok Sabha are correct?</p>	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to the Ethics Committee in Parliament:</p>	Full Length Test - 12

1. Initially it was an ad-hoc Committee.
 2. Only a Member of the Lok Sabha can make a complaint relating to unethical conduct of a member of the Lok Sabha.
 3. This Committee cannot take up any matter which is sub-judice.
- Select the answer using the code given below:
- a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 3 only
 - d) 1, 2 and 3

1. Any person can complain against a Member of Parliament (MP) through another Lok Sabha MP.
 2. It can entertain complaints based only on media reports or on matters that are sub-judice.
 3. It presents its report to the Speaker which can be taken for consideration under the provision of a half-hour discussion.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 3 only
 - d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: c
Explanation:

- **Parliamentary Ethics Committee:** A Presiding Officers' Conference held in Delhi in 1996 first mooted the idea of ethics panels for the two Houses. Then Vice President (and Rajya Sabha Chairman) K.R. Narayanan constituted the Ethics Committee of the Upper House in 1997, and it was inaugurated to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of members and examine cases of misconduct referred to it.
 - The Rules applicable to the Committee of Privileges also apply to the Ethics Panel. The Committee of Privileges finally recommended the constitution of an Ethics Committee during the 13th Lok Sabha. The late Speaker, GMC Balayogi, constituted an ad hoc Ethics Committee in 2000, which became a permanent part of the House only in 2015.
- Any person can **complain against a Member through another Lok Sabha MP**, along with evidence of the alleged misconduct and an affidavit stating that the complaint is not "false, frivolous, or vexatious". If the Member himself complains, the affidavit is not needed. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The Committee does not entertain complaints based only on media reports or on matters that are sub-judice.** The Committee makes a prima facie inquiry before deciding to examine a complaint. It makes its recommendations after evaluating the complaint. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

Full Length
 Test - 10

- The Committee presents its **report to the Speaker**, who asks the House if the report should be taken up for consideration. There is also a **provision for a half-hour discussion on the report. So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Relevance: Recently the TMC MP was disqualified from Membership of Parliament as per recommendation of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha in case related to cash for query.

Consider the following statements:

1. The Ethics Committee of the Rajya Sabha has more members as compared to the Ethics Committee of the Lok Sabha.
2. The Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha is the only Parliamentary Committee that has the power to suspend a member for unethical conduct.

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

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Committees on Ethics had been constituted in both the Houses of Parliament to enquire into the unethical conduct of members of Parliament.
- The Ethics Committee was first constituted by the Chairman of Rajya Sabha in 1997. However, in Lok Sabha, the Committee of Privileges recommended the constitution of an Ethics Committee during the 13th Lok Sabha (1999-2004). Consequently, the Speaker of Lok Sabha constituted an ad hoc Ethics Committee in 2000, which became a permanent part of the House in 2015. According to the 'Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,' the Committee on Ethics consists of not more than fifteen members. Also, the 'Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Council of States (Rajya Sabha),' states that the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha shall, from time to time, nominate a Committee on Ethics consisting of ten members. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the rules of procedure and conduct of business in both Houses of the Parliament, the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha and the Ethics Committee of Rajya Sabha perform the function of formulating a Code of Conduct for members. Additionally, they are responsible for suggesting amendments or additions to the Code of Conduct as needed. • On a matter being referred to the Committee, a preliminary inquiry shall be conducted by the Committee of the Lok Sabha. The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented in the form of a report that shall be presented to the Speaker who may direct that the report be laid on the Table of the House. After the report has been presented, the Chairperson or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House. • The Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha does not have the power to suspend a member for unethical conduct. So, statement 2 is not correct. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. Relevance: The Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha held a meeting over cash-for-query allegations against a member of Parliament. 	
10.	<p>With reference to Union Budget, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Union Finance Minister on behalf of the Prime Minister lays the Annual Financial Statement before both the Houses of Parliament. 2. At the Union level, no demand for a grant can be made except on the recommendation of the President of India. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it. 2. No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President. 3. The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demand for grants. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 <p>Answer: d Explanation: The Constitution of India contains the following provisions with regard to the enactment of budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a 	PowerUP GS Test- 08

		<p>statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President. So, statement 2 is correct. • No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law. • No money bill imposing tax shall be introduced in the Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and such a bill shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. • No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law. • Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it. So, statement 1 is correct. • The Constitution has also defined the relative roles or position of both the Houses of Parliament with regard to the enactment of the budget in the following way: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A money bill or finance bill dealing with taxation cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha—it must be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. ○ The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demand for grants; it is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha. So, statement 3 is correct. ○ The Rajya Sabha should return the Money bill (or Finance bill) to the Lok Sabha within fourteen days. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha in this regard. ○ The estimates of expenditure embodied in the budget shall show separately the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure made from the Consolidated Fund of India. ○ The budget shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. ○ The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament. However, it can be discussed by the Parliament. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	
11.	Which one of the following was the latest inclusion in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of UNESCO?	Consider the following: 1. Garba of Gujarat	Full Length Test- 08

- a) Chhau dance
- b) Durga puja
- c) Garba dance
- d) Kumbh mela

- 2. Durga Puja in Kolkata
- 3. Aadi Perukku of Tamil Nadu
- 4. Banni festival of Andhra Pradesh
- 5. Theyyam of Karnataka

How many of the above are included in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of UNESCO?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

Answer: a

Explanation:

India has 15 intangible cultural heritage elements on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Representative List. Garba is the 15th element from India to receive the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) tag.

- Garba of Gujarat: It was inscribed in the representative list in 2023. It is a ritualistic and devotional dance that is performed on the occasion of the Hindu festival of Navaratri, which is dedicated to the worship of feminine energy or 'Shakti'. So, point 1 is correct.
- Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: Durga puja in Kolkata, often referred as the world's biggest public art festival is a unique event that mixes tradition with trend and faith with fun & frolic and touches the lives of millions of people. Inscribed in 2021 on the UNESCO Representative List of the ICH, Durga Puja was initially an event organized by the elite people in their own households until the 18th century, when the concept of community pujas evolved. So, point 2 is correct.
- Aadi Perukku festival: Recently, the Tamil community celebrated the Aadi Perukku festival. It is also known as Pathinettam Perukku. It is celebrated to express appreciation for the monsoon. It is not included in the Representative List of ICH of UNESCO. So, point 3 is not correct.
- Banni festival of Andhra Pradesh: It's a traditional stick fight. The people of the Vijayanagara Empire celebrated this occasion. Every year, it takes place on the night of Dussehra (Vijaya

		<p>Dasami). It is not included in the Representative List of ICH of UNESCO. So, point 4 is not correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theyyam of Karnataka: It is a common ritual style of dance worship in Kerala and Karnataka, India. Each Theyyam is a man or woman who acquired divine status by doing heroic deeds or living a virtuous life. The majority of Theyyams are thought to be incarnations of Shiva or Shakti, or they have close ties to these Hindu deities. Some important types of Theyyam are Vishnumoorthi, Gulikan and Kuttichathan. It is not included in the Representative List of ICH of UNESCO. So, point 5 is not correct. <p>So, only two of the above are included in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of UNESCO. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	
12.	<p>With reference to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) rules in India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CSR rules specify that expenditures that benefit the company directly or its employees will not be considered as CSR activities. CSR rules do not specify minimum spending on CSR activities. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 only 2 only Both 1 and 2 Neither 1 nor 2 	<p>With reference to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Every company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 with a net profit of INR 5 crore or more must maintain CSR Funds. The unutilised CSR funds of a company must be used within a period of three financial years. No separate tax exemptions or deductions have been extended to CSR expenditure. Contribution to programs that benefit only employees of the company is considered as CSR activity. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one Only two Only three All four <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India became one of the early adopters of mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for companies, implementing this requirement through an amendment to the Companies Act in 2014. The Companies Act, 2013 prescribes thresholds to identify companies which are required to constitute a CSR Fund – those, in the immediately preceding financial year of which: 	PowerUp GS Test 16

- Net worth is Rs 500 Crore or more.
- Turnover is Rs 1000 Crore or more.
- **Net profit amounts to Rs 5 Crore or more. So, statement 1 is correct.**

- **Companies are required to spend, in every financial year, at least 2% of their average net profits generated during the 3 immediately preceding financial years.**
- The **unutilized funds must be employed by the company** for the specified CSR activity **within a span of three financial years** from the date of transfer. In the event of non-compliance with this requirement, the unspent amount must be transferred to any of the funds designated in Schedule VII of the Companies Act. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **No specific tax exemptions have been extended to CSR expenditure per se.** Finance Act, 2014 also clarifies that **expenditure on CSR does not form part of business expenditure. So, statement 3 is correct.**
- While no specific tax exemption has been extended to expenditure incurred on CSR, spending on several activities like contributions to Prime Minister's Relief Fund, scientific research, rural development projects, skill development projects, agricultural extension projects, etc., which find place in **Schedule VII**, already enjoy exemptions under different sections of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- **Following activities would not qualify as a CSR expenditure:**
 - The CSR projects or programs or activities that **benefit only the employees of the company and their families. So, statement 4 is not correct.**
 - One-off events such as marathons/awards/charitable contributions/ advertisement/sponsorships of TV programmes etc.
 - Expenses incurred by companies for the fulfilment of any Act/Statute of regulations (such as Labour Laws, Land Acquisition Act etc.)
 - Contribution of any amount directly or indirectly to any political party shall not be considered as a CSR activity.
 - Activities undertaken by the company in pursuance of its normal

		<p>course of business.</p> <p>So, only three of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending surged to Rs 26,210 crore in FY21, showing an 80% growth since FY16.</p>	
13.	<p>Recently, the term "pumped-storage hydropower" is actually and appropriately discussed in the context of which one of the following?</p> <p>a) Irrigation of terraced crop fields b) Lift irrigation of cereal crops c) Long duration energy storage d) Rainwater harvesting system</p>	<p>With reference to Grid-scale storage, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It refers to technologies connected to the power grid that can store energy and then supply it back to the grid at a required time. 2. Pumped-storage hydropower and batteries are Grid-scale storage technologies. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid-scale storage: It refers to technologies connected to the power grid that can store energy and then supply it back to the grid at a more advantageous time – for example, at night, when no solar power is available, or during a weather event that disrupts electricity generation. So, statement 1 is correct. • The most widely-used technology is pumped-storage hydropower, where water is pumped into a reservoir and then released to generate electricity at a different time, but this can only be done in certain locations. Batteries are now playing a growing role as they can be installed anywhere in a wide range of capacities. So, statement 2 is correct. • Studies and real-world experience have demonstrated that interconnected power systems can safely and reliably integrate high levels of renewable energy from Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) sources without new energy storage resources. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Recently, the Government of India has announced a Viability Gap Funding for developing 4,000 MWh of battery storage systems.</p>	<p>PowerUp Current Affairs Test 05</p>

<p>14.</p>	<p>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of a Money Bill in the Parliament?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 109 mentions special procedure in respect of Money Bills. 2. A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of State. 3. The Rajya Sabha can either approve the Bill or suggest changes but cannot reject it. 4. Amendments to a Money Bill suggested by the Rajya Sabha have to be accepted by the Lok Sabha. <p>Select the answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 1, 3 and 4 	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the Lok Sabha transmits a Financial Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it can amend or reject the Bill. 2. Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations on Money Bills. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial bills are those bills that deal with fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure. Financial bills are of three kinds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Money bills—Article 110 ○ Financial bills (I)—Article 117 (1) ○ Financial bills (II)—Article 117 (3) • Hence, all money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills. • A financial bill (I) is a bill that contains not only any or all the matters mentioned in Article 110, but also other matters of general legislation. For instance, a bill that contains a borrowing clause, but does not exclusively deal with borrowing. • In two respects, a financial bill (I) is similar to a money bill— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ both of them can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha and ○ both of them can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President. <p>In all other respects, a financial bill (I) is governed by the same legislative procedure applicable to an ordinary bill. Hence, it can be either rejected or amended by the Rajya Sabha. So, statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. It cannot reject or amend a money bill. It can only make the recommendations. It must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, whether with or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. So, statement 2 is correct.</p>	<p>PowerUP GS Test- 08</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of a disagreement between the two Houses over a financial bill, the President can summon a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. When the bill is presented to the President, he can either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill or return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
15.	<p>With reference to "Coriolis force", which of the following statements is/are correct?</p> <p>1. It increases with increase in wind velocity.</p> <p>2. It is maximum at the poles and is absent at the equator.</p> <p>Select the answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The Coriolis force deflects winds towards the right in the northern hemisphere and towards the left in the southern hemisphere.</p> <p>2. The pressure gradient force becomes weaker with an increase in distance between isobars.</p> <p>3. The Coriolis force is zero at the equator.</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coriolis force is an apparent force caused by the Earth's rotation. It is responsible for deflecting winds towards the right in the northern hemisphere and towards the left in the southern hemisphere. This is also known as 'Ferrel's Law'. So, statement 1 is correct. • The differences in atmospheric pressure produces a force called Pressure gradient force. The rate of change of pressure with respect to distance is the pressure gradient. The pressure gradient is strong where the isobars are close to each other and are weak where the isobars are apart. So, statement 2 is correct. • The Coriolis force acts perpendicular to the pressure gradient force. The pressure gradient force is perpendicular to an isobar. The higher the pressure gradient force, the more is the velocity of the wind and larger is the deflection in the direction of wind. As a result of these two forces operating perpendicular to each other, in the low-pressure areas the wind blows around it. At the 	Inhouse Test 01

		<p>equator, the Coriolis force is zero and the wind blows perpendicular to the isobars. So, statement 3 is correct. So, all three of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
16.	<p>Which one of the following words/phrases is most appropriately used to denote "an interoperable network of 3D virtual worlds that can be accessed simultaneously by millions of users, who can exert property rights over virtual items"?</p> <p>a) Big data analytics b) Cryptography c) Metaverse d) Virtual matrix</p>	<p>With reference to the Metaverse Technology, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a network of 3D virtual worlds focused on social connection. 2. It makes use of blockchain technology. 3. It requires synthesis of both Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) for its functioning. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 1 and 2 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Metaverse is defined as a spatial computing platform that provides digital experiences as an alternative to or a replica of the real world. It is a network of 3D virtual worlds focused on social connection. It would allow people to have real-time interactions and experiences across large distances. So, statement 1 is correct. • It has key civilizational aspects like social interactions, currency, trade, economy, and property ownership. It makes use of blockchain technology for enabling cryptocurrency transactions. So, statement 2 is correct. • Three key components are required for augmented reality systems to function: the connectivity of actual and virtual environments, real-time interaction, and accurate 3D object rendering. • The main building blocks of Metaverse projects are Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR). Participants in the Metaverse will have more immersive experiences that 	PowerUP Science & Technology Test

		<p>converge reality and the virtual world by utilizing mixed reality and AR/VR technologies. So, statement 2 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metaverse Technology has its wide range of applications in gaming industry, travel and tourism, education and Learning, remote working, real estate, social media and entertainment, virtual event opportunities. etc among others. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
17.	<p>Consider the following properties included in the World Heritage List released by UNESCO:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shantiniketan 2. Rani ki Vav 3. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas 4. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhgaya <p>How many of the above properties were included in 2023?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four 	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to Shantiniketan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was based on the principles of the ancient Indian Gurukul system. 2. The Visva-Bharati University was founded at Shantiniketan during the Swadeshi Movement. 3. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shantiniketan was based on the principles of ancient Indian Gurukul system, where education was provided in a natural setting, fostering a strong connection between students and their environment. So, statement 1 is correct. • The town of Santiniketan, founded by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2023. Santiniketan, which translates to "abode of peace," was founded in 1901 in West Bengal's Birbhum region and is where Tagore built the groundwork for Visva-Bharati University. So, statement 3 is correct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabindranath Tagore founded Visva Bharati in 1921. Visva-Bharati University was later expanded to include a wide range of disciplines, including arts, sciences and humanities. It became a Central University and an Institution of National Importance in 1951. So, statement 2 is not correct. <p>So, only two of the above statements are correct.</p> <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Knowledge Box Kala Bhavan:</p>	CA Test -05 September

- It was India's first national art school. It was part of the Visva-Bharati University founded by Rabindranath Tagore at Shantiniketan. At Kala Bhavana, Nandalal Bose founded the intellectual and artistic milieu to create an Indian style in art
- He paid attention to the folk art forms and illustrated primers in Bengali. He also illustrated primers in Bengali with woodcuts and understood the role of art in teaching new ideas.
- For this reason, Mahatma Gandhi invited him to paint panels that were put on display at the Congress session at Haripura in 1937. Famously called the 'Haripura Posters', they depicted ordinary rural folks busy in various activities — a musician drumming, a farmer tilling, a woman churning milk and so on.
- Kala Bhavan became a training ground for many artists, who taught art in different parts of the country. K. Venkatappa in South India being a prominent example.
Relevance: Recently, Shantiniketan was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Q. Which of the following bodies evaluate nominations for UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

1. International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
2. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
3. Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

Relevance: The Hoysala temples were recently added to the UNESCO's World Heritage List.

- Countries that have signed the World Heritage Convention, pledging to protect their natural and cultural heritage, can submit nomination proposals for properties on their territory to be considered for inclusion in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO's) World Heritage List.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nominated property is independently evaluated by two Advisory Bodies mandated by the World Heritage Convention: the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). So, point 1 is correct. • the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which respectively provide the World Heritage Committee with evaluations of the cultural and natural sites nominated. So, point 2 is correct. • The third Advisory Body is the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), an intergovernmental organization which provides the Committee with expert advice on conservation of cultural sites, as well as on training activities. So, point 3 is not correct. 	
18.	<p>With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It provided for the establishment of an All India Federation based on the union of the British Indian Provinces and Princely States. 2. Defence and Foreign Affairs were kept under the control of the federal legislature. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 	<p>With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It provided for an All-India Federation comprising all British Indian provinces, all chief commissioner's provinces and Princely States. 2. It introduced dyarchy in the provinces. 3. It granted the residuary powers to the Governor General. 4. It made Central Executive Councilors responsible to the Central Legislature. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of India Act was passed by the British Parliament in August 1935. Its main provisions were as follows: • An All-India Federation was to be established by comprising all British Indian provinces, all chief commissioner's provinces and the Indian states (Princely States). So, statement 1 is correct. • The Governor-General had residuary powers. He could restore cuts in grants, certify bills rejected by the 	CAMP - Modern History - 03

		<p>legislature, issue ordinances and exercise his veto. So, statement 3 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial autonomy replaced dyarchy. Provinces were freed from “the superintendence, direction” of the Secretary of State and Governor-General. Provinces derived their legal authority directly from the British Crown. So, statement 2 is not correct. • The Governor-General was the pivot of the entire Constitution. Subjects to be administered were divided into reserved and transferred subjects. Reserved subjects—foreign affairs, defence, tribal areas and ecclesiastical affairs—were to be exclusively administered by the Governor-General on the advice of Executive Councilors. Executive Councillors were not to be responsible to the Central Legislature. So, statement 4 is not correct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Legislature - The bicameral legislature was to have an upper house (Council of States) and a lower house (Federal Assembly). ○ The three lists for legislation purposes were to be federal, provincial and concurrent. • Provincial Legislature: Separate electorates based on Communal Award were to be made operational. All members were to be directly elected. The franchise was extended; women got rights on the same basis as men. Ministers were to administer all provincial subjects in a council of ministers headed by a premier. They were also made answerable to and removable by the adverse vote of the legislature. <p>So, only two of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer. Subject: History British Administrative Reforms Tags: Factual</p>							
19.	<p>Which one of the following shows a unique relationship with an insect that has coevolved with it and that is the only insect that can pollinate this tree?</p> <p>a) Fig b) Mahua c) Sandalwood</p>	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 1225 1682 1326"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Type of Biotic Interaction</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Type of Biotic Interaction	Example				PowerUp GS Test 07
Sl. No.	Type of Biotic Interaction	Example							

d) Silk cotton

1.	Commensalism	:	Tapeworms and animals
2.	Amensalism	:	Grazing cattle and insects
3.	Parasitism	:	Epiphytes and trees
4.	Mutualism	:	Fig trees and wasp

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Tapeworms** are segmented flatworms that attach themselves to the insides of the intestines of **animals** such as cows, pigs and humans. They get food by eating the host's partly digested food, depriving the host of nutrients. It is an example of **Parasitism**. **So, pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- When **cattle graze** in grass, the **insects are consumed by birds** while **cattle remain unaffected**. This is an example of **Amensalism**. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Epiphytes** are plants growing on branches of the **trees**. They use plants only for support and not for water and food. Hence, they are examples of **Commensalism**. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- In many species of **fig trees**, there is a tight one-to-one relationship with the pollinator species of **wasp**. The wasp pollinates the fig inflorescence while searching for suitable egg-laying sites. In return for the favour of pollination the fig offers the wasp some of its developing seeds, as food for the developing wasp larvae. This is an example of **Mutualism** as both benefits. **So, pair 4 is correctly matched.**

		<p>So, only two of the above pairs are correctly matched. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>																					
20.	<p>Which of the following statements about 'Exercise Mitra Shakti-2023' are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This was a joint military exercise between India and Bangladesh. It commenced in Aundh (Pune). Joint response during a counter-terrorism operations was a goal of this operation. Indian Air Force was a part of this exercise. <p>Select the answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, 2 and 3 1, 2 and 4 1, 3 and 4 2, 3 and 4 	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 288 1794 624"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Military exercise in 2023</th> <th></th> <th>Conducted between India and</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Vajra Prahar</td> <td>:</td> <td>France</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>SuryaKiran</td> <td>:</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Mitra Shakti</td> <td>:</td> <td>Sri Lanka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Yudh Abhyas</td> <td>:</td> <td>United States of America</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one pair Only two pairs Only three pairs All four pairs <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vajra Prahar 2023: It is the joint military exercise of the special forces of India and the United States of America commenced in Meghalaya. This exercise has evolved as a mechanism to exchange ideas and share best practices between the Special Forces of both the nations. So, pair 1 is not correctly matched. SuryaKiran 2023: It is the joint military exercise between India and Nepal conducted in Uttarakhand. It aims to enhance interoperability in jungle warfare, counter-terrorism operations in mountainous terrain and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief operations while sharing best practices. So, pair 2 is correctly matched. Mitra Shakti 2023: It is the 12 days joint exercise between the Indian Army and Sri Lankan Army conducted in Maharashtra. The aim of the exercise is to jointly rehearse conduct of Sub Conventional operations under the United Nations Charter. So, pair 3 is correctly matched. 	Sl. No.	Military exercise in 2023		Conducted between India and	1.	Vajra Prahar	:	France	2.	SuryaKiran	:	Nepal	3.	Mitra Shakti	:	Sri Lanka	4.	Yudh Abhyas	:	United States of America	CA Test – 08 December
Sl. No.	Military exercise in 2023		Conducted between India and																				
1.	Vajra Prahar	:	France																				
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3.	Mitra Shakti	:	Sri Lanka																				
4.	Yudh Abhyas	:	United States of America																				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yudh Abhyas 2023: It is the 18th edition of the joint military exercise conducted in Uttarakhand between India and the United States of America. The aim of this exercise is to exchange best practices, tactics, techniques and procedures between the armies of the two nations. So, pair 4 is correctly matched. So, only three of the above pairs are correctly matched. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: Recently India and USA have commenced the joint military exercise “Vajra Prahar-2023” in Meghalaya. 																
21.	<p>With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Man-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The entry age group for enrolment in the scheme is 21 to 40 years. 2. Age Specific Contributions shall be made by the beneficiary. 3. Each Subscriber under the scheme shall receive a minimum pension of ₹ 3,000 per month after attaining the age of 60 years. 4. Family Pension is applicable to the spouse and unmarried daughters. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1, 3 and 4 b) 2 and 3 only c) 2 only d) 1, 2 and 4 	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 539 1861 1061"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Scheme</th> <th>Beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)</td> <td>Individuals in the age group of 18-50 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)</td> <td>Individuals in the age group of 18-70 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Atal Pension Yojana (APY)</td> <td>All individuals above 60 years of age</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana</td> <td>All workers below 60 years of age</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one pair b) Only two pairs c) Only three pairs d) All four pairs <p>Answer: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Pension Yojana: It was launched to provide old age protection for workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose 	Sl. No.	Scheme	Beneficiaries	1.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	Individuals in the age group of 18-50 years	2.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	Individuals in the age group of 18-70 years	3.	Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	All individuals above 60 years of age	4.	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana	All workers below 60 years of age	PowerUP GS Test- 25
Sl. No.	Scheme	Beneficiaries																
1.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	Individuals in the age group of 18-50 years																
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monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less. So, pair 4 is not correctly matched.

Under this scheme 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and an equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. It provides a monthly minimum assured pension of Rs. 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years.

- **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY):** It is a one-year life insurance scheme renewable from year to year offering coverage for death due to any reason. Persons in the age group of 18-50 years having an individual bank or a post office account are entitled to enroll under the scheme. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.** The Scheme provides life cover of Rs. 2 Lakh in case of death due to any reason against a premium of Rs. 436/- per annum.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):

- It is a one-year accidental insurance scheme renewable from year to year offering coverage for death or disability due to accident. Persons in the age group of 18-70 years having an individual bank or a post office account are entitled to enroll under the scheme. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.** The Scheme provides accidental death cum disability cover of Rs.2 lakh (Rs.1 lakh in case of partial disability) for death or disability due to an accident against a premium of Rs.20/- per annum.

Atal Pension Yojana (APY):

- It was launched to create a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the underprivileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) under the overall administrative and institutional architecture of the National Pension System (NPS). APY is open to all bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years who are not income tax payers and the contributions differ, based on the pension amount chosen. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

		<p>So, only two of the above pairs are correctly matched. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
22.	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pyroclastic debris 2. Ash and dust 3. Nitrogen compounds 4. Sulphur compounds <p>How many of the above are products of volcanic eruptions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four 	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildfires 2. Volcanic eruptions 3. Automobile exhaust 4. Phytoplankton <p>How many of the above contribute to the sulphur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) is a major pollutant that contributes to air pollution-related mortality all over the world. When SO₂ reacts with other pollutants to form sulphate particles, the amount of Particulate Matter (PM2.5) increases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoke plumes from wildfires and other biomass burning, such as prescribed agricultural burns, add SO₂ to the atmosphere, where it can degrade and affect air quality, human health and climate. So, point 1 is correct. • Water vapour is the most abundant volcanic gas. Volcanoes can, however, emit significant amounts of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and hydrogen halides. According to one study, volcanoes emit 20 to 25 million tonnes of SO₂ into the atmosphere each year. So, point 2 is correct. • Sulphur dioxide is produced by power plants and automobiles when sulfur-containing fuels, particularly diesel and coal, are burned. Sulphur dioxide, like other air pollutants, can react in the atmosphere to form fine particles, posing the greatest health risk to young children and asthmatics. So, point 3 is correct. • The climate-active gas dimethylsulfide (DMS), which is synthesised by organisms ranging from phytoplankton to corals, is an important component of the marine sulphur 	<p>Inhouse Test 04 and</p> <p>PowerUp All India Open Mock Test 03</p>

cycle, accounting for up to 80% of global biogenic sulphur emissions. In the atmosphere, DMS is largely oxidized to sulfur dioxide, which can condense to form sulfate aerosol particles. **So, point 4 is correct.**

So, all four of the above contribute to the sulphur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Relevance: According to a recent report, Only 5% of India's coal power plants meet sulphur dioxide emission norms.

Consider the following:

1. Cooling of the troposphere
2. Depletion of the ozone layer
3. Occurrence of acid rain
4. Decrease in sea level

How many of the above **environmental changes can be caused by volcanic eruptions?**

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

Answer: d

Explanation:

Volcanoes can impact climate change. **During major explosive eruptions, huge amounts of volcanic gas, aerosol droplets and ash are injected into the stratosphere.** Injected ash falls rapidly from the stratosphere (most of it is removed within several days to weeks) and has little impact on climate change. But volcanic gases like **sulphur dioxide** can cause global cooling, while volcanic carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas has the potential to promote global warming.

- The most significant climate impacts from volcanic injections into the stratosphere come from the conversion of sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid, which condenses rapidly in the stratosphere to form fine sulphate aerosols. The **aerosols increase the reflection of radiation from the Sun back into space**, cooling the Earth's lower atmosphere or troposphere. **So, point 1 is correct.**
- Volcanoes play a role in the **destruction of ozone.** For

		<p>instance, hydrogen chloride, a common volcanic gas, efficiently destroys ozone; however, it dissolves readily in water. So most volcanic hydrogen chloride is washed out by rain before it has the opportunity to reach and react with the protective stratospheric ozone layer. The particles themselves do not contribute to ozone destruction, but they interact with chlorine- and bromine-bearing compounds from human-made chemicals, allowing increased ozone depletion. So, point 2 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volcanic gases that pose the greatest potential hazards are sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen fluoride. Locally, Sulphur dioxide gas can lead to acid rain and air pollution downwind from a volcano. So, point 3 is correct. • Sea level drops after major volcanic eruptions as the oceans cool because of the <u>radiative forcing of the volcanic stratospheric aerosol</u>. So, point 4 is correct. <p>So, all four of the above environmental changes can be caused by volcanic eruptions. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. Relevance: Mount Ruang in Indonesia has repeatedly erupted and officials fear it could collapse and create a tsunami, with thousands being evacuated from the area.</p>	
23.	<p>Consider the following countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finland 2. Germany 3. Norway 4. Russia <p>How many of the above countries have a border with the North Sea?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four 	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to the North Sea:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a part of the northern Pacific Ocean. 2. Norway and the United Kingdom are the only non-EU members of the North Sea Summit. 3. The Esbjerg Declaration primarily aims to tackle plastic pollution jointly by the countries bordering the North Sea. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None <p>Answer: a Explanation: North Sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: The North Sea is situated in northern Europe which forms a part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded by 	PowerUp Current Affairs Test 03

		<p>Norway and Denmark to the east, Scotland and England to the west and Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France to the south. It is the coldest sea in the world. So, statement 1 is not correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic importance: The North Sea, being Germany's sole access to the oceans, retained significant strategic importance during both World Wars. In World War One, the North Sea was the arena for confrontations between the British and German navies. However, in more recent times, its significance has evolved from military and geopolitical aspects to economic and environmental considerations. • Members of North Sea Summit: The participants in this collaboration comprise seven European Union (EU) countries, namely Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, along with two non-EU countries, Norway and the United Kingdom. So, statement 2 is correct. • Esbjerg Declaration (signed in 2022): It outlines a collective objective for Germany, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands to achieve a minimum of 65 GW offshore wind power by 2030, with a subsequent increase to at least 150 GW by 2050. The aim is for these countries to contribute half of the EU's required green offshore wind power by 2050, thereby advancing the goal of achieving climate neutrality. Now, the updated target for offshore wind in the North Seas is 120 gigawatts (GW) by 2030 and a minimum of 300 gigawatts by 2050. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>So, only one of the above statements is correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Nine European countries convened in Ostend, a coastal city in Belgium, for the second North Sea Summit.</p>	
24.	<p>As per Article 368 of the Constitution of India, the Parliament may amend any provision of the Constitution by way of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addition 2. Variation 3. Repeal <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1 and 2 only</p>	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: The Parliament of India cannot enlarge its amending power to acquire for itself the right to repeal any provision of the Constitution. Statement-II: Limited amending power is one of the basic features of the Constitution of India.</p>	InHouse Test -02

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

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

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Article 368 lays down the process by which the Parliament can amend the Constitution of India. The 24th Amendment of the Constitution, 1971, made changes to Article 368, to enable the Parliament to add, repeal and amend any section of the Constitution according to the procedures set down by Article 368.
- However, with the evolution of the Basic Structure doctrine in the Kesavanandha Bharati case, 1973, it was admitted that the Parliaments' power to amend the Constitution was unrestricted with regards to the portion of the Constitution they wished to amend, but there were certain contours of the Constitution that should be left untouched which forms the basic structure.
- The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case, 1980 held that the Constitution has conferred a limited amending power on the Parliament. The Parliament under this limited power cannot bestow itself an absolute power to amend the Constitution because limited amending power is the basic structure of the Constitution and limitations cannot be destroyed. **So, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- Thus, the Parliament under Article 368 cannot expand its amending power to acquire for itself the right to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or to destroy its basic features.

So, both Statement–I and Statement–II are correct and Statement–II is the correct explanation for Statement–I.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Relevance: Recently, the Vice President of India criticized the Supreme Court for using the basic structure doctrine to strike down constitutional amendments by Parliament.

25.	<p>Who was the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly before Dr. Rajendra Prasad took over?</p> <p>a) C. Rajagopalachari d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar c) T. T. Krishnamachari d) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha</p>	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to the Constituent Assembly of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was constituted as per the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. 2. It served as India's Provisional Parliament until the formation of the new Parliament following the first general elections. 3. H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were Vice Presidents of the Constituent Assembly. <p>How many of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate State of Pakistan. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice. Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly. Similarly, the Assembly had two Vice Presidents, H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari. So, statement 3 is correct. • The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The arrangement was: (i) 292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative Assemblies; (ii) 93 members represented the Indian Princely States; and (iii) 4 members represented the Chief Commissioners' Provinces. The total membership of the Assembly thus was to be 389. However, as a result of the partition under the Mountbatten Plan of 3 June 1947, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan and representatives of some Provinces ceased to be members of the Assembly. As a result, the membership of the Assembly was reduced to 299. So, statement 1 is correct. • In all, the Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions over two years, 11 months and 18 days. The concluding session of the Constituent Assembly took place on January 24, 1950. Rather 	InHouse Test -02
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		<p>than coming to a complete close, it seamlessly transitioned into the Provisional Parliament of India on January 26, 1950. This transitional role persisted until the establishment of the new Parliament following the inaugural general elections in 1951–52.</p> <p>So, statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>So, all three of the above statements are correct.</p> <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
26.	<p>Which one of the following is the exhaust pipe emission from Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles, powered by hydrogen?</p> <p>a) Hydrogen peroxide b) Hydronium c) Oxygen d) Water vapour</p>	<p>Which of the following are the sources of methane emission?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wastewater treatment 2. Decomposition of livestock manure 3. Breakdown of organic matter by termites 4. Hydrogen Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) 5. Digestive process in cows <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1 and 3 only b) 2, 4 and 5 only c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV) running on hydrogen emits only water vapour and warm air as exhaust and is considered a zero-emission vehicle. So, point 4 is not correct. • Methane is a hydrocarbon that is a primary component of natural gas. It is also a greenhouse gas. It is the second most abundant anthropogenic greenhouse gas after carbon dioxide, accounting for about 16 percent of global emissions. It is more than 28 times as potent as carbon dioxide at trapping atmospheric heat. • Methane is emitted during the handling and treatment of municipal wastewater through the anaerobic decomposition of organic material. Most developed countries rely on centralised aerobic wastewater treatment systems to collect and treat municipal wastewater. These systems produce small amounts of methane emissions, but also large amounts of biosolids that can result in high rates of methane emissions. So, point 1 is correct. 	Inhouse Test 07

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methane is produced and emitted from the decomposition of livestock manure and the organic components in agro-industrial wastewater. These wastes are typically stored or treated in waste management systems that promote anaerobic conditions (e.g., liquid or slurry in lagoons, ponds, tanks, or pits) and produce biogas, a mixture of about 70 per cent methane, 30 per cent CO₂, and less than 1 per cent hydrogen sulphide. So, point 2 is correct. • Termites are counted among natural sources of methane. They are estimated to account for 1-3 percent of emissions globally. In natural ecosystems, they feed on and recycle the nutrients present in dead and decaying plant and animal matter. It is this cellulose-rich diet that causes their emissions. Methanogenic microorganisms that live in the gut of termites break down the cellulose entering the body and release methane. So, point 3 is correct. • Cow belching is caused by a process called enteric fermentation that contributes to methane emissions. Enteric fermentation refers to the digestive process in cows in which sugars are broken down into simpler molecules for absorption into the bloodstream. This process also produces methane as a by-product. So, point 5 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: The Methane Alert and Response System (MARS) recently identified 1,500 plumes in its pilot stage.</p>	
27.	<p>The Constitution (71st Amendment) Act, 1992 amends the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution to include which of the following languages?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Konkani 2. Manipuri 3. Nepali 4. Maithili <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 1, 2 and 4 c) 1, 3 and 4 d) 2, 3 and 4 	<p>Consider the following statement with reference to the Constitution of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Eighth Schedule initially contained only 14 official languages. 2. Inclusion of a language to the Eighth Schedule requires a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368. 3. Sindhi was the last language added to the Eighth Schedule. <p>How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None <p>Answer: b Explanation:</p>	PowerUP GS Test -02

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages:- (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Oriya, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri. Of these languages, 14 were initially included in the Constitution. Sindhi language was added in 1967. Thereafter three more languages viz., Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were included in 1992. Subsequently Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added in 2004. So, statement 1 is correct and Statement 3 is not correct. <p>Any inclusion of a language to the Eighth Schedule requires a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368. The amendment must be passed by a special majority of Parliament. So, statement 2 is correct. So, only two of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>																
28.	<p>With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prorogation of a House by the President of India does not require the advice of the Council of Ministers. Prorogation of a House is generally done after the House is adjourned sine die but there is no bar to the President of India Prorogating the House which is in session. Dissolution of the Lok Sabha is done by the President of India who, save in exceptional circumstances, does so on the advice of the Council of Ministers. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 only 1 and 2 2 and 3 3 only 	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 759 1861 1286"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Parliamentary term</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Adjournment</td> <td>: Suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Adjournment sine die</td> <td>: Terminates a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Prorogation</td> <td>: Terminates both session and sitting of the House</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Dissolution</td> <td>: Ends the life of the existing house</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one pair Only two pairs 	Sl. No.	Parliamentary term	Description	1.	Adjournment	: Suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time	2.	Adjournment sine die	: Terminates a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period	3.	Prorogation	: Terminates both session and sitting of the House	4.	Dissolution	: Ends the life of the existing house	<p>CAMP – Polity – 04</p> <p>PowerUP GS Test- 08</p>
Sl. No.	Parliamentary term	Description																
1.	Adjournment	: Suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time																
2.	Adjournment sine die	: Terminates a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period																
3.	Prorogation	: Terminates both session and sitting of the House																
4.	Dissolution	: Ends the life of the existing house																

c) Only three pairs

d) All four pairs

Answer: d

Explanation:

- A session of Parliament consists of many meetings. Each meeting of a day consists of two sittings. A sitting of Parliament can be terminated by adjournment or adjournment sine die or prorogation or dissolution (in the case of the Lok Sabha).
- Adjournment **suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time**, which may be hours, days or weeks. Adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House. The power to adjourn a house lies with the presiding officer of the House. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- Adjournment sine die means **terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period**. In other words, when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassembly, it is called adjournment sine die. The **power of adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House. So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session** of the House. The power to prorogue a session lies with the **President**. The President can prorogue a session **within the next few days** after the House is adjourned sine die, or even **while the House is in session. So, pair 3 is correctly matched.**
- Dissolution ends the very life of the House and a new House is constituted after the general elections are held. Rajya Sabha, being a permanent House, is not subjected to dissolution. Only the Lok Sabha is subjected to dissolution. **So, pair 4 is correctly matched.**

So, all four of the above pairs are correctly matched.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Which of the following bills lapse in the case of dissolution of Lok Sabha?

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha
2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha
3. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha
4. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the President

5. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the President for reconsideration of Houses

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse. They must be reintroduced in the newly constituted Lok Sabha. However, some pending bills and all pending assurances that are to be examined by the Committee on Government Assurances do not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The position with respect to lapsing of bills is as follows:

Knowledge Box:

Unlike a prorogation, a dissolution ends the very life of the existing House and a new House is constituted after general elections are held.

The dissolution of the Lok Sabha may take place in either of two ways: Automatic dissolution, that is, on the expiry of its tenure of five years or the terms as extended during a national emergency; or

Whenever the President decides to dissolve the House, which he is authorized to do. Once the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure, the dissolution is irrevocable.

- A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha). **So, point 1 is correct.**
- A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses. **So, point 2 is correct.**
- A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the President has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
- A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. **So, point 3 is not correct.**
- A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the President does not lapse. **So, point 4 is not correct.**

InHouse
Test - 02

- A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the President for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse. **So, point 5 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Consider the following statements with reference to the Parliament:

1. As per the Constitution of India, both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are to be summoned and prorogued on the same dates.
2. Adjournment terminates a sitting as well as the session of the House of Parliament.
3. The Prorogation of the House brings to an end all bills or any other business pending before it.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The President of India from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.
- A session of Lok Sabha comprises the period commencing from the date and time mentioned in the order of the President summoning Lok Sabha and ending with the day on which the President prorogues or dissolves Lok Sabha. It is not necessary that Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha should be summoned and prorogued simultaneously or on the same dates. Until 1961, Sessions of the two Houses generally commenced on different dates except for the first session of every year when the President addresses members of both Houses assembled together. However, since 1962, generally both the Houses have been meeting simultaneously. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Adjournment of the House only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House. Prorogation of the House not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the conclusion of the session's proceedings, the Presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) proclaims the House adjourned sine die. Following this, within a brief span of time, the President releases an official notification for the session's prorogation. It is important to note that the President retains the authority to prorogue the House even while it is actively in session. Prorogation of the House does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session. In Britain, the Prorogation of the House brings to an end all bills or any other business pending before the House. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>So, none of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	
29.	<p>Which of the following statements are correct about the Constitution of India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Powers of the Municipalities are given in Part IX A of the Constitution. 2. Emergency provisions are given in Part XVIII of the Constitution. 3. Provisions related to the amendment of the Constitution are given in Part XX of the Constitution. <p>Select the answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 	<p>Which one of the following is a necessary consequence when the 'President's Rule' is imposed in a State?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) It has no effect on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens in that State. b) The State Legislative Assembly is dissolved but the State Executive continues to function. c) The Governor makes laws for the State on the subjects enumerated in the State List. d) The President can suspend the Writ Jurisdiction of the High Court. <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Emergency Provisions are outlined in Part XVIII of the Constitution of India from Articles 352 to Article 360. Article 355 has provisions that deal with the duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbances. Also, Article 356 and Article 365 deal with the imposition of the President's Rule in a State. • The consequences of the President's Rule are as follows: • Its imposition does not affect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. • The President dismisses the State Council of Ministers (Executive) headed by the Chief Minister. The President can take up the functions of the State Government and powers vested in the Governor or any other executive authority in the 	<p>PowerUP GS Test - 02</p> <p>PowerUP GS Test - 15</p>

State. The State Governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the State administration.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

The Preamble to the Constitution of India can be amended by the Parliament by which one of the following methods?

- a) Majority of more than 50 percent of the members present and voting in each House of the Parliament
- b) Majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting
- c) Majority of more than 50 percent of the members present and voting in each House of the Parliament with ratification by at least half of the states
- d) Majority of more than two-third of the members present and voting in each House of the Parliament

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution of India deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.
 - The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.
 - The provisions which can be amended in this way include:
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - All other provisions which are not covered by the other categories. Thus, amending the Preamble requires a special majority of the Parliament.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Relevance: The Karnataka State Government has recently made reading Constitution's preamble mandatory in school, colleges, making it the first state to do so in India.

30.	<p>Under which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, has the Supreme Court of India placed the Right to Privacy?</p> <p>a) Article 15 b) Article 16 c) Article 19 d) Article 21</p>	<p>Which of the following rights in the Constitution of India primarily protect an individual's personality rights?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to equality 2. Right against exploitation 3. Right to property 4. Right to privacy <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 2, 3 and 4 only c) 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2 and 4 only</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personality rights or their protection are not expressly mentioned in a statute in India but the Supreme Court and various High Courts recognise that personality rights are emerging from the Right to Privacy defined under Article 21 of the Constitution of India and the Right to Property (Article 300A). So, points 3 and 4 are correct. • The name, voice, signature, images or any other feature easily identified by the public are markers of a celebrity's personality and are referred to as "personality rights." These could include a pose, a mannerism or any aspect of their personality. Many celebrities even register some aspects as a trademark to use them commercially. For example, Usain Bolt's "bolting" or "lightning pose" is a registered trademark. • The idea is that only the owner or creator of these distinct features has the right to derive any commercial benefit from it. Exclusivity is a big factor in attracting commercial dividends for celebrities. So unauthorised use causes a tangible loss of revenue. • The range of laws safeguarding personality rights in India include Trademark Act of 1999 and Copyright Act of 1957. Right to equality and Right against exploitation are not primarily involved in the protection of an individual's personality rights under the Constitution of India. So, points 1 and 2 are not correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. 	Full Length Test - 08
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		<p>Relevance: The Delhi High Court has recently allowed an actor's plea for protection of his personality rights from misuse by third parties.</p>	
31.	<p>Consider the following statements regarding 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provisions will come into effect from the 18th Lok Sabha. 2. This will be in force for 15 years after becoming an Act. 3. There are provisions for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes Women within the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 1 and 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1 and 3 only 	<p>The Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023, that seeks to provide 33% reservation to women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, was passed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Simple majority of the Parliament b) Absolute majority of the Parliament c) Special majority of the Parliament d) Special majority of the Parliament and ratification by the State Legislatures <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023 became the Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023. The bill did not need a sign-off by states. It was passed in Parliament with a special majority. Under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution, a special majority requires two-thirds of the members present and voting to support a bill, as well as more than half of the total members of the House. • The reservation will be effective after the census conducted after the commencement of the Bill has been published. Based on the census, delimitation will be undertaken to reserve seats for women. The reservation will be provided for a period of 15 years. However, it shall continue till such date as determined by a law made by Parliament. • The bill was brought under a rule that requires a special majority but no ratification by States. That is because the reservation of seats for women does not affect the representation of States in Parliament. • It reserves, as nearly as may be, one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This will also apply to the seats reserved for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures. • The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023 and the Government of Union Territories 	All India Test -03

(Amendment) Bill, 2023 seek to enable greater representation and participation of women as public representatives in law-making processes in the legislative assemblies of Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Relevance: The President of India has given her assent to the women's reservation bill which seeks to provide 33% reservation to women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023, that provides for 33% women reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, is based on the principle of:

- a) equality of opportunity
- b) equality before law
- c) affirmative action
- d) equal rights

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 (106th Constitutional Amendment Act) has been passed by the Parliament recently. It provides for 33% reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. It includes provisions for horizontal reservation that cut across different quota categories. Particularly, women from the Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are proposed to have one-third of the seats allocated for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies. These efforts are aimed at increasing women's participation in the legislative process, even among groups that have historically been underrepresented.
- The principle of affirmative action provides for special assistance to enable the backward communities to overcome the existing disadvantages and then compete with others on equal terms. The policies of affirmative action are supported for making the society more equal. For example, banks offer higher rate of interest to senior citizen in order to promote inclusive growth. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 (Women's Reservation Act) is a similar effort to provide for special assistance to enable women to overcome the existing disparities

InHouse
Test -02

		<p>in their representation in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principle of equality of opportunity aims to prohibit discrimination of certain grounds and create a “level playing ground” to be able to compete on equal terms. For example, the provision of free education to every child without any class-based bias is based on the principle of equality of opportunity. • The principle of equal rights encompasses the right to be treated equally irrespective of any discrimination based on age, sex, race etc. For example, the provision of the right to vote to all citizens is based on the principle of equal rights. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: Recently, the Women’s Reservation Bill has been passed by the Parliament as the 128th Constitution Amendment Bill, which later became the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023.</p>	
32.	<p>Operations undertaken by the Army towards upliftment of the local population in remote areas to include addressing of their basic needs is called:</p> <p>a) Operation Sankalp b) Operation Maitri c) Operation Sadbhavana d) Operation Madad</p>	<p>The primary objective of the ‘Project Udbhav’ is to:</p> <p>a) rediscover the Indic heritage of statecraft derived from ancient Indian texts of statecraft b) fund startups that address AI, big data analytics and autonomous unmanned systems c) engage soldiers in social service during their leave period d) undertake welfare activities for children living in remote and hilly areas</p> <p>Answer: a Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Udbhav is an initiative set in motion by the Indian Army to rediscover the profound Indic heritage of statecraft and strategic thoughts derived from ancient Indian texts of statecraft, warcraft, diplomacy and grand strategy. It focuses on a broad spectrum including Indigenous Military Systems, Historical Texts, Regional Texts and Kingdoms, Thematic Studies and intricate Kautilya Studies. • ‘Operation SADBHAVANA’, of the Indian Army is undertaking multiple welfare activities such as running Army Goodwill Schools, Infrastructure Development Projects, Education Tours etc. for the children living in remote areas of Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh. 	CA Test – 05 September

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) program's aim is to fund startups that address AI, sophisticated imaging, sensor systems, big data analytics, autonomous unmanned systems and secure communication systems, among other technologies for the defence forces. • The Indian Army is encouraging its soldiers to engage in social service during their leave periods, contributing to the nation's development. This initiative aims to utilise the soldiers' unique skills and experiences to enhance nation-building efforts. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Relevance: Project Udbhav was launched to India's military heritage.</p>	
33.	<p>What are the duties of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) as Head of the Department of Military Affairs?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permanent Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee 2. Exercise military command over the three Service Chiefs 3. Principal Military Advisor to Defence Minister on all tri-service matters <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 1 and 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1 and 3 only</p>	<p>Which all of the following are part of the Union Executive as mentioned in Part V of the Constitution of India?</p> <p>a) The President, the Council of Ministers and the Comptroller and Auditor General b) The President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers c) The President, the Vice-President and the Chief of Defence Staff d) The President, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister</p> <p>Answer: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Executive: Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union Executive consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. • Article 52: The President is the head of the Indian State, the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation. All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name. • Article 63: The Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country. He is accorded a rank next to the President in the official warrant of precedence. The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. His normal functions are to preside over the Council of States, hence acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. • Prime Minister: He is the head of the government. Article 75 declares that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President. The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the President. 	Full Length Test -03

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief of Defence Staff (CDS): The post was created by the Cabinet Committee on Security in 2019 to enhance the quality of Military Advice to Political Leadership through integration of Service inputs. The CDS is chief military adviser to the Minister of Defence. The CDS is the professional head and permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) of the Indian Armed Forces. The Chief also heads the Department of Military Affairs. • There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration of affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer. 																
34.	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 790 1041 1109"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Party</th> <th>Its Leader</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Bharatiya Jana Sangh</td> <td>Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Socialist Party</td> <td>C. Rajagopalachari</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Congress for Democracy</td> <td>Jagjivan Ram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Swatantra Party</td> <td>Acharya Narendra Dev</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many of the above are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four</p>		Party	Its Leader	1.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	2.	Socialist Party	C. Rajagopalachari	3.	Congress for Democracy	Jagjivan Ram	4.	Swatantra Party	Acharya Narendra Dev	<p>With reference to the Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acharya Narayan Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan were associated with it. 2. It aimed at abolition of Princely States and Zamindari System in India. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On May 17, 1934, in Patna, the Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was founded within the Congress. Acharya Narendra Dev was appointed as its President and Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) as general secretary. Minoo Masani, Mohan Lal Gautam, N G Gorey, and EMS Namboodari pad served as joint secretaries. So, statement 1 is correct. • The Party believed in Marxist ideas, Gandhism and Liberal and Social democracy of the West. It wished to liberate India from 	PowerUP GS Test- 12
	Party	Its Leader																
1.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee																
2.	Socialist Party	C. Rajagopalachari																
3.	Congress for Democracy	Jagjivan Ram																
4.	Swatantra Party	Acharya Narendra Dev																

		<p>both external and internal enemies. It stated that it would operate under the auspices of the Indian National Congress (INC). Its primary goal was to abolish British imperialism and empower workers, farmers and other vulnerable members of society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the party focused on goals such as the abolition of capitalism, the abolition of the zamindari system and the abolition of Princely States. It incorporated radical socioeconomic measures for the upliftment of the poor into the work programme of the Congress. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
35.	<p>With reference to revenue collection by Cornwallis, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Ryotwari Settlement of revenue collection, the peasants were exempted from revenue payment in case of bad harvest or natural calamities Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, if the Zamindar failed to pay his revenues to the state, on or before the fixed date, he would be removed from his Zamindari. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 only 2 only Both 1 and 2 Neither 1 nor 2 	<p>With reference to revenue structure in British India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Jotedars exercised direct control over the villagers. The Permanent Settlement of revenue collection deteriorated the position of Zamindars. Unlike Zamindars, the Jotedars directly paid the revenue to the East India Company. <p>How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one Only two All three None <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue administration in British India: Jotedars and the Zamindars: Jotedars and zamindars were two classes of landholders in colonial Bengal, who had different powers and responsibilities. Jotedars: They were landed peasantry who owned large tracts of land, while zamindars were landowners who had the right to collect revenue from the peasants on behalf of the British. Jotedars used to employ sharecroppers or landless peasants on their lands for tilling, while zamindars used to lease out their lands to intermediate tenants or subinfeudate them to smaller zamindars. Zamindars often lived in urban areas, while jotedars 	PowerUP GS Test- 06

		<p>were located in the villages and exercised direct control over villagers. So, statement 1 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Settlement of 1793: Jotedars controlled the local markets, money lending activities and village administration, while the position of zamindars deteriorated due to the Permanent Settlement of 1793, which fixed their revenue and made them liable for auction if they defaulted. So, statement 2 is correct. • Responsibilities of Revenue Collection: The Jotedars were not directly responsible for the payments to the East India Company, they acted as a channel between the peasants and the Zamindars for the collection of the revenue. It was the Zamindar who was responsible for paying the revenue to the Company. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>So, only two of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
36.	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: There is instability and a worsening security situation in the Sahel region. Statement-II: There have been military takeovers/coups d'état in several countries of the Sahel region in the recent past. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I! b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II does not explain Statement-I c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>The 'Liptako-Gourma Charter', sometimes seen in the news, aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> establish the Alliance of Sahel states to develop a framework of collective defence implement the guidelines for the phase-wise use of electric vehicles in G20 countries monitor the steps undertaken by African countries to contain desertification prohibit the use of microplastics in cosmetics in Europe <p>Answer: a Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liptako-Gourma Charter: Sahel region countries Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger have signed a mutual defence pact in 2023, to help each other against possible threats of armed rebellion or external aggression. It is known as Liptako-Gourma charter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It establishes the Alliance of Sahel States and binds the signatories to assist one another – including militarily – in the event of an attack on any one of them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o According to the Charter, any attack on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of one or more contracted parties will be considered an aggression against the other parties. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Knowledge Box</p>	CA Test – 05 September

		<p>Sahel Region: It is a semi-arid region of western and north-central Africa extending from Senegal eastward to Sudan. It forms a transitional zone between the arid Sahara (desert) to the north and the belt of humid savannas to the south. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean eastward through northern Senegal, southern Mauritania, the great bend of the Niger River in Mali, Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), southern Niger, northeastern Nigeria, south-central Chad and into Sudan. Relevance: Recently, the three African countries Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger have signed a mutual defence pact called the Liptako-Gourma Charter.</p>	
37.	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: Recently, Venezuela has achieved a rapid recovery from its economic crisis and succeeded in preventing its people from fleeing/emigrating to other countries. Statement-II: Venezuela has the world's largest oil reserves. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>Arrange the following countries in the order of their decreasing petroleum reserves: 1. Venezuela 2. Saudi Arabia 3. Canada 4. Iran Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1-2-3-4 b) 2-1-4-3 c) 1-4-2-3 d) 2-4-1-3 Answer: a Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum reserves refer to the estimated amount of oil that can be extracted from the earth's crust using current technology and economic conditions. These reserves are usually categorized as proven, probable, and possible reserves, depending on the level of certainty surrounding their extraction. • Venezuela has the largest proven oil reserves in the world, estimated at 300.9 billion barrels. The country's oil reserves are primarily located in the Orinoco Belt, which is one of the largest oil fields in the world. • Saudi Arabia is one of the top oil-producing countries in the world with the largest proven oil reserves of 266.5 billion barrels as of 2021, according to the Oil & Gas Journal. The 	PowerUP GS Test -04

		<p>state-owned company Saudi Aramco is responsible for most of the country's oil production and exploration activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada is one of the largest producers of oil in the world and has significant petroleum reserves. According to the latest estimates, Canada has 169.7 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, primarily located in the oil sands of Alberta. <p>Iran has the fourth-largest petroleum reserves in the world with estimated reserves of 158.4 billion barrels.</p> <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: The US administration has pulled an offer to buy 6 million barrels of oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.</p>	
38.	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: The atmosphere is heated more by incoming solar radiation than by terrestrial radiation. Statement-II: Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are good absorbers of long wave radiation. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? a) Both Statements-I and Statements- II are correct and Statements-II explains Statement-I b) Both Statements-I and Statements- II are correct and Statements-II does not explain Statement-I c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement -II is incorrect d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>Consider the following statements: 1. The atmosphere is heated mainly by long waveform radiation. 2. The Earth experiences the highest temperatures in the equatorial region. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The insolation received by the Earth is in short waveforms and heats its surface. The Earth after being heated itself becomes a radiating body and it radiates energy to the atmosphere in the long waveform. This energy heats the atmosphere from below. This process is known as terrestrial radiation. So, statement 1 is correct. • Earth experiences the highest temperatures in the subtropics in the Northern Hemisphere. Maximum insolation is received over the subtropical deserts, where the cloudiness is the least. The Equator receives comparatively less insolation than the tropics due to its cloudy climate. So, statement 2 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Subject: Geography Climate Weather and Atmosphere Tags: Factual</p>	CAMP - Geography Test -02

39.

Consider the following information:

	Region	Name of the Mountain Range	Type of Mountain
1.	Central Asia	Vosges	Fold Mountain
2.	Europe	Alps	Block Mountain
3.	North America	Appalachians	Fold Mountain
4.	South America	Andes	Fold Mountain

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

Consider the following statements:

1. Block mountains are formed by the process of faulting while fold mountains are formed by the bending of rock layers.
2. Block mountains are characterized by long and linear shapes while fold mountains are characterized by sharp, rugged terrain with steep cliffs.
3. The Himalayas are examples of fold mountains while the Black Forest of the Rhineland is an example of block mountains.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Fold mountains are formed through the process of folding, where layers of rock are bent and deformed due to tectonic forces.** Fold mountains are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. At these colliding, compressing boundaries, rocks and debris are warped and folded into rocky outcrops, hills, mountains and entire mountain ranges. Fold mountains are created through a process called orogeny. An orogenic event takes millions of years to create a fold of mountains.
- **The Himalayas, the Alps and the Andes are examples of prominent fold mountain ranges.** Hunsruck Mountains, the Vosges and the Black Forest of the Rhineland are examples of prominent block mountain ranges. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- **Block mountains are formed by the process of faulting,** where large blocks of rock are uplifted or displaced **along faults in the Earth's crust.** When the earth's crust bends, folding occurs, but when it cracks, faulting takes place. Faulting may be caused by tension or compression, forces that lengthen or shorten the earth's crust, causing a section of it to subside or to rise above the surrounding level. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Fold mountains often have long, linear shapes with parallel ridges and valleys.** They exhibit folded rock layers

		<p>and are usually found in chains or ranges. Block mountains are characterized by sharp, rugged terrain with steep cliffs and scarps. So, statement 2 is not correct.</p> <p>So, only two of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
40.	<p>Consider the following description:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Annual and daily range of temperatures is low. Precipitation occurs throughout the year. Precipitation varies between 50cm - 250 cm <p>What is this type of climate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equatorial climate China type of climate Humid subtropical climate Marine West coast climate 	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equatorial climate Marine west coast climate British-type climate Humid subtropical climate <p>How many of the above climate regions have at least some rain throughout the year?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one Only two Only three All four <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Climate is the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area. Weather can change from hour-to-hour, day-to-day, month-to-month, or even year-to-year. A region's weather patterns, usually tracked for at least 30 years, are considered its climate. Climate can be classified into various types based on different factors such as temperature, precipitation and seasonal variations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equatorial Climate (Tropical rainforest wet climate): It is located up to 5° to 10° latitudes on either side of the equator but at some places, it extends up to 15°-25° latitudes mainly along the eastern margins of the continents. This climatic zone is subjected to sea-sonal shifting due to seasonal shifting of pressure and wind belts consequent upon the northward and south-ward migration of the Sun. This climate is characterised by two major properties as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uni-formly high temperature throughout the year. Uniformly adequate rainfall throughout the year re-ceived through convective mechanisms. So, point 1 is correct. Marine West Coast Climate: It is a temperate climate that 	PowerUp GS Test 04

		<p>exists on the west coasts of continents. These climates are usually found between the latitudes of 45° and 55° and are in narrow coastal strips. It is found between the Tropics and The Arctic Circle. Although in Western Europe they extend further north. This climate receives steady precipitation throughout the year (many areas have rainfall of more than 150 days per year). So, point 2 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British-type climate (Temperate maritime climate/Oceanic climate): It is the climate characteristic of the British Isles, which is characterised by relatively high rainfall throughout the year, although it can vary depending on the specific location. Rainfall is generally evenly distributed across the seasons, although autumn (fall) tends to be the wettest season. So, point 3 is correct. • Humid Subtropical Climate: It is most prevalent on the eastern sides of all continents, at latitudes of 25 and 35 degrees and located poleward near the tropical climates. It is characterised by hot and humid summers and extremely cold winters. During the coldest months of winter temperatures go down to 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. These regions have a significant amount of rainfall throughout the year, with no distinct dry season. Annual precipitation typically ranges from 1,000 to 1500 millimetres (40 to 80 inches). Rainfall is often concentrated in the summer months due to the influence of tropical air masses. So, point 4 is correct. <p>So, all four of the above climate regions have at least some rain throughout the year. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	
41.	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: Rainfall is one of the reasons for weathering of rocks. Statement -II: Rainwater contains carbon dioxide in solution. Statement-III: Rainwater contains atmospheric oxygen. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? a) Both Statements-II and Statements- III are correct and both of them explain Statement-I b) Both Statements-II and Statements- III are correct but only one of them explains Statement-I</p>	<p>Which of the following activities generate a negative climate feedback loop?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased cloudiness 2. Chemical weathering in rocks 3. Ocean's ability to transport carbon from its surface to the interior 4. Melting of permafrost 5. Extraction of gas hydrates <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1 and 2 only b) 1, 2 and 3 only</p>	Power Up GS Test 13

- c) Only one of the statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I
d) Neither Statement-II nor Statement-III is correct

- c) 3, 4 and 5 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The cascading effects of climate change can have unforeseen consequences. These are climate feedback loops that are the response to a climate process that either amplifies or reduces the effects of climate change.
- **Positive feedback loop:** In this, initial warming triggers feedback to amplify the effects of warming.
- **Negative feedback loop:** It reduces the effects of climate change.
- **Examples of Negative climate feedback loop:**
- **Increased cloudiness reflects more incoming solar radiation:** As ice sheets melt, this could increase cloudiness with more water vapor in the atmosphere. Because clouds reflect 1/3 of incoming solar radiation, there would be less heat absorption on Earth's surface. **So, point 1 is correct.**
- **Chemical weathering as a carbon dioxide sink:** With more CO₂ and water in the atmosphere, it increases carbonic acid which is just CO₂ and water. Chemical weathering in rocks is a sink for atmospheric carbon dioxide. Thus, it weakens the greenhouse effect and leads to cooling. **So, point 2 is correct.**
- **The ocean's solubility pump:** The solubility pump refers to the ocean's ability to transport carbon from its surface to the interior. The ocean serves an important role in regulating CO₂ by dissolving it in water. As ice sheets melt, carbon storage increases. Currently, oceans absorb 33% of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere. Although this process cannot continue indefinitely, solubility pump efficiency depends on ocean circulation. **So, point 3 is correct.**
- **Examples of Positive climate feedback loops:**
- **Permafrost melt sparks methane release:** In the Arctic tundra, permafrost melt will trigger methane release in the atmosphere. Because methane is a more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂. This type of positive feedback loop could be a tipping point for our climate. Currently, there are only about 5 gigatons of methane in the atmosphere. But the amount of methane in

		<p>the Arctic is in the hundreds of gigatons. So, point 4 is not correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas hydrates in shallow water: In shallow oceans, gas hydrates store enormous amounts of methane. They occur naturally throughout the world as forms of ice and methane. Because they are found relatively shallow, they are particularly susceptible to warmer temperatures. Its extraction process releases methane which is a potent greenhouse gas. Thus, it causes further global warming. So, point 5 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>																	
42.	<p>Consider the following information:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 539 1016 711"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Waterfall</th> <th>Region</th> <th>River</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Dhuandhar</td> <td>Malwa</td> <td>Narmada</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Hundru</td> <td>Chota Nagpur</td> <td>Subarnarekha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Gersoppa</td> <td>Western Ghats</td> <td>Netravati</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p>		Waterfall	Region	River	1.	Dhuandhar	Malwa	Narmada	2.	Hundru	Chota Nagpur	Subarnarekha	3.	Gersoppa	Western Ghats	Netravati	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement-I: There is a lack of alluvial and deltaic deposits in Narmada and Tapi Rivers.</p> <p>Statement-II: Narmada and Tapi flow in trough faults.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Narmada River originates on the western flank of the Amarkantak plateau. It flows in a rift valley between the Satpura in the south and the Vindhya range in the north. It forms a picturesque gorge in marble rocks and the Dhuandhar waterfall near Jabalpur. • The Tapi is another important westward-flowing river. It originates from Multai in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. • The Narmada and Tapi rivers flow through faults, filling the original gaps with debris materials. As a result, these rivers lack alluvial and deltaic deposits. So, statements 1 and 2 are correct. <p>So, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and</p>	PowerUp GS Test 10
	Waterfall	Region	River																
1.	Dhuandhar	Malwa	Narmada																
2.	Hundru	Chota Nagpur	Subarnarekha																
3.	Gersoppa	Western Ghats	Netravati																

		<p>Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	
43.	<p>With reference to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that are used in making many consumer products, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PFAS are found to be widespread in drinking water, food and food packaging material. 2. PFAS are not easily degraded in the environment. 3. Persistent exposure to PFAS can lead to bioaccumulation in animal bodies. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-stick cookware 2. Water-repellent clothing 3. Stain-resistant fabrics <p>How many of the above products contain Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAs)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAs) are chemicals that have partially or completely <i>fluorinated carbon chains of varied lengths</i>. These substances are used in almost all industry branches and many consumer products. • Forever Chemicals: They are called “forever chemicals” because of their tendency to stick around in the atmosphere, rainwater and soil for long periods of time. Some of these PFAs can build up in humans and animals if they are repeatedly exposed to the chemicals. • Man-made chemicals: They are man-made chemicals used to make non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics, cosmetics, firefighting forms and many other products that resist grease, water and oil. PFAs can migrate to the soil, water and air during their production and use. Hence, their use is not restricted to scientific research. So, points 1, 2 and 3 are correct. • India ratified the Stockholm Convention in 2006. Several PFAs including Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) etc are restricted under the Stockholm Convention. <p>So, all three of the above products contain Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAs). Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	PowerUp FLT 04

<p>44.</p>	<p>Consider the following plants: 1. Groundnut 2. Horse-gram 3. Soybean How many of the above belong to the Pea family? a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p>	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: Leguminous crops are mostly grown in rotation with other crops. Statement-II: Leguminous crops help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct Answer: a Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leguminous crops are those which belong to the pea family (Leguminosae). Plants in this family generally have root nodules hosting rhizobium bacteria that fix nitrogen from the atmosphere. They include the plants that produce beans, peas and lentils. When plant residues decompose, this fixed nitrogen can increase soil nitrogen content. Leguminous crops are often used as a relay crop or intercropped with maize, millet and rice to enhance soil fertility. So, statement I is correct. • Pulses need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions. Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>So, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	<p>PowerUp GS Test 13</p>
<p>45.</p>	<p>In which of the following are hydrogels used? 1. Controlled drug delivery in patients 2. Mobile air-conditioning systems 3. Preparation of Industrial lubricants Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) I only</p>	<p>With reference to hydrogels, consider the following statements: 1. They are created by crosslinking water-soluble polymers into a three-dimensional structure. 2. They can absorb and hold significant amounts of water without changing their structure. 3. They can remove the microplastics from water with more than 90% of</p>	<p>PowerUp Current Affairs Test 14</p>

	<p>b) 1 and 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>efficiency. How many of the above statements are correct? a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogels are intricate networks formed by crosslinking water-soluble polymers, creating a three-dimensional structure. They can retain a large quantity of water within their network without disturbing their original structure. This imparts flexibility and swelling properties to the hydrogel structures. These properties of hydrogels, along with the polar functional groups they bear such as amines, amides, carboxylic acid, hydroxyl, and sulphonic acid qualify hydrogels for many promising applications. So, statements 1 and 2 are correct. Recently, researchers at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) have designed a sustainable hydrogel to remove microplastics from water. They demonstrated high efficiency, removing approximately 95% and 93% of two distinct microplastic types from water at near-neutral pH levels (~6.5). Additionally, the team conducted durability experiments, revealing that the material remained stable across different temperatures due to the combination of the three polymers. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>So, all three of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: Recently, researchers at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) have designed a sustainable hydrogel to remove microplastics from water.</p>	
46.	<p>Consider the following statements in respect of the digital rupee: 1. It is a sovereign currency issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in alignment with its monetary policy. 2. It appears as a liability on the RBI's balance sheet. 3. It is insured against inflation by its very design. 4. It is freely convertible against commercial bank money and cash.</p>	<p>With reference to the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), consider the following statements: 1. It is accepted as a legal tender and valid form of payment in India. 2. It cannot be exchanged for other currencies. 3. It facilitates transactions in both person-to-person (P2P) and person-to-merchant (P2M).</p>	<p>PowerUP GS Test -03 CAMP – Economics 2</p>

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not imposed any limit on the amount of digital rupees that can be held in wallets. How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) refers to a digital form of a country's national currency that is issued and regulated by the Central Bank. It is a digital representation of traditional fiat money that can be used for transactions, similar to physical cash or commercial bank deposits.
- Legal Tender: CBDC is typically considered legal tender, meaning it is recognized by the government as a valid form of payment and must be accepted as a means of settling debts within the country. **Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced the launch of the Central Bank Digital Currency named, retail digital Rupee (e₹-R). It also launched the digital rupee for the wholesale segment to settle secondary market transactions in government securities. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- Fungibility: CBDC units are typically fungible, meaning each unit holds the same value and can be exchanged on a one-to-one basis. CBDC can be divided into smaller units (decimal places) for precision in transactions. It will be exchangeable at par with existing currencies and will be considered acceptable for payments and a safe store of value. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Transaction Types: CBDC facilitates various transaction types, including person-to-person (P2P), person-to-merchant (P2M) and potentially machine-to-machine (M2M) transactions. CBDC can be used for online purchases, in-store payments, peer-to-peer transfers and other financial transactions. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- **The RBI has not set a specific limit on the maximum amount of CBDC that individuals can hold in their**

digital wallets. Therefore, there are no restrictions on the quantity of CBDC that can be stored by individuals in their wallets. So, statement 4 is correct.

So, only three of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Relevance: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has urged an increased adoption of the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) for efficient cross-border payments. **Subject:** Economics | Money and Banking

Consider the following statements regarding the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) e-Rupee:

1. It will be a fiat currency with no intrinsic value.
2. Unlike existing digital money, CBDCs held by people will reflect as liability on the RBI balance sheet.

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Reserve Bank broadly defines CBDC as the legal tender issued by a central bank in a digital form. It is akin to sovereign paper currency but takes a different form, exchangeable at par with the existing currency and shall be accepted as a medium of payment, legal tender and a safe store of value. **It is believed that Retail CBDC can provide access to safe money for payment and settlement as it is a direct liability of the Central Bank. While money in digital form is predominant in India—for example in bank accounts recorded as book entries on commercial bank ledgers—a CBDC would differ from existing digital money available to the public because a CBDC would be a liability of the Reserve Bank, and not of a commercial bank.**
- **Statement 1 is correct:** CBDCs are a **digital version of fiat money** that is issued by a central bank and **has legal tender status**. A Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is a digital version of a country's fiat currency. Fiat currency is a

		<p>government-issued currency that isn't backed by a physical commodity, like gold or silver. CBDCs are legal tenders issued and backed by a central bank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No intrinsic value: CBDCs are a digital form of fiat money and have no intrinsic value, such as market capital. Fiat money is issued by a central bank and is not backed by any commodity such as gold or silver. Fiat is inconvertible and cannot be redeemed simply because there is no underlying commodity backing it. <p>Therefore, option c is the correct answer.</p>	
47.	<p>In India, which of the following can trade in Corporate Bonds and Government Securities?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insurance Companies 2. Pension Funds 3. Retail Investors <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 	<p>Consider the following Government securities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government of India Treasury Bills (T-Bills) 2. Government of India dated securities (dated G-Sec) 3. State Development Loans (SDLs) 4. Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGB) <p>How many of the above are allowed for investment through the Retail Direct platform?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Retail Direct Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is a one-stop solution to facilitate investment in Government Securities by individual investors. Under this scheme individual retail investors can open a Gilt Securities Account – “Retail Direct Gilt (RDG)” account with RBI. Using this account, retail investors can buy and sell government securities through the online portal. The following government securities are eligible for investment under the scheme: • Government of India Treasury Bills (T-Bills). So, point 1 is correct. • Government of India dated securities (dated G-Sec). So, point 2 is correct. • State Development Loans (SDLs). So, point 3 is correct. • Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGB). So, point 4 is correct. 	PowerUp GS Test 03

		<p>So, all four of the above Government Securities are allowed for investment through the Retail Direct platform. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>																
48.	<p>With reference to the sectors of the Indian economy, consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Economic activity</th> <th>Sector</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Storage of agricultural produce</td> <td>Secondary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Dairy Farm</td> <td>Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Mineral exploration</td> <td>Tertiary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Weaving cloth</td> <td>Secondary</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four</p>		Economic activity	Sector	1.	Storage of agricultural produce	Secondary	2.	Dairy Farm	Primary	3.	Mineral exploration	Tertiary	4.	Weaving cloth	Secondary	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The highest level of decision-making elements like Chief Executive Officer (CEOs) of firms are a part of the secondary sector.</p> <p>2. Both the formal and informal sectors are registered and regulated directly by the government and the laws of the State apply to them equally.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest level of decision-making elements like Chief Executive Officer (CEOs) of firms are a part of the Tertiary sector. The tertiary sector comprises companies that provide services, such as retailers, entertainment firms and financial organisations. The tertiary sector provides services to businesses and consumers by selling the goods that are manufactured by companies in the secondary sector. The types of services provided by the tertiary sector include: Retail sales, transportation and distribution, restaurants, tourism, insurance and banking, healthcare services, legal services. So, statement 1 is not correct. The formal sector consists of jobs that have specific working hours and fixed wages; whereas, the informal sector is where the workers or employees don't have fixed working hours and wages. The formal sector comprises businesses and economic activities that are under the supervision of the government. The informal sector consists of workers and enterprises that do not come under the direct regulation of the government. So, statement 2 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	PowerUp GS Test 03
	Economic activity	Sector																
1.	Storage of agricultural produce	Secondary																
2.	Dairy Farm	Primary																
3.	Mineral exploration	Tertiary																
4.	Weaving cloth	Secondary																
49.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement-I: Giant stars live much longer than dwarf stars.</p>	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to the White dwarfs:</p> <p>1. They have burned up all of the hydrogen they once used as nuclear</p>	PowerUp FLT 06															

Statement-II: Compared to dwarf stars, giant stars have a greater rate of nuclear reactions.

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

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

fuel.

2. They are more commonly found as compared to Red dwarf stars.

3. Polluted white dwarfs are stars that have recently consumed an asteroid orbiting around them.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

White dwarfs:

- These form late in the life cycles of stars with masses up to about eight times that of our Sun. **They are stars that have burned up all of the hydrogen they once used as nuclear fuel. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- After hydrogen fusion in a star's core is exhausted, the internal changes are reflected in a dramatic expansion into a red giant, followed by a contraction accompanied by the star's outer layers being blown off in great clouds of dust and gas. Left behind is a white dwarf, Earth-sized but 200 000 times dense.
- **Polluted white dwarfs:** These are white dwarf stars that have recently consumed a planet or asteroid that was orbiting around them. Spectroscopic observations of such polluted stars can reveal the composition of the asteroids and planets that burned up in their atmosphere. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Red dwarf stars:

- These are **much cooler and less massive than the Sun** and are expected to live much longer lives because they do not burn through their fuel as fast. They are longer lived than the Earth's Sun.
- Red dwarfs are the **most numerous types of stars** and their small sizes make them favorable for studying orbiting planets. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

So, only two of the above statements are correct.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

50.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In India, Non-Banking Financial Companies can access the Liquidity Adjustment Facility window of the Reserve Bank of India. 2. In India, Foreign Institutional Investors can hold the Government Securities (G-Secs). 3. In India, Stock Exchanges can offer separate trading platforms for debts. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 2 only b) 3 only c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only 	<p>Which of the following are part(s) of India's rupee-denominated debt?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account 2. Foreign Institutional Investor's Investments in Government Treasury Bills 3. External assistance from international institutions 4. Investment made by Foreign Institutional Investors in corporate debt securities <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 and 4 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 2 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rupee-denominated debt refers to that part of India's total external debt that is denominated in India's domestic currency, the Rupee. In contrast to foreign currency-denominated external debt, the currency risk (the risk arising from appreciation or depreciation of the nominal exchange rate) is borne by the creditor and not by the borrower in the case of rupee-denominated debt. With reference to India's external debt, 53.2 percent of it was denominated in US dollars and Indian rupee-denominated debt, estimated at 31.2 per cent, was the second largest (2022). • India rupee-denominated debt comprises the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rupee Debt includes the outstanding defence and civilian state credits extended to India by the erstwhile Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The repayment is primarily through exports of goods to Russia. ○ Rupee-denominated Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits, including the Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account (NR(E)RA) and Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee (NRO) account. So, point 1 is correct. ○ Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) investment in Government Treasury-Bills 	PowerUp GS Test 03
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		<p>and dated securities (with such investments subject to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion annually). So, point 2 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ FII's investment in corporate debt securities (with such investments subject to a ceiling of US\$ 40 billion annually). So, point 4 is correct. • External assistance from international institutions is not part of India's rupee-denominated debt. External assistance typically involves loans or financial aid provided by international institutions or foreign governments, which are usually denominated in foreign currencies and not in Indian rupees. So, point 3 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reported that US dollar-denominated debt remains the largest component of India's external debt at end-March 2023.</p>	
51.	<p>The total fertility rate in an economy is defined as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the number of children born per 1000 people in the population in a year. b) the number of children born to a couple in their lifetime in a given population. c) the birth rate minus death rate. d) the average number of live births a woman would have by the end of her child-bearing age. 	<p>Which one of the following groups of Indian States has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) above the Replacement Rate of Fertility?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Delhi, Assam and Odisha b) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat c) Punjab, Karnataka and Gujarat d) Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Manipur <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in a specific year is defined as the <i>total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children in alignment with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.</i> It is calculated by totalling the age-specific fertility rates as defined over five-year intervals. • In India, TFR has declined from 2.2 to 2.0 as per the fifth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5). • There are now only five States that have a TFR above the replacement level of fertility of 2.1 children per woman: Bihar (2.98), Meghalaya (2.91), Uttar Pradesh (2.35), Jharkhand (2.26) and Manipur (2.17). 	CAMP - Geography Test -04

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi (1.6), Assam (1.9), Odisha (1.8), Punjab (1.6), Karnataka (1.7), and Gujarat (1.9) have fertility rates below the replacement rate. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. Subject: Geography Indian Social and Economic Geography Tags: Factual, Current Affairs</p>	
52.	<p>With reference to the Indian economy, "Collateral Borrowing and Lending Obligations" are the instruments of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bond market Forex market Money market Stock market 	<p>Consider the following instruments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Banker's Acceptances Certificates of Deposit (CDs) Treasury Bills (T-bills) Commercial Papers <p>How many of the above are classified as money market instruments in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one Only two Only three All four <p>Answer: d Explanation: The money market refers to trading in very short-term debt investments. At the wholesale level, it involves large-volume trades between institutions and traders. It involves overnight swaps of vast amounts of money between banks and the government.</p> <p>Money market instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banker's Acceptance (BA) is a negotiable piece of paper that functions like a post-dated cheque. A bank, rather than an account holder, guarantees the payment. Also known as bills of exchange, they are used by companies as a relatively safe form of payment for large transactions. So, point 1 is correct. A Certificate of Deposits (CD) is a savings product that earns interest on a lump sum for a fixed period of time. CDs differ from savings accounts because the money must remain untouched for the entirety of their term or risk penalty fees or lost interest. CDs usually have higher interest rates than savings accounts as an incentive for lost liquidity. So, point 2 is correct. A Treasury bill (T-Bill) is a short-term government debt 	PowerUp GS Test 03

		<p>obligation backed by the Treasury Department with a maturity of one year or less. So, point 3 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Paper is an unsecured, short-term debt instrument issued by corporations. It's typically used to finance short-term liabilities such as payroll, accounts payable and inventories. CP is usually issued at a discount from face value. It reflects prevailing market interest rates. So, point 4 is correct. <p>So, all four of the above are classified as money market instruments in India.</p> <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	
53.	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cashew 2. Papaya 3. Red Sanders <p>How many of the above trees are actually native to India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None 	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to Red Sanders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is only found in the Southern parts of the Eastern Ghats. 2. Its export is prohibited under the foreign trade policy of India. 3. It is included in Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. 4. Santalin sourced from its heartwood is used in pharmaceutical products. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Sanders is native and endemic to India and can only be found in the Southern parts of the Eastern Ghats. There is a huge demand for this timber in the domestic and international markets, especially in East Asian Countries. It is used for carvings, furniture, poles and house posts. The rare “wavy” grain variant is highly valued in Japan for its acoustic properties and is used to make musical instruments. So, statement 1 is correct. • Under the foreign trade policy of India, the import of Red Sanders is prohibited, while export is restricted. Despite the regulation and legal protection, illegal logging and timber extraction remain a major conservation concern for the species. So, statement 2 is not correct. • It is listed as endangered as per the International Union 	PowerUp FLT 07

		<p>for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species. It was listed because of over-exploitation in South India. Following the amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 in 2022, it is now listed in Schedule IV of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. So, statement 3 is not correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a very slow-growing tree species that attains maturity in natural forests after 25 – 40 years. Its heartwood is known to have the capacity to accumulate heavy and rare earth elements such as strontium cadmium, zinc, and copper. 'Santalin' is a natural dye obtained from its heartwood and is used in pharmaceutical preparations, food articles, leather and textile industries. So, statement 4 is correct. <p>So, only two of the above statements are correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Recently, the Andhra Pradesh forest department has submitted an application seeking a Geographical Indication (GI) Tag for Red Sanders.</p>	
54.	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Motor vehicles X Currency swap <p>Which of the above is/are considered financial instruments?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 only 2 and 3 only 1, 2 and 3 1 and 3 only 	<p>Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the 'currency swap'?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It refers to the trading of goods and services in mutually agreed third currency. It is the use of third-party intermediaries to circumvent restrictions in foreign investments. It is the act of buying shares of a multinational company in a local currency at mutually agreed prices. It is an exchange of a loan between two parties in one currency for another at a specified date and exchange rate. <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A currency swap, sometimes referred to as a cross-currency swap, involves the exchange of interest—and sometimes of principal—in one currency for the same in another currency. Interest payments are exchanged at fixed dates through the life of the contract. Under currency swap, two contracting countries loan each other a specified amount in local currencies or any major currency. The 	Inhouse GS Test 05

		<p>parties agree to swap back this amount at a specified date. It uses the same exchange rate as agreed initially.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These can be used to hedge against exchange-rate risk, speculate on currency moves and borrow foreign exchange at lower interest rates. • These are considered to be a foreign exchange transaction and are not required by law to be shown on a company's balance sheet. Companies doing business abroad often use currency swaps to get more favourable loan rates in the local currency than if they borrowed money from a local bank. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: A \$5 billion forex swap between the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and banks reached its maturity in October, 2023.</p>	
55.	<p>On June 21 every year, which of the following latitude(s) experience(s) a sunlight of more than 12 hours?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equator 2. Tropic of Cancer 3. Tropic of Capricorn 4. Arctic Circle <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 only b) 2 only c) 3 and 4 d) 2 and 4 	<p>Which of the following geographical events is most likely to occur on 21st June?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Longest day and shortest night in the northern hemisphere b) Equal day and equal night c) Earth is nearest to the Sun d) Earth is farthest from the Sun <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 21st June, the rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer. The longest day and the shortest night at these places occur on that day in the Northern Hemisphere. This is called Solstice. • On 21st March and 23rd September, direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the Sun; so, the whole Earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an Equinox. • On 3rd January, the Earth is the nearest to the Sun. This position is called Perihelion. • During its revolution around the Sun, the Earth is farthest from the Sun (152 million km) on the 4th of July. This position of the Earth is called Aphelion. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Subject: Geography Climate Weather and Atmosphere</p> <p>Tags: Factual</p>	CAMP - Geography Test -02

<p>56.</p>	<p>The North Eastern Council (NEC) was established by the North Eastern Council Act, 1971. Subsequent to the amendment of NEC Act in 2002, the council comprises which of the following members?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governor of the Constituent State 2. Chief Minister of the Constituent State 3. Three members to be nominated by the President of India 4. The Home Minister of India <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 1, 3 and 4 only c) 2 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to the North-Eastern Council (NEC):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. 2. The Union Minister of Development of the North-Eastern Region is the chairman of the NEC. 3. It reviews the measures taken by the member States for the maintenance of security and public order in the region. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Zonal Councils are statutory bodies established by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. This act divided India into five zones for administrative purposes: Northern, Central, Eastern, Western, and Southern. Each zone has a dedicated Zonal Council, tasked with fostering cooperation and coordination among the states within it. • The North-Eastern Council (NEC) stands apart from the Zonal Councils with its unique focus and mandate for the northeast region of India. It was established by the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971. It serves the states of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Sikkim. So, statement 1 is not correct. • The Union Home Minister is the ex-officio Chairman and the Minister of Development of the North-Eastern Region is the ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the NEC. So, statement 2 is not correct. • The NEC formulates a unified and coordinated regional plan covering matters of common importance. It reviews from time to time the measures taken by the member states for the maintenance of security and public order in the region. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>So, only one of the above statements is correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	<p>CAMP – Polity - 08</p>
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