



VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

UPSC Prelims 2023

Questions reflections from Vajiram's Test series

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Sl. No.	UPSC Question	Vajiram & Ravi Prelims Test Series Question	Test No.
1.	<p>Q67. Wolbachia method is sometimes talked about with reference to which one of the following?</p> <p>a) Controlling the viral diseases spread by mosquitoes b) Converting crop residues into packing material c) Producing biodegradable plastics d) Producing biochar from thermochemical conversion of biomass</p>	<p>Q4. Recently, domestic mosquitoes in India were infected with Wolbachia. In this context, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wolbachia is a novel virus. 2. Mosquitoes with Wolbachia are not genetically modified. 3. Wolbachia inhibits the multiplication of the dengue virus when present in the mosquitoes. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 3 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolbachia is a common type of bacteria found in insects. Approximately 6 in 10 of all types of insects, including butterflies, bees, and beetles, around the world have Wolbachia. Wolbachia bacteria cannot make people or animals sick. So, statement 1 is not correct. • Wolbachia is a bacteria that blocks proliferation of harmful viruses but doesn't harm the mosquitoes themselves. Mosquitoes with Wolbachia are not genetically modified. So, statement 2 is correct. • Aedes aegypti mosquitoes spread viruses including dengue, Zika, and chikungunya. Wolbachia bacteria are not found in Ae. aegypti mosquitoes. Scientists introduced Wolbachia into Ae. aegypti mosquito eggs. Wolbachia live inside insect cells and are passed from one generation to the next through an insect's eggs. These bacteria manipulate the fertility of their host. The Wolbachia inhibits the multiplication of the dengue virus when present in the mosquitoes. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Scientists cross-bred local Aedes aegypti mosquitoes with those that carry the Wolbachia bacteria to block proliferation of harmful viruses.</p> <p>Subject: Science & Technology Diseases</p> <p>Tags: Factual</p>	PowerUp Current Affairs Test – 03
2.	<p>Q58. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ballistic missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while cruise missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial phase of flight. 2. Agni-V is a medium-range supersonic cruise missile, while BrahMos is a solid-fuelled intercontinental ballistic missile. <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>Q86. Consider the following statements with reference to Cruise and Ballistic Missiles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ballistic missiles are powered by a series of rockets in stages while Cruise missiles are powered by jet engines. 2. Both Cruise and Ballistic missiles use unpowered trajectory that arches upwards before descending to the target. 3. BrahMos and Harpoon are cruise missiles while Agni is a ballistic missile. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballistic missiles are powered initially by a rocket or series of rockets in stages, but then follow an unpowered trajectory that arches upwards before descending to reach its intended target. Ballistic missiles can carry either nuclear or conventional warheads. There are four general classifications of ballistic missiles based on their range, or the maximum distance the missile can travel: Short-range: less than 1,000 kilometers, Medium-range: between 1,000 and 3,000 kilometers, Intermediate-range: 	CAMP Science & Technology - 03

		<p>between 3,000 and 5,500 kilometers and Long-range: more than 5,500 kilometers (approximately 3,410 miles).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruise missiles are unmanned vehicles that are propelled by jet engines, much like an airplane. They can be launched from ground, air, or sea platforms. Cruise missiles remain within the atmosphere for the duration of their flight and can fly as low as a few meters off the ground. Flying low to the surface of the earth expends more fuel but makes a cruise missile very difficult to detect. So, statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is not correct. • BrahMos, Harpoon (USA), and Exocet (France) are examples of cruise missiles while Prithvi, Agni missiles, and Dhanush ballistic missiles are examples of Ballistic missiles. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
3.	<p>Q27. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government of India provides Minimum Support Price for niger (Guizotia abyssinica) seeds. 2. Niger is cultivated as a Kharif crop. 3. Some tribal people in India use niger seed oil for cooking. <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>Q92. With reference to crop production in India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both Niger (Ramtil) and Lentil (Masur) are cultivated as a Kharif crop. 2. India is the largest producer as well as consumer of pulses in the world. 3. In the last three decades, while the production of Niger has increased, the production of mustard (Sarso) has decreased. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 2 only d) 1, 2 and 3 <p>Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niger (Ramtil) is sown under rainfed situations in Kharif, late Kharif and Rabi seasons as a sole crop or mixed with little millet, finger millet, pearl millet, groundnut or pulse crops in different states. Masoor (Lentil) is a starch-rich pulse that is also used to make bread and cakes. It is grown in the early winter months when the temperature is 18-20 degrees Celsius and the rainfall is 100 cm. Thus, it is a Rabi crop. So, statement 1 is not correct. • India is the largest producer, importer, and consumer of pulses in the world accounting for nearly 25% of global production, 15% of international trade, and 27% of world consumption. So, statement 2 is correct. • One of the 14 kharif crops for which the Centre releases a Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year for Niger or Ramtil (Guizotia abyssinica). The lesser-known oilseed commands one of the highest MSPs, fixed on the basis of the cost of production and market demand. In 2020-21, its cultivated area shrunk by 80 per cent to a little over 0.1 million ha, the lowest among the 14 kharif crops with MSP. The area under its cultivation has been steadily shrinking over the past three decades. On the other hand, the area under mustard has touched 84.76 lh (up 24.9 per cent). Before the start of the 2021-22 rabi season sowing, the government targeted increasing the output to 122.4 lakh tonnes (lt) from 75.8 lh. The production was 101.12 lt in 2020-21. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: With a record sowing of mustard in the current rabi season, especially in the eastern region, the output of the key oilseed is set to hit a record high.</p>	CAMP – Full Length Test - 01
4.	<p>Q47. "Souls are not only the property of animal and plant life, but also of rocks, running water, and many other natural objects not looked on as living by other religious sects."</p>	<p>Q9. Which of the following is/are part of the Jainism philosophy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. God is the creator of the world 2. Both living and non-living things have souls 3. Each jiva is eternally associated with ajiva because of karma 	Powerup Sectional Test - 06

	<p>The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which one of the following religious sects of ancient India?</p> <p>a) Buddhism b) Jainism c) Shaivism d) Vaishnavism</p>	<p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 3 only</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jainism does not believe in a personal God or a creator God. According to the Jaina philosophical works, God is that soul who has completely removed all the Karmas. The defining characteristic of Godhood is identical with that of liberation itself. To attain liberation is to attain Godhood. Though the Jains reject God as the creator of the world, they think it is necessary to meditate on and worship the liberated, perfect souls. Prayers are offered to them for guidance and inspiration. So, point 1 is not correct. The Jaina holds that every living and non-living being is gifted with souls. All souls are not equally conscious, but every soul has the potential to attain infinite consciousness, power, and happiness. The soul is inherently perfect. So, point 2 is correct. Each Jiva (soul) is eternally associated with Ajiva (non-sentient or non-conscious being) because of Karma. They are obstructed by karma, just as the natural light of the sun is hindered by clouds. By removing the karmas, a soul can remove bondage and regain its natural perfections. So, point 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer</p>			
5.	<p>Q96. Consider the following statements in respect of the 44th Chess Olympiad, 2022:</p> <p>1. It was the first time that Chess Olympiad was held in India. 2. The official mascot was named 'Thambi'. 3. The trophy for the winning team in the open section is the Vera Menchik Cup. 4. The trophy for the winning team in the women's section is the Hamilton-Russell Cup.</p> <p>How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the 1st time ever, the world's biggest chess event is happening in India. Chennai is hosting the 44th Chess Olympiad. So, statement 1 is correct. The Official Mascot of 44th Chess Olympiad is 'Thambi'. The word 'Thambi' in Tamil language means - little or younger brother. So, statement 2 is correct. 1st place in the Open section: Hamilton-Russell Cup. So, statement 3 is not correct. 1st place in the Women's section: Vera Menchik Cup. So, statement 4 is not correct. 	<p>Q92. Consider the following statements with respect to the 44th Chess Olympiad, 2022:</p> <p>1. It is a national chess tournament organized by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. 2. It awards medals based on team as well as individual performances. 3. The official mascot for 2022 Chess Olympiad is 'Thambi'.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 3 only d) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 44th Chess Olympiad, a biennial chess tournament, is being held in Chennai. The International Chess Federation (FIDE) is the governing body of the sport of chess, and it regulates all international chess competitions. Constituted as a non-governmental institution, it was recognized by the International Olympic Committee as a Global Sporting Organization in 1999. FIDE currently has its headquarters in Lausanne (Switzerland). So, statement 1 is not correct. The Olympiad features team and individual non-monetary prizes based on performance. The Soviet Union has won the most gold medals (18). So, statement 2 is correct. The Official Mascot of the 44th Chess Olympiad is 'Thambi'. The word 'Thambi' in Tamil language means – little or younger brother. The name is a symbol of brotherhood. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1264 1755 2386 1902"> <thead> <tr> <th>Knowledge Box</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first time the Chess Olympiad is being held at the origin of chess in India. The Chess Olympiad is coming to Asia for the first time in 3 decades. The Philippines last hosted it from Asia in 1992. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Knowledge Box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first time the Chess Olympiad is being held at the origin of chess in India. The Chess Olympiad is coming to Asia for the first time in 3 decades. The Philippines last hosted it from Asia in 1992. 	PowerUp Current Affairs Test - 03
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	<p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer. Subject: Polity Miscellaneous(pol) Tags: Factual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Chess Olympiad has the highest ever number of countries participating. It also has the highest number of entries in the women’s section. The first ever Torch Relay of the Chess Olympiad also started from this time. <p>Relevance: 44th FIDE Chess Olympiad took place at the Nehru Indoor Stadium in Chennai. Subject: Polity Miscellaneous(pol) Tags: Factual</p>	
6.	<p>Q15. Which of the following organisms perform waggle dance for others of their kin to indicate the direction and the distance to a source of their food? a) Butterflies b) Dragonflies c) Honeybees d) Wasps</p>	<p>Q89. With reference to honey bees, consider the following statements: 1. The queen bee has a productive life span of maximum six months. 2. Male bees help in the maintenance of hive temperature. 3. Male bees develop from unfertilized eggs. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 Answer: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every honey bee colony comprises of a single queen, a few hundred drones and several thousand workers. <p>Queen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one queen in a colony. It is considerably larger than other members. The queen is normally the only individual which lay eggs in a colony and is the mother of all bees. There is normally only one adult, mated queen in a hive, in which case the bees will usually follow and fiercely protect her. The queen can live for several years, with an average productive life span of two to three years. So, statement 1 is not correct. <p>Drones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drones are the male bees. They develop from an unfertilized egg. They have no sting; a suitable proboscis for gathering nectar is also absent. They are, therefore, physically incapable of the ordinary work of the hive. Their only function is to impregnate the young queen a task which they are unable to perform until they are about 10 days of age. They also help in the maintenance of hive temperature. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are imperfect females incapable of laying eggs. As mentioned above the drones are the male bees. They develop from an unfertilized egg but both queen and worker develop from the fertilized egg. So, statement 3 is correct. The workers are the smallest inhabitants of the beehive. Despite being the smallest physically, they are by far the largest in number, making up nearly all the bees in a colony. <p>Other Aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waggle dance is a term used in beekeeping for a particular figure-eight dance of the honey bee. By performing this dance, they can share information about the direction and distance to patches of flowers yielding nectar and pollen, to water sources, or to new nest-site locations with other members of the colony. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	PowerUp Full Length Test - 07

		Relevance: Australian authorities have exterminated millions of honeybees in a bid to prevent the outbreak of the deadly varroa mite.	
7.	<p>Q49. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to the Portuguese?</p> <p>a) Ahmad Shah b) Mahmud Begarha c) Bahadur Shah d) Muhammad Shah</p>	<p>Q24. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Afonso de Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur. 2. Francisco De Almeida was appointed as the first Governor of the Portuguese State in India. 3. Pedro Cabral from Portugal established a factory at Calicut. 4. Nuno da Cunha captured Diu and Bassein from Bahadur Shah. <p>What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest?</p> <p>a) 2-3-4-1 b) 3-2-1-4 c) 2-4-1-3 d) 3-4-1-2</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portuguese arrived in India in 1498 when Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut, in present-day Kerala, marking the first European contact with India. The Portuguese established trading posts and forts along the western coast of India, primarily to control the spice trade. They were the first Europeans to establish a significant presence in India and their arrival marked the beginning of European colonization in the region. The correct chronological order of the events starting from the earliest time is: • A voyage was undertaken by Pedro Alvarez Cabral to trade for spices. He arrived at Calicut in September 1500, where he negotiated with the local ruler, the Zamorin, and established a factory at Calicut, which would serve as the first Portuguese trading post in India. This voyage marked the beginning of the Portuguese presence in India and their efforts to control the spice trade in the region. • In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a Governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests. Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed Governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz, and Malacca. • Afonso de Albuquerque was appointed as the second Governor of Portuguese India in 1509, and during his tenure, he acquired the city of Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510. Goa, located on the western coast of India, was a strategically important city and a major center of trade, culture and religion. • Nuno da Cunha was a Portuguese naval officer and Governor of Portuguese India from 1529 to 1538. During his tenure, he captured the island of Diu and the city of Bassein from Bahadur Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat in 1535. Diu, located on the west coast of India, was a strategically important island that controlled the trade routes between the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The city of Bassein, located on the west coast of India, was a major trading center and a center of power for the Sultanate of Gujarat. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	PowerUp Full Length Test - 03
8.	<p>Q64. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement-I: The temperature contrast between continents and oceans is greater during summer than in winter.</p> <p>Statement-II: The specific heat of water is more than that of land surface.</p>	<p>Q82. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement 1: Water takes longer to get heated up and to cool down.</p> <p>Statement 2: Water has the property of high specific heat.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p>	Inhouse Sectional Test – 02

	<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>a) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and Statement 2 is the correct explanation for statement 1</p> <p>b) Both statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct but Statement 2 is not the correct explanation for Statement 1</p> <p>c) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is not correct</p> <p>d) Statement 1 is not correct but Statement 2 is correct</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The heating and cooling of the water are relatively slow as compared to most of the other known liquids. The heating and cooling of the water are relatively slow because the water molecules are linked with each other by hydrogen bonds. If the water is to evaporate, the hydrogen bonds will have to be broken and this requires energy. • Water has the property of high specific heat. Specific heat is the energy needed to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance by one Celsius. The specific heat of water is 4.18 joules (1 calorie per gram per degree centigrade). This means that it takes 4.18 joules of energy to heat one gram of water from 4°C to 5°C. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Subject: Geography Hydrosphere</p> <p>Tags: Conceptual, Factual</p>	
9.	<p>Q48. Who among the following rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire constructed a large dam across Tungabhadra River and a canal-cum-aqueduct several kilometers long from the river to the capital city?</p> <p>a) Devaraya I</p> <p>b) Mallikarjuna</p> <p>c) Vira Vijaya</p> <p>d) Virupaksha</p>	<p>Q3. Italian traveller Nicolo Conti visited the Vijayanagara kingdom during the reign of:</p> <p>a) Deva Raya – I</p> <p>b) Harihara - I</p> <p>c) Krishna Deva Raya</p> <p>d) Virupaksha Raya II</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vijayanagara empire was founded by Harihara – I and Bukka who were originally feudatories of Kakatiyas. One of the important rulers was Deva Raya – I who constructed a dam across the river Tungabhadra. His court was adorned by the gifted Telegu poet Srinatha, the author of Haravilasam. Italian traveller Nicolo Conti visited during his reign (Also a Russian merchant, Nikitin). <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	CAMP – Medieval India - 04
10.	<p>Q43. With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well known as</p> <p>a) capital cities</p> <p>b) ports</p> <p>c) centres of iron-and-steel making</p> <p>d) shrines of Jain Tirthankaras</p>	<p>Q.26. Consider the following pairs:</p> <p>Port city : Kingdom</p> <p>1. Korkai : Pandyas</p> <p>2. Muziris : Cheras</p> <p>3. Puhar : Cholas</p> <p>4. Kalyani : Satavahanas</p> <p>How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one pair</p> <p>b) Only two pairs</p> <p>c) Only three pairs</p> <p>d) All four pairs</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korkai: It was a seaport of Pandyas. It is located in present day Tamil Nadu. <i>Maduraikkanji</i> written by <i>Mangudi Maruthanar</i> describes the socio-economic condition of the Pandya country including the flourishing seaport of Korkai. So, pair 1 is correctly matched. 	In-House Test - 08

- **Muziris:** It has been referred to in the ancient Tamil text, the **Purananuru** as a **port city** under the **Chera** rulers. The exact location of Muziris is still not known to historians and archaeologists, but it is generally thought to be at **Pattanam**, an archaeological site north of Cochin in Kerala, on the banks of **River Periyar**. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - **Poompuhar/Puhar:** It was a flourishing **ancient port city** known as **Kaveri Poompattinam**. It served as the capital of the **Early Chola kings** in Tamilakam. Puhar is located near the mouth of the Kaveri river, on the sea coast in Tamil Nadu. It was submerged due to **“kadalkol”** or rising sea levels. **So, pair 3 is correctly matched.**
 - **Kalyani:** It was the greatest **port of the Satavahanas** in the **western part of the Deccan** in present day Maharashtra. Gandhakasala and Ganjam on the east coast were the other important seaports. **So, pair 4 is correctly matched.**
- So, all four pairs are correctly matched.**

11.

Q97. Consider the following pairs:

Sr No.	Area of conflict mentioned in news	Country where it is located
1.	Donbas	Syria
2.	Kachin	Ethiopia
3.	Tigray	North Yemen

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
 a) Only one
 b) Only two
 c) All three
 d) None

Q66. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Region often mentioned in the news	Country
1.	Tigray	: Ethiopia
2.	Donbass	: Ukraine
3.	Marib	: Yemen
4.	Sahel	: Somalia

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
 a) Only one pair
 b) Only two pairs
 c) Only three pairs
 d) All four pairs

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Tigray is a region of Ethiopia.** Tigray People’s Liberation Front, which was in the news recently, is a militia-turned-party which was part of the coalition that brought an end to the military dictatorship in 1991. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **The Donbass region comprises of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine.** It has been at the centre of the conflict since 2014 when Russia invaded and annexed the Crimean Peninsula. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Marib** and its surrounding oil fields is the **last stronghold of the Yemeni government in the north.** The rest of the areas is under Houthi rebel’s control, including the capital Sanaa. **So, pair 3 is correctly matched.**
- **Sahel is a semiarid 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. **So, pair 4 is not correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Relevance: Tigray and Donbass are in news due to violent conflicts in the regions.

PowerUp
Current
Affairs Test -
04

		<p>Subject: Polity International Relations</p> <p>Tags: Factual</p>	
12.	<p>Q33. Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the 'Constitution' of a country?</p> <p>a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.</p> <p>b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government.</p> <p>c) It defines and limits the powers of government.</p> <p>d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security</p>	<p>Q1. Which one of the following is not a function of the Constitution?</p> <p>a) It provides a set of rules that allows minimal coordination amongst members of society</p> <p>b) It puts some limits on the powers of the Government</p> <p>c) It ensures that only people with high moral standards are elected to public offices</p> <p>d) It enables the Government to create conditions for a just society</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution is a set of basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. It performs the following functions – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Constitution provides a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of society. A Constitution sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass on them. A Constitution provides people the "Right to Choice". It enables people to choose their representatives through free and fair elections. However, this does not always ensure that only people with high moral standards are elected to public offices. Ultimately, elections are a game of numbers, and only those who have the majority of votes get elected. One of the functions of a Constitution is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted. A constitution enables the Government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the answer.</p> <p>Subject: Polity Features of the Constitution</p> <p>Tags: Conceptual, Factual</p>	Powerup Test - 01
13.	<p>Q79. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. In India, the Biodiversity Management Committees are key to the realisation of the objectives of the Nagoya protocol.</p> <p>2. The Biodiversity Management Committees have important functions in determining access and benefit sharing, including the power to levy collection fees on the access of biological resources within its jurisdiction.</p> <p>Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only</p> <p>b) 2 only</p> <p>c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>Q43. With reference to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, consider the following:</p> <p>1. It was framed to realize the objectives of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>2. It envisages establishing Biodiversity Management Committees at local level.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only</p> <p>b) 2 only</p> <p>c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Biological Diversity Act of 2002 arose from India's attempt to realize the goals enshrined in the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992, which recognises states' sovereign rights to use their own biological resources. So, statement 1 is correct. The Act aims to provide for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources and knowledge, as well as matters related to or incidental to these. Objectives of this Act include: Biological diversity preservation, use of its components in a sustainable manner, benefits derived from the use of genetic resources should be shared fairly and equitably. 	CAMP Environment-03 & 05

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regulate access to biological resources, the Act envisions a three-tier structure composed of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Biodiversity Boards (SBB), and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at the local level. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Q46. With reference to Nagoya Protocol, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It pre-dates the Cartagena protocol on biosafety. It covers traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. Global Environment Facility acts as the financial mechanism for the protocol. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 and 2 only 2 and 3 only 1 and 3 only 1, 2 and 3 <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization (ABS) to the Convention on biological diversity (CBD) is a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It was adopted on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan and entered into force on 12 October 2014 whereas Cartagena protocol on biosafety was adopted on 29 January 2000 and entered into force on 11 September 2003. So, statement 1 is not correct. It applies to genetic resources that are covered by the CBD, and to the benefits arising from their utilization. The Nagoya Protocol also covers traditional knowledge (TK) associated with genetic resources that are covered by the CBD and the benefits arising from its utilization. So, statement 2 is correct. Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as the institutional structure to operate the financial mechanism for the Nagoya protocol. The GEF was established on the eve of the Rio Earth Summit to tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
14.	<p>Q20. Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aerosols Foam agents Fire retardants Lubricants <p>In the making of how many of the above are hydrofluorocarbons used?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one Only two Only three All four 	<p>Q63. Chlorofluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform, known as ozone-depleting substances, are used in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerants in vehicle air conditioners Foam-blowing agents Li-ion batteries Aerosol spray propellants <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, 3 and 4 only 1, 2 and 4 only 1 and 2 only 3 and 4 only <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p>	CAMP – Full Length Test - 04

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ozone-depleting substances are man-made gases that destroy ozone once they reach the ozone layer. The ozone layer sits in the upper atmosphere and reduces the amount of harmful ultraviolet radiation that reaches Earth from the sun. Ultraviolet radiation can have detrimental effects on both humans and the environment. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs), halons, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform are the Ozone depleting substances. • They have been used as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refrigerants in commercial, home and vehicle air conditioners and refrigerators ○ Foam blowing agents ○ Components in electrical equipment ○ Industrial solvents ○ Solvents for cleaning (including dry cleaning) ○ Aerosol spray propellants ○ Fumigants. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
15.	<p>Q3. Consider the following trees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>) 2. Mahua (<i>Madhuca indica</i>) 3. Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>) <p>How many of the above are deciduous trees?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None 	<p>Q96. Teak, sal, shisham and hurra trees are most likely to be found in which one of the following types of forests in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Tropical Deciduous Forests (b) Tropical Semi-Evergreen forests (c) Montane forests (d) Littoral and Swamp forests <p>Answer: a Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical Deciduous Forests are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. • The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cm. These forests are found in the north-eastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha. Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests. • Dry deciduous forest covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm. On the wetter margins, it has a transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forests. As the dry season begins, the trees shed their leaves completely and the forest appears like a vast grassland with naked trees all around. Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests. In the western and southern part of Rajasthan, vegetation cover is very scanty due to low rainfall and overgrazing. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	PowerUp Test- 01
16.	<p>Q24. Which one of the following activities of the Reserve Bank of India is considered to be part of 'sterilization'?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conducting 'Open Market Operations' b) Oversight of settlement and payment systems c) Debt and cash management for the Central and State Governments d) Regulating the functions of Non-banking Financial Institutions 	<p>Q40. With reference to Sterilisation of an economy, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is undertaken by the Central Bank to protect the economy from external shocks. 2. It can be achieved only through Open Market Operations (OMO). <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: a</p>	In-House Test - 01

		<p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) undertakes an open market sale of government securities of an amount equal to the amount of foreign exchange inflow in the economy, thereby keeping the stock of high-powered money and total money supply unchanged. Thus, it sterilises the economy against adverse external shocks. This operation of RBI is known as sterilisation. So, statement 1 is correct. To ease the threat of currency appreciation or inflation, central banks often attempt what is known as the "sterilisation" of capital flows. In a sterilization operation, the domestic component of the monetary base (bank reserves plus currency) is reduced to offset the reserve inflow, at least temporarily. In theory, this can be achieved in several ways, such as by encouraging private investment overseas or allowing foreigners to borrow from the local market. The classical form of sterilization has been through the use of open market operations. Sterilisation can also be achieved through a host of methods such as restrictions that may increase cash reserve ratio (CRR) of commercial banks, or a ceiling on the total credit extended. So, statement 2 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>	
17.	<p>Q29. Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic performance Forest and ecology Governance reforms Stable government Tax and fiscal efforts <p>For the horizontal tax devolution, the Fifteenth Finance Commission used how many of the above as criteria other than population area and income distance?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only two Only three Only four All five 	<p>Q37. Arrange the factors taken into consideration by the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XVFC) for allocation of tax proceeds between the States in India in decreasing order of their weightage?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Population Tax effort Demographic performance Forest and ecology <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2-3-4 1-3-4-2 2-1-3-4 4-3-2-1 <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fifteenth Finance Commission in its report has provided for Vertical Devolution (Devolution of Taxes of the Union to States) and Horizontal Devolution (Allocation Between the States). For horizontal devolution, it has suggested 12.5% weightage to demographic performance, 45% to income, 15% each to population and area, 10% to forest and ecology and 2.5% to tax and fiscal efforts. Horizontal Devolution Criteria includes the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population: The population of a State represents the needs of the State to undertake expenditure for providing services to its residents. It is also a simple and transparent indicator that has a significant equalising impact. Area: The larger the area, greater is the expenditure requirement for providing comparable services. Forest and Ecology: By taking into account the share of dense forest of each state in the aggregate dense forest of all the states, the share on this criteria is determined. Income Distance: To maintain inter State equity, the States with lower per capita income would be given a higher share. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income distance is the distance of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of a particular state from the state with the highest GSDP. Demographic Performance: It rewards efforts made by states in controlling their population. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> States with a lower fertility ratio will be scored higher on this criterion. Tax Effort: This criterion has been used to reward states with higher tax collection efficiency. 	Powerup Current Affairs Test - 11

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been computed as the ratio of the average per capita own tax revenue and the average per capita state GDP during the three-year period between 2016-17 and 2018-19. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Knowledge Box</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Article 280 of the Constitution, the President of India is required to constitute a Finance Commission at an interval of five years or earlier. The Finance Commission (FC) determines the method and formula for distributing the tax proceeds between the Centre and states, and among the states as per the constitutional arrangement and present requirements. The 15th Finance Commission (XV FC) was constituted under the chairmanship of NK Singh. XVFC recommendations will cover a period of five years from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26. For vertical devolution, it has recommended maintaining at 41% - the same as in its interim report for 2020-21. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is at the same level of 42% of the divisible pool as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. It has made the required adjustment of about 1% due to the changed status of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir. </div> <p>Relevance: The present revenue-sharing formula has created friction between States and the Centre with population given a higher weightage over tax performance.</p>	
18.	<p>Q61. Consider the following countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgaria Hungary Latvia Czech Republic Lithuania Romania <p>How many of the above-mentioned countries share a land border with Ukraine?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only two Only three Only four Only five 	<p>Q26. Consider the following countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Belarus Estonia Hungary Czech Republic Poland <p>Which of the above have borders with Ukraine?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, 2 and 4 only 3, 4 and 5 only 1, 3 and 5 only 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukraine is located in eastern Europe and is the second largest country on the continent after Russia. Its capital is Kyiv, which is located on the Dnieper River in north-central Ukraine. Ukraine is bordered by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belarus to the north, Russia to the east, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea to the south, Moldova and Romania to the southwest, and Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland to the west. So, points 1, 3 and 5 are correct. In the far southeast, Ukraine is separated from Russia by the Kerch Strait, which connects the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea. 	PowerUp Full Length Test – 1

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estonia and Czech Republic do not border with Ukraine. So, points 2 and 4 are not correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Russia recognized two independent republics out of Ukraine Donetsk and Luhansk - Donbass region</p> <p>Subject: Geography Mapping</p> <p>Tags: Factual, Current Affairs</p>	
19.	<p>Q63. Consider the following statements: Statement-I: The soil in tropical rain forests is rich in nutrients. Statement-II: The high temperature and moisture of tropical rainforests cause dead organic matter in the soil to decompose quickly.</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 Correct the 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, Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>Q23. Which one of the following statements is not correct with respect to the 'Hot and Wet Equatorial Climate'?</p> <p>a) There is a great uniformity of temperature throughout the year with no winter season.</p> <p>b) The soil in the region is extremely fertile due to high precipitation.</p> <p>c) The capacity of humans for active work is reduced due to excessive heat and high humidity.</p> <p>d) The lumbering activities are difficult as trees do not occur in homogenous stands.</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>The equatorial, hot and wet climate is found between 5° and 10° north and south of the equator. Its greatest extent is found in the lowlands of the Amazon, the Congo. Malaysia and the East Indies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most outstanding feature of the equatorial climate is its great uniformity of temperature throughout the year. The mean monthly temperatures are always around 25 degrees Celsius with very little variation. There is no winter. Cloudiness and heavy precipitation help to moderate the daily temperature, so that even at the equator itself, the climate is not unbearable. A majority of the soils in this area are Alfisols and Ultisols. These soils are very old and low in fertility, but since there is a dry season, more of the nutrients can stay in place. In the tropical rainforest, however, rainfall is year-round, and can be daily. This strips out most of the nutrients. Under conditions of excessive heat and high humidity people are subjected to serious physical and mental handicaps. He perspires profusely and loses vigour and energy in such an enervating environment. He exposes himself to such dangers as sun-stroke and to such diseases as malaria and yellow-fever. Consequently, his capacity for active work is greatly reduced and his resistance to diseases is much weakened. The equatorial, hot and wet climate have great potential in timber resources, however, the commercial extraction is difficult. The trees do not occur in homogenous stands, there are no frozen surfaces to facilitate logging and the tropical hardwoods are sometimes too heavy to float in the rivers, even if these flow in the desired directions. This makes lumbering activities difficult here. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the answer.</p> <p>Subject: Geography Weather Climate and Atmospheric Circulation</p> <p>Tags: Conceptual, Analytical</p> <p>Q21. With reference to rainforests, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical rainforests experience low temperatures and high humidity. Temperate rainforests are found mostly in coastal mountainous areas. Temperate rainforests receive lesser rainfall than tropical rainforests. Tropical rainforests are more biologically diverse than temperate rainforests. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p>b) 2, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>c) 1, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>d) 1, 2 and 4 only</p>	<p>PowerUp Sectional Test – 04</p> <p>Inhouse Sectional Test - 06</p>

		<p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical rainforests are mainly located between the latitudes of 23.5°N (the Tropic of Cancer) and 23.5°S (the Tropic of Capricorn). Sunlight strikes the tropics almost straight on, producing intense solar energy that keeps temperatures high, between 21° and 30°C. High temperatures keep the air warm and wet, with an average humidity of between 77% and 88%. Such humid air produces extreme and frequent rainfall, ranging between 200-1000 centimetres per year. So, statement 1 is not correct. • Temperate rainforests are located in the mid-latitudes, where temperatures are much milder than in the tropics. Temperate rainforests are found mostly in coastal, mountainous areas. So, statement 2 is correct. • Temperate rainforests are much cooler than their tropical cousins, averaging between 10° and 21°C. They are also much less sunny and rainy, receiving anywhere between 150-500 centimeters of rain per year. Rainfall in these forests is produced by warm, moist air coming in from the coast and being trapped by nearby mountains. So, statement 3 is correct. • Temperate rainforests have a long growing season. Unlike tropical rainforests, temperate rainforests have a major change of seasons. Temperatures change from 80°F in summer down to near freezing in winter. The cooler temperatures mean that temperate rainforests are not as biodiverse as tropical rainforests. This means they contain fewer different species of plants and animals. So, statement 4 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Brazil, Indonesia and Congo have signed the Rainforest Protection Pact.</p> <p>Subject: Environment Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystem</p> <p>Tags: Conceptual, Analytical, Factual</p>	
20.	<p>Q65. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a seismograph, P waves are recorded earlier than S waves. 2. In P waves, the individual particles vibrate to and fro in the direction of wave propagation whereas in S waves, the particles vibrate up and down at right angles to the direction of wave propagation. <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>Q79. With reference to earthquake waves, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The P-waves, like sound waves, can travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials. 2. S-waves can travel only through solid materials. 3. Both P-waves and S-Waves vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 2 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake waves are basically of two types — body waves and surface waves. Body waves are generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth. • There are two types of body waves. P-waves or Primary Waves move faster and are the first to arrive at the surface. The P-waves are similar to sound waves. They travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials. So, statement 1 is correct. • S-waves or Secondary Waves arrive at the surface with some time lag. An important fact about S-waves is that they can travel only through solid materials. So, statement 2 is correct. • Different types of earthquake waves travel in different manners. As they move or propagate, they cause vibration in the body of the rocks through which they pass. P-waves vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave. This exerts pressure on the material in the direction of the propagation. As a 	PowerUp Test - 01

result, it creates density differences in the material leading to stretching and squeezing of the material. Other three waves vibrate perpendicular to the direction of propagation. **The direction of vibrations of S-waves is perpendicular to the wave direction in the vertical plane.** Hence, they create troughs and crests in the material through which they pass. Surface waves are considered to be the most damaging waves. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Subject: Geography | Interior of Earth

Tags: Factual, Conceptual

21. Q71. Consider the following statements with reference to India:

1. **According to the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006', the 'medium enterprises' are those with investments in plant and machinery between ₹ 15 crore and ₹ 25 crore.**
2. **All bank loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises qualify under the priority sector.**

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

Q62. Consider the following statements with reference to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME):

1. A Micro enterprise is any enterprise with an annual turnover of not more than five crores.
2. A Small enterprise can invest up to an amount of twenty crores in plant and machinery.
3. **A Medium enterprise shall not invest more than fifty crores in plant and machinery or equipment.**

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:

- New definition of **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)** categorise enterprises on the basis of their **Annual Turnover, and Investments in Plants and Machineries or Equipment.** The definition is applicable for both goods-based and service-based MSMEs.

Type of enterprise	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment (not more than)	Annual Turnover (not more than)
Micro	Rs. 1 Crores	Rs. 5 Crores So, statement 1 is correct
Small	Rs. 10 Crores So, statement 2 is not correct	Rs. 50 Crores
Medium	Rs. 50 Crores So, statement 3 is correct	Rs. 250 Crores

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Relevance: As per a report by the State Bank of India (SBI), there is nearly 40% fall in the number of MSMEs, as several units cross defined thresholds with rise in economic activity.

Subject: Economics | Industry

Tags: Factual, Analytical

PowerUp Full Length Test – 12

Inhouse Sectional Test - 03

		<p>Q91. Which of the following are covered under the 'Priority Sector Lending' facility of banks in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana overdraft facility 2. Export credit for Agriculture 3. Housing loans 4. Renewable energy projects 5. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) beneficiaries 6. Loans under the Kisan Credit Card Scheme <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1, 3 and 5 only b) 2, 4 and 6 only c) 1, 5 and 6 only d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The origins of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) can be traced back to 1966 when Morarji Desai saw a need for increasing credit to agriculture and small industries. However, the definition for Priority Sector was only formalised based on a Reserve Bank of India (RBI) report in the National Credit Council in 1972. • With an objective to provide timely and adequate credit to particular sectors, manufacturing and production services, individuals and groups on priority basis. • Some of the Eligible categories under priority sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture: Farm Credit (Agriculture and Allied Activities), lending for Agriculture Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities ○ Crop loans for traditional/non-traditional plantations, horticulture and allied activities ○ Loans under the Kisan Credit Card Scheme. So, point 6 is correct. ○ Overdraft to Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) account holders. So, point 1 is correct. ○ Export credit under agriculture and MSME sectors. So, point 2 is correct. ○ Housing and Education loans. So, point 3 is correct. ○ Social Infrastructure ○ Renewable Energy. So, point 4 is correct. ○ Artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit limits do not exceed ₹1 lakh ○ Beneficiaries under Government Sponsored Schemes such as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS). So, point 5 is correct. ○ Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Subject: Economics Money and Banking</p> <p>Tags: Factual, Conceptual</p>	
22.	<p>Q87. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement-I: Recently, the United States of America (USA) and the European Union (EU) have launched the Trade and technology council.</p> <p>Statement-II: The USA and the EU claim that through this, they are trying to bring technological progress and physical productivity under their control.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p>	<p>Q66. India is a member of which of the following groups that facilitate development and trade in Semiconductor technologies?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade and Technology Council 2. Chip 4 alliance 3. Quad Semiconductor Supply Chain Initiative 4. World Semiconductor Council 	PowerUp Full Length Test - 01

	<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>Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1 and 4 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 3 only d) 2, 3 and 4 only Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trade and Technology Council (TTC) is a transatlantic political body which serves as a diplomatic forum to coordinate technology and trade policy between the United States (US) and European Union(EU). The early agenda focused primarily on US-EU cooperation in technology, strategic sectors, market access, trade, democratic values and rule of law in the digital world, supply chain resilience, and the global trade order. India is not a member of this organization. So, point 1 is not correct. • In 2021, the US proposed the formation of the Chip 4 Alliance, a strategic alliance that includes South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. Overall, the intention of the alliance is to restructure the global supply chain such that it is less reliant on China, with a particular focus on the following goals: Geographically diversify manufacturing capacity away from China; Protect the intellectual property of companies from member nations; Coordinate uniform export controls with regard to China; Encourage favourable distribution terms among friendly nations. India is not a member of this group. So, point 2 is not correct. • The Quad Semiconductor Supply Chain Initiative is a partnership between the governments of the United States, Japan, Australia, and India to promote the development of a resilient and secure semiconductor supply chain in the Indo-Pacific region. So, point 3 is correct. • The World Semiconductor Council (WSC) is an international forum that brings together industry leaders to address issues of global concern to the semiconductor industry. It is comprised of the Semiconductor Industry Associations (SIAs) of the United States, Korea, Japan, Europe, China and Chinese Taipei. Indian semiconductor industry associations are not members of this organization. So, point 4 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: There is an increasing concern about the security of the semiconductor supply chain across the world. Subject: Economics Economic Organisations and Conventions Tags: Factual</p>	
23.	<p>Q100. Consider the following statements about G-20: 1. The G-20 group was originally established as platform for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss the international economic and financial issues. 2. Digital public infrastructure is one of India's G-20 priorities. 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>Q46. Which one of the following is correct with reference to the G20? a) It includes all the members of NATO and ASEAN. b) It was formed in 2010 after the global financial crisis. c) 'Troika' includes the three biggest economies in the group. d) The 2023 Summit will be held in India for the first time. Answer: d Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The G20 is a strategic multilateral platform connecting the world's major developed and emerging economies. The members of the G20 are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union (EU). Spain is also invited as a permanent guest. Therefore, all the members of NATO and ASEAN are not a part of the G20. • The G20 was formed in 1999 with the aim of discussing policies in order to achieve international financial stability. On the advice of the G7 Finance Ministers, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central 	<p>PowerUp Current Affairs Test – 04 PowerUp Current Affairs Test - 09</p>

		<p>Bank Governors began holding meetings to discuss the response to the global financial crisis that occurred. Nine years later, in 2008, the leaders of the G20 countries gathered for the first G20 Summit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presidency of the G20 rotates every year among its members, with the country that holds the presidency working together with its predecessor and successor, also known as Troika, to ensure the continuity of the agenda. Currently Italy, Indonesia, and India are the Troika countries. • India has been a member of the G20 since its inception in 1999. India will be holding the G20 Presidency from 1 December 2022 and will convene the G20 Leaders' Summit in 2023 for the first time. • The G20 has no permanent secretariat. Agenda and the work coordination is completed by G20 leaders' personal representatives, known as sherpas together with finance ministers and central bank governors. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. Relevance: India's Finance Minister has called on the G20 countries to bring crypto within the "Automatic Exchange of Information" framework. Subject: Polity International Relations Tags: Factual</p> <p>Q50. With reference to the "G20 Digital Innovation Alliance", consider the following statements: 1. It is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India. 2. It aims to enable the adoption of innovative digital technologies developed by start-ups.</p> <p>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: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India, as the Nodal Ministry for the G20 Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) has launched the G20 Digital Innovation Alliance (G20-DIA). So, statement 1 is correct. • The objective of the G20 Digital Innovation Alliance (G20-DIA) is to identify, recognize, and enable the adoption of innovative digital technologies developed by start-ups from G20 nations as well as the invited non-member nations. It can address the needs of humanity in the critically important sectors of Agri-tech, Health-tech, Ed-tech, Fin-tech, secured digital infrastructure, and circular economy. Those innovations will reduce the digital divide and enable sustainable, and inclusive techno-socio-economic development. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) launched the 'G20 Digital Innovation Alliance' (G20-DIA). Subject: Polity International Relations Tags: Factual</p>	
24.	<p>Q5. Which one of the following is the best example of repeated falls in sea level, giving rise to present-day extensive marshland?</p> <p>a) Bhitarkanika Mangroves b) Marakkanam Salt Pans</p>	<p>Q11. Consider the following statements with reference to Rann of Kachchh:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a marshland expanding from the Gulf of Kutch to the Gulf of Khambhat. 2. Indian Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kachchh. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p>	<p>Powerup Current Affairs Test- 10</p>

- c) Naupada Swamp
- d) Rann of kutch

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **Rann of Kachchh** is a **salt marshy land** in the Thar Desert in the Kachchh district of western Gujarat. It lies between Gujarat in India and the Sindh province in Pakistan. It comprises around 30,000 sq. km of land which includes *The Great Rann of Kachchh, The Little Rann of Kachchh and Banni grassland*.
- Over the years, the region eventually became a seasonal **marshy salt desert**. During monsoons, the marsh fills up with water and the wetland extends from the **Gulf of Kutch on the west through to the Gulf of Khambat on the East**. In the summers, the water dries to create a crunchy based **bed of white salty land**. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- Approximately 200 km east of the Rann, is the Little Rann of Kutch, which houses the Wild Ass Sanctuary. The Rann of Kachchh region is also home to a range of ecologically rich wildlife such as the flamingos and the wild ass that can be spotted around the desert often. Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary also known as the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat state of India. This Sanctuary houses the **only remaining population** of the **chestnut-coloured Indian wild ass (khur)**. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

25. Q93. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Regions often mentioned in news	Reason for being in news
1.	North Kivu and Ituri	War between Armenia and Azerbaijan
2.	Nagorno-Karabakh	Insurgency in Mozambique
3.	Kherson andaporizhzhia	Dispute between Israel and Lebanon

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q65. Consider the following statements with reference to the Nagorno-Karabakh region:

1. It is a disputed region between Armenia and Azerbaijan.
 2. It forms a part of the Eastern Alps Mountain ranges in Europe.
 3. The Minsk Group was created with the objective of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region.
- 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:

- Nagorno-Karabakh is a **landlocked**, mountainous and forested region with a population of around 150,000, falling within the boundaries of Azerbaijan. Nagorno-Karabakh, called Artsakh in Armenian, hosts a predominantly ethnic Armenian population with an **Azeri minority**. It is a disputed region between Armenia and Azerbaijan. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- It is located in the **South Caucasus region**, which straddles the border between Eastern Europe and western Asia and spans the southern part of the **Caucasus Mountains**, which is roughly made up of modern-day Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Minsk Group was created by the **Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)** in early 1990 to facilitate talks between Armenia and Azerbaijan to find a peaceful solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The Minsk Group was co-chaired by Russia, the United States, and France. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Relevance: Armenia has been witnessing growing anti-government protests in recent weeks against possible concessions over the Nagorno-Karabakh territory.

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06

		<p>Subject: Geography Map based Tag: Conceptual, Factual</p> <p>Q99. Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson were recently seen in the news, in the context of: a) Submergence of coastal territories b) Eruption of dormant volcano c) Russia-Ukraine conflict d) Development of nuclear power plants by Iran Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson — the four regions that are an integral part of Ukraine were annexed by Russia. Russia claims that these regions have had referendums and decided to join Russia. United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has rightly pointed out that the so-called “referenda” in Ukraine were conducted in areas that are under Russian occupation. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson were annexed by Russia. Subject: Polity International Relations Tags: Conceptual, Factual, Current Affairs</p>	
26.	<p>Q35. Consider the following organizations/ bodies in India: 1. The National Commission for Backward Classes 2. The National Human Rights Commission 3. The National Law Commission 4. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission How many of the above are constitutional bodies? a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four</p>	<p>Q70. Which of the following are Constitutional bodies? 1. National Commission for Scheduled Castes 2. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes 3. National Commission for Minorities 4. National Commission for Backward Classes 5. National Commission for Women Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1 and 2 only b) 1, 2 and 4 only c) 3, 4 and 5 only d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Answer: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) are constitutional bodies. The 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338-A). So, point 1 and point 2 are correct. • The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) is a statutory body (not a Constitutional body) setup under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. So, point 3 is not correct. • The National Commission for Backward Classes is a Constitutional body under Article 338B of the Indian Constitution. It was conferred constitutional status by the 102nd Amendment Act, 2018. So, point 4 is correct. • The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body established in 1992 under the provisions of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. So, point 5 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Q29. Consider the following statements with reference to the Law Commission in India:</p>	<p>PowerUp Sectional Test - 09</p> <p>In-House Test Series Test 7</p>

		<p>1. The Charter Act of 1833 provided for the appointment of the Law Commission. 2. It is a statutory body appointed after every five years. 3. Its reports are laid in Parliament by the Ministry of Law and Justice. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory body and is constituted by a notification of the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice, with definite terms of reference to carry out research in the field of law. The Charter Act 1833 which was enacted by the British Parliament provided for the establishment of a Law Commission for the consolidation and codification of Indian Laws. Lord Macaulay was appointed as Chairman of the First Law Commission. So, statement 1 is correct. The Law Commission is an executive body established by an order of the Government of India, not a constitutional or statutory body. Its primary function is to advocate for legal reform. The Commission is appointed for a set period of time (generally after every 3 years) and serves as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice. So, statement 2 is not correct. The Reports of the Law Commission are laid in Parliament from time to time by the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice. They are forwarded to the concerned administrative Departments/Ministries for implementation. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
27.	<p>Q50. By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India? a) The Regulating Act b) The Pitt's India Act c) The Charter Act of 1793 d) The Charter Act of 1833</p>	<p>Q7. Consider the following statements: 1. The Charter Act of 1833 decentralized the legislative powers to the Governors of Bombay and Madras. 2. The Government of India Act of 1935 allowed Provinces to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. 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: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Charter Act of 1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. It deprived the Governors of Bombay and Madras of their Legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for entire British India. The laws made under the previous acts were called Regulations, while laws made under this act were called Acts. So, statement 1 is not correct. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the Legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It reversed the centralizing tendency that started from the Regulating Act of 1773 and reached its climax under the Charter Act of 1833. This policy of legislative devolution resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the provinces in 1937. 	CAMP – Full Length Test - 04

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of India Act of 1935 abolished dyarchy in the Provinces and introduced 'Provincial autonomy' in its place. The Provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. The Act also introduced responsible Governments. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of Provinces and Princely States as units. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
28.	<p>Q62. With reference to the Earth's atmosphere, which one of the following statements is correct?</p> <p>a) The total amount of insolation received at the equator is roughly about 10 times of that received at the poles.</p> <p>b) Infrared rays constitute roughly two-thirds of insolation.</p> <p>c) Infrared waves are largely absorbed by water vapour that is concentrated in the lower atmosphere.</p> <p>d) Infrared waves are a part of visible spectrum of electromagnetic waves of solar radiation.</p>	<p>Q87. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The atmosphere is transparent to short-wave solar radiation. 2. At the same latitude, the insolation is more over the oceans than over the continent. <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: a Explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount and the intensity of insolation vary during a day, in a season and in a year. • The atmosphere is largely transparent to short-wave solar radiation. The incoming solar radiation passes through the atmosphere before striking the earth's surface. Within the troposphere water vapour, ozone and other gases absorb much of the near infrared radiation. So, statement 1 is correct. • The amount and the intensity of insolation is affected by the configuration of land in terms of its aspect. Generally, at the same latitude the insolation is more over the continent than over the oceans. So, statement 2 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Subject: Geography Solar Radiation Tags: Factual</p> <p>Q71. Consider the following statements with reference to Infrared waves:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These waves can exist both as a wave or a particle at the same time. 2. These waves have shorter wavelengths than visible light and cannot pass through dense regions of gas and dust in space. 3. Remote control systems use near-infrared range to function. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrared radiation is the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that extends from the long wavelength, or red, end of the visible-light range to the microwave range. Invisible to the eye, it can be detected as a sensation of warmth on the skin. • The infrared range is usually divided into three regions: near-infrared (nearest the visible spectrum), with wavelengths 0.78 to about 2.5 micrometres (a micrometre, or micron, is 10^{-6} meter); middle 	<p>Inhouse Sectional Test – 01</p> <p>Inhouse Sectional Test - 06</p>

infrared, with wavelengths 2.5 to about 50 micrometres; and **far infrared**, with wavelengths 50 to 1,000 micrometres.

- Besides its wave properties, infrared light also exhibits properties that are characteristic of particles. The quantum theory provides a framework in which infrared light can exist **both as a wave and as a particle** at the same time. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- Infrared waves have longer wavelengths than visible light and can **pass through dense regions** of gas and dust in space with less scattering and absorption. Thus, infrared energy can also **reveal objects in the universe** that cannot be seen in visible light using optical telescopes. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Earth absorbs both solar radiation and infrared radiation, which leads to the warming of the lower part of the atmosphere in particular. Greenhouse gases are largely unaffected by solar radiation while they **absorb infrared radiation** efficiently, leading to re-emission towards the Earth's surface.
- To send a signal to a television, remote controls often use a diode that emits light at around 940 nanometers in wavelength, which falls into the range of **near-infrared light**. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Relevance: The James Webb Space Telescope has recently captured the image of a galactic merger by using its infrared capabilities to see past the shroud of dust blocking the phenomenon.

Subject: Science & Technology | Physics

Tags: Conceptual

29.

Q68. Consider the following activities:

1. Spreading finely ground basalt rock on farmlands extensively
2. Increasing the alkalinity of oceans by adding lime
3. Capturing carbon dioxide by released various industries and pumping it into abandoned mines in subterranean the form of carbonated waters

How many of the above activities are often considered and discussed for carbon capture and sequestration?

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

Q38. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Carbon Trapping Mechanism	Description
1.	Hydrodynamic	: Carbon dioxide is trapped in coastal ecosystems
2.	Solubility	: Carbon dioxide is stored in soil biomass
3.	Mineral carbonation	: Carbon dioxide is stored in geologic formations

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Carbon Sequestration** is capturing and securely storing carbon dioxide emitted from the global energy system. Natural pore spaces in geologic formations serve as reservoirs for long-term carbon dioxide storage. This is in turn divided into three:
- **Hydrodynamic Trapping:** Carbon dioxide can be trapped as a gas under low-permeability cap rock (much like natural gas is stored in gas reservoirs). **So, pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- **Solubility Trapping:** Carbon dioxide can be dissolved into a liquid, such as water or oil. **So, pair 2 is not correctly matched.**

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Carbonation: Carbon dioxide can react with the minerals, fluids, and organic matter in a geologic formation to form stable compounds/minerals; largely calcium, iron, and magnesium carbonates. So, pair 3 is correctly matched. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: A recent study has revealed that capturing atmospheric carbon dioxide and storing it in the soil can help in the mitigating climate crisis.</p> <p>Subject: Environment Climate Change</p> <p>Tags: Conceptual</p>	
30.	<p>Q83. Consider the following statements: Statement-I: 7th August is declared as the National Handloom Day. Statement-II: It was in 1905 that the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same day.</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>Q38. Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the 'Swadeshi' movement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amar Sonar Bangla was composed by Bankimchandra Chatterjee during this movement. 2. Abanindranath Tagore created the painting of the 'Bharatmata' to support the movement. 3. It spread to Madras region under the leadership of Chidambaram Pillai. 4. The Indian National Congress officially condemned the partition of Bengal but did not actively support the Swadeshi movement. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On August 7, 1905, with the passage of the Boycott Resolution in a massive meeting held in the Calcutta Townhall, the formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made. • 'Amar Sonar Bangla', the national anthem of present-day Bangladesh, was composed by Rabindranath Tagore, and was sung by huge crowds marching in the streets on October 16, 1905. The first ten lines of this song constitute Bangladesh's national anthem, adopted in 1971 during its liberation war. So, statement 1 is not correct. • The painting of 'Bharatmata' was created by Abanindranath Tagore during the Swadeshi movement. It depicts the nationalist icon of the stature of the Goddess, yet it is distinct from any known deity of the Hindu pantheon. So, statement 2 is correct. • The movement spread to other parts of the country—in Poona and Bombay under Tilak, in Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, in Delhi under Syed Haider Raza, and in Madras under Chidambaram Pillai. So, statement 3 is correct. • The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the presidentship of Gokhale, resolved to (i) condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and (ii) support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal. So, statement 4 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Subject: History Indian National Movement</p> <p>Tags: Analytical, Factual</p>	PowerUp Sectional Test - 07
31.	<p>Q84. Consider the following statements in respect of the National Flag of India according to the Flag Code of India, 2002: Statement-I: One of the standard sizes of the National Flag of India is 600 mm * 400 mm. Statement-II: The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2.</p>	<p>Q22. With reference to National Flag of India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present day National Flag is based on the Swaraj Flag created by Pingali Venkayya. 2. It is a Fundamental Duty of every citizen of India to respect the National Flag. 3. It shall be made of hand-woven cloth and khadi material only. 4. The Flag should be in 3:2 rectangular shape. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p>	PowerUp Current Affairs Test - 03

	<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>a) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>b) 1, 2 and 4 only</p> <p>c) 2, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present day National Flag is based on Pingali Venkayya who designed a flag, known as the Swaraj Flag. The Congress Working Committee (CWC) came up with a new tricolor which was called the Purna Swaraj. The flag replaced the red colour with saffron, the white band was shifted in the middle, from over white over green emblazoned with a blue charkha in the centre. It implied that the colours stood for qualities, not communities; the saffron for courage and sacrifice, white for truth and peace, and green for faith and strength. The charkha stood for the welfare of the masses. So, statement 1 is correct. • According to Article 51A (Fundamental Duties), it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national Flag and the National Anthem. So, statement 2 is correct. • According to the Flag code of India 1947, the National Flag of India shall be made of hand spun and hand-woven wool/cotton/silk khadi bunting. However, according to a recent amendment in Flag code 2002, the National Flag shall be made of hand spun and hand woven or machine made, cotton, polyester, wool, silk khadi bunting. So, statement 3 is not correct. • Flag code also specifies that the National Flag shall be rectangular in shape and the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2. So, statement 4 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Flag code, 2002 was amended to boost the 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign by the Government, to celebrate the 75th year of Indian Independence.</p> <p>Subject: Polity Fundamental Duties</p> <p>Tags: Factual</p>	
32.	<p>Q85. Consider the following statements in respect of the Constitution Day:</p> <p>Statement-I: The Constitution Day is celebrated on 26th November every year to promote constitutional values among citizens.</p> <p>Statement-II: On 26th November, 1949, the constituent Assembly of India set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution of India.</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>Q2. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Constitution of India was never subjected to a referendum. 2. All provisions of the Constitution were adopted unanimously. 3. All the members of Constituent Assembly were present when the Constitution was passed on 26th November 1949. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only</p> <p>b) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>c) 2 only</p> <p>d) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a referendum, people vote on the desirability of a constitution. The Indian Constitution was never subjected to such a referendum. But nevertheless, the Constitution carried enormous public authority because it had the consensus and backing of leaders who were themselves popular. The people adopted it as their own by abiding by its provisions. So, statement 1 is correct. • Not all the provisions of the Constitution were adopted unanimously. Usually, an attempt was made to reach a consensus with the belief that provisions were agreed upon by all. However, many 	PowerUp Test - 01

		<p>provisions were subjected to the vote. <u>Only one provision of the Constitution was passed without virtually any debate i.e., the introduction of universal suffrage.</u> So, statement 2 is not correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 284 members of the Constituent Assembly out of a total of 299 were actually present on 26th November 1949 and appended their signature to the Constitution as it was finally passed. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Subject: Polity Making of the Constitution Tags: Factual</p>				
33.	<p>Q86. Consider the following statements: Statement – I: Switzerland is one of the leading exporters of gold in terms of value. Statement – II: Switzerland has the second largest gold reserves in the world. 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>Q75. With reference to Gold, consider the following statements: 1. India is the world’s largest consumer of gold. 2. Bihar has the largest resources of gold ore among all states in India. 3. India imports almost half of its gold from the United Arab Emirates. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 2 and 3 only Answer: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After China, India is the world’s second largest consumer of gold at about 800-900 tonnes a year. At least 80% of gold demand is from jewellers. So, statement 1 is not correct. In India, the largest resources of gold ore (primary) are located in Bihar (44%) followed by Rajasthan (25%), Karnataka (21%), West Bengal (3%), Andhra Pradesh (3%), Jharkhand (2 %). The remaining 2% resources of ore are located in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Cost of extraction of any mineral including gold varies from mine to mine. So, statement 2 is correct. Switzerland is India’s top source for gold imports by a significant margin followed by UAE. Swiss gold accounted for almost half of India’s imports of gold, at \$16.3 billion, in 2020-21. The sources of gold by share of imports (2021-2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switzerland - 45.8% UAE: 12.7% South Africa: 7.3% Guinea: 7.3% Peru: 4.9% <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer. Relevance: The gold prices have been consistently falling for six months ending September 2022. Subject: Economics Industry Tags: Factual</p>	PowerUp Current Affairs Test - 06			
34.	<p>Q95. Consider the following pairs with regard to sports awards.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="290 1675 1237 1871"> <tr> <td data-bbox="290 1675 448 1871">1.</td> <td data-bbox="448 1675 842 1871">Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award</td> <td data-bbox="842 1675 1237 1871">For the most spectacular and outstanding performance by a sportsperson over period of last four years</td> </tr> </table>	1.	Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award	For the most spectacular and outstanding performance by a sportsperson over period of last four years	<p>Q60. Consider the following statements: 1. National Sports day in India is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand. 2. Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award is awarded for outstanding performances in sports spanning over a period of four years. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only</p>	PowerUp Current Affairs Test - 05
1.	Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award	For the most spectacular and outstanding performance by a sportsperson over period of last four years				

	<p>2. Arjuna Award</p>	<p>For the lifetime achievement by a sportsperson</p>		<p>c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India celebrates National Sports Day on 29th August to commemorate the birth anniversary of hockey legend, Major Dhyan Chand. The day is also dedicated to the nations' sports heroes and champions, honouring their contribution and dedication towards bringing laurels to the country. So, statement 1 is correct. Considered India's highest sporting honour, the Khel Ratna was established in 1991-92 as the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award before it was renamed to Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award in 2021. The Khel Ratna is awarded for outstanding performances in sports spanning over a period of four years and winners get a medallion, a certificate and a cash prize. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: The Prime Minister of India has paid tributes to legendary Indian three times olympian Hockey player Major Dhyan Chand on his birth anniversary. Subject: Polity Miscellaneous(pol) Tags: Factual</p>	
<p>35.</p>	<p>Consider the following statements: Statement-I: In India, prisons are managed by State Governments with their own rules and regulations for the day-to-day administration of prisons. Statement-II: In India, prisons are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 which expressly kept the subject of prisons in the control of Provincial Governments. 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>Q16. With reference to norms for sentences in India, consider the following statements: 1. Prison is listed as a subject in the concurrent list under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. 2. The President and the Governor have discretionary powers to exercise their power for remission. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Prisons' is a State subject under the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The management and administration of Prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments and is governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 and the Prison Manuals of the respective State Governments. So, statement 1 is not correct. Under Article 72 and Article 161 of the Constitution of India, the respective governments advise the President/Governor to suspend, remit or commute sentences. This means that the President and the Governor do not independently exercise their power when disposing of mercy petitions or pleas for remission or commutation, but only on the advice of the appropriate governments. So, statement 2 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	<p>Powerup Current Affairs Test - 04</p>
<p>36.</p>	<p>Q60. With reference to green hydrogen, consider the following statements: 1. It can be used directly as a fuel for internal combustion. 2. It can be blended with natural gas and used as fuel for heat or power generation. 3. It can be used in the hydrogen fuel cell to run vehicles. How many of the above statements are correct? a) Only one b) Only two</p>			<p>Q42. With reference to Green Hydrogen, consider the following statements: 1. It is produced by the process of electrolysis. 2. It can be converted into synthetic gas for mobility purposes. 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>PowerUp Full Length Test – 1</p>

	<p>c) All three d) None</p>	<p>Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Green Hydrogen is based on the generation of hydrogen (a universal, light and highly reactive fuel) through a chemical process known as electrolysis. This method uses an electrical current to separate the hydrogen from the oxygen in the water. So, statement 1 is correct. ● Advantages of green hydrogen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100 % sustainable: Green hydrogen does not emit polluting gases either during combustion or during production. ○ Storable: Hydrogen is easy to store, which allows it to be used subsequently for other purposes and at times other than immediately after its production. ○ Versatile: Green hydrogen can be transformed into electricity or synthetic gas and used for commercial, industrial or mobility purposes. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Relevance: The Government of India has formally approved the National Green Hydrogen Mission, which aims to make India a global hub for the production of green hydrogen. Subject: Environment Renewable and Energy Resources Tags: Factual</p>	
37.	<p>Q80. Consider the following statements in respect of election to the President of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The members nominated to either House of the Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of the States are eligible to be included in the electoral college. 2. Higher the number of elected Assembly seats, higher is the value of vote of each MLA of that state. 3. The value of vote of each MLA of Madhya Pradesh is greater than that of Kerala. 4. The value of vote of each MLA of Puducherry is higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh because the ratio of total population to total number of elective seats in Puducherry is greater as compared to Arunachal Pradesh. <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) Only four 	<p>Q8. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elected and nominated members of the Parliament are part of the Electoral College for Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections. 2. Members of the State Legislative Assemblies do not take part in the election of the Vice-President of India. 3. Members of the dissolved State Legislative Assembly cease to be qualified to vote in the Presidential election. <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: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The President of India is elected not directly by the people but by members of the Electoral College consisting of: the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament; the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Thus, the nominated members of Rajya Sabha, the nominated members of the State Legislative Assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the State Legislative Councils (in the case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President. So, statement 1 is not correct. ● Electoral college of Vice-President is different from the electoral college for the election of the President as it consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of President, only elected members) and it does not include the members of the State Legislative Assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies are included). So, statement 2 is correct. 	PowerUp Full Length Test - 09

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an Assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in the Presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the Presidential election. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Subject: Polity Union Executive Tags: Factual, Current Affairs</p>																	
38.	<p>Q82. Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="290 472 1124 808"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Site</th> <th></th> <th>Well known for</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Besnagar</td> <td>:</td> <td>Shaivite cave shrine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Bhaja</td> <td>:</td> <td>Buddhist cave shrine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Sittanavasal</td> <td>:</td> <td>Jain cave shrine</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one pair b) Only two pairs c) All three d) None</p>	Sr. No.	Site		Well known for	1.	Besnagar	:	Shaivite cave shrine	2.	Bhaja	:	Buddhist cave shrine	3.	Sittanavasal	:	Jain cave shrine	<p>Q93. With reference to Sittanavasal paintings, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> These depict the religious themes of Ramayana and Mahabharata. The murals at the Sittanavasal cave temple have a close resemblance to Bagh and Ajanta paintings. These were patronised by the rulers of the Pandyan dynasty. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 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"> Sittanavasal was a celebrated Jain centre, having a cave inhabited by monks in the 2nd century BC and a rock-cut temple of the 7th century AD. Sittanavasal is the name used synonymously for the hamlet and the hillock that houses the Arivar Kovil, Ezhadipattam (a cavern with 17 polished rock beds), megalithic burial sites and the Navachunai tarn (small mountain lake) with a submerged shrine. It is located in Tamil Nadu. Sittanavasal paintings are based on Jainism. The paintings are drawn with the theme of Jain Samavasarana (Preaching Hall). It has paintings of Jain Tirthankaras and acharyas, the samavasarana painting on the ceiling, dancers on two pillars and an unidentified couple. So, statement 1 is not correct. In the cave temple at Sittanavasal, the murals have a close resemblance to Bagh and Ajanta paintings. The paintings are not only on the walls but also on the ceiling and pillars. The medium used for painting was vegetable and mineral dyes and was done by putting colours on the surface of thin wet lime plaster. The common colours included yellow, green, orange, blue, black and white. <i>Once the paint dries new paint cannot be applied to it, as in the Ajanta technique.</i> At Ajanta, paintings depict mostly Buddhist themes, whereas the Sittanavasal depict Jaina themes. So, statement 2 is correct. Pandyan rulers patronized the paintings in Sittanavasal caves. Some scholars believe that these caves belong to the Pallava period, when King Mahendravarman I excavated the temple, while others attribute them to when the Pandya ruler renovated the shrine in the 7th century. This is the only place in Tamil Nadu where Pandyan paintings can be seen. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Unrestricted public access and general exposure to the elements have led to a gradual fading away of Sittanavasal paintings. Subject: History Miscellaneous(hist) Tags: Factual, Current Affairs</p> <p>Q3. With reference to the Shunga dynasty, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The rulers adopted Buddhism as their state religion. The Besnagar pillar inscription of Heliodorus is dated to this period. Panini was the contemporary of Pushyamitra Shunga. 	<p>PowerUp Current Affairs Test – 05</p> <p>CAMP – Ancient History - 02</p>
Sr. No.	Site		Well known for																
1.	Besnagar	:	Shaivite cave shrine																
2.	Bhaja	:	Buddhist cave shrine																
3.	Sittanavasal	:	Jain cave shrine																

		<p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 Answer: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The founder of the Sunga dynasty was Pushyamitra Sunga, who was the commander-in-chief under the Mauryas. He assassinated the last Mauryan ruler and usurped the throne. After Ashoka's tryst with Dhamma and Buddhism, the Sungas are known for having reverted to Brahmanical orthodoxy. In the Ayodhya inscription of Dhanadeva, Pushyamitra Sunga is credited with the performance of two Asvamedha sacrifices. Buddhist sources claim that he persecuted the Buddhists. Divyavadana depicts Pushyamitra as a destroyer of Buddhist monasteries and places of worship, particularly those constructed by Ashoka. For instance, it is said that he attempted to destroy the Kukuta Arama monastery at Pataliputra. According to sources he also fixed a prize of 100 dinaras for the head of every monk. However, this account of Divyavadana seems highly exaggerated. If the renovations conducted on the Stupas and other Buddhist monuments date to this period, then it would be difficult to believe that the Sungas acted against the Buddhists. So, statement 1 is not correct. An inscription of the Shunga period is inscribed on a pillar at Besnagar, the site of ancient Vidisha. This pillar was constructed by Heliodorus, the Greek ambassador. The Besnagar pillar inscription indicates that the Shungas continued the Maurya tradition of entertaining ambassadors from Greek courts. So, statement 2 is correct. Panini was a grammarian who lived in the 5th or 4th century BCE. His Ashtadhyayi, the oldest surviving Sanskrit grammar, represents a brilliant intellectual achievement. But Pushyamitra Sunga is said to have ruled from 185 –149 BCE. Patanjali in his Mahabhasya (dated 2nd century BCE), mentions Shunga's clash with Bactrian Greeks and sacrifices for Pushyamitra. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
39.	<p>Q59. Consider the following statements regarding mercury pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mining activity is a source of mercury pollution in the world. Coal-based thermal power plants cause mercury pollution. There is no known safe level of exposure to mercury. <p>How many of the above statements are correct? a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p>	<p>Q20. Which of the following pollutants are emitted during coal combustion?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sulphur dioxide Nitrogen oxides Particulate Matter Carbon dioxide Mercury Fly Ash <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only b) 1, 3, 4, and 6 only c) 2, 3, 5 and 6 only d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Answer: d Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions resulting from coal combustion include Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Carbon dioxide, Mercury, heavy metals, fly ash, Particulate Matter and bottom ash. Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) contributes to acid rain and respiratory illnesses. Nitrogen oxides (Nox) contribute to smog and respiratory illnesses. Particulate Matter contributes to smog, haze, respiratory illnesses and lung disease. 	<p>PowerUp Current Affairs Test – 05</p> <p>Inhouse Sectional Test – 09</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the primary greenhouse gas produced from burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas). • Mercury and other heavy metals have been linked to both neurological and developmental damage in humans and other animals. • Fly ash and bottom ash, are residues created when power plants burn coal. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Central Government has extended the deadline for coal-based power plants near Delhi-NCR to install pollution control devices.</p> <p>Subject: Environment Miscellaneous(env)</p> <p>Tags: Factual, Analytical</p>																
40.	<p>Q9. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amarkantak Hills are at the confluence of Vindhya and Sahyadri Ranges. 2. Biligirirangan Hills constitute the easternmost part of Satpura Range. 3. Seshachalam Hills constitute the southernmost part of Western Ghats. <p>How many of the Statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p>	<p>Q54. Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1264 590 1709 877"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Biosphere Reserve</th> <th>State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Seshachalam Hills</td> <td>: Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Dehang-Dibang</td> <td>: Assam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Nanda Devi</td> <td>: Uttarakhand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Pachmarhi</td> <td>: Madhya Pradesh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 3 and 4 only</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seshachalam Hills Biosphere reserve is a part of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh. The hills are also known as Venkatachalam. Tirupati, a major Hindu pilgrimage town and the Srivenkateshwara National Park are located in these ranges. So, pair 1 is not correctly matched. • Dehang-Dibang Biosphere reserve is located in the district of West Siang, Upper Siang and Dibang valley of Arunachal Pradesh. Dehang and Debang river flow through the reserve. Mouling National Park and Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary are located in the reserve. So, pair 2 is not correctly matched. • Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, established in 1982, is located in Uttarakhand, along the western Himalayas. Nanda Devi National Park and Valley of Flowers National Park are the protected areas within the reserve. So, pair 3 is correctly matched. • Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is located in Madhya Pradesh in the biogeographical region of the Deccan Peninsula and the Biotic Province of Central India. It lies directly at the centre of the Satpura mountain ranges. Bori Sanctuary, Satpura National Park and Pachmarhi Sanctuary (Satpura Tiger Reserve) are located within the reserve. So, pair 4 is correctly matched. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	Sl. No.	Biosphere Reserve	State	1.	Seshachalam Hills	: Tamil Nadu	2.	Dehang-Dibang	: Assam	3.	Nanda Devi	: Uttarakhand	4.	Pachmarhi	: Madhya Pradesh	Vajiram In-House Test - 04
Sl. No.	Biosphere Reserve	State																
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2.	Dehang-Dibang	: Assam																
3.	Nanda Devi	: Uttarakhand																
4.	Pachmarhi	: Madhya Pradesh																
41.	<p>Q25. Consider the following markets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Bond Market 2. Call Money Market 3. Treasury Bill Market 4. Stock Market 	<p>Q88. The transactions of Call Money Market in India are based on</p> <p>a) Repo rate b) Reverse Repo rate c) London Interbank Offered Rate d) Bank Rate</p>	Powerup Sectional Test - 03															

	<p>How many of the above are included in capital markets?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four</p>	<p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Money Market (CMM) is basically an inter-bank money market where funds are borrowed and lent, generally, for one day. This is why it is also known as the overnight borrowing market (also called money at call). • The fund can be borrowed for a maximum period up to 14 days (called short notice). Borrowing in this market may take place against securities or without securities. • Participants in the call money market in India include scheduled commercial banks excluding regional rural banks and cooperative banks (other than land development banks), and insurance. But others like LIC, GIC, Mutual Funds, IDBI and NABARD are allowed to operate as only lenders in this market. • The Call Money Market of India (inter-bank market) operates at the Repo rate. Depending upon the availability and demand of funds in this market the real call rate revolves near the current repo rate. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Q69. With reference to 'Treasury Bills (TBs)', consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are short-term debt instruments issued by the Government of India. 2. They are issued at the face value and provide interest that is linked to repo rate. 3. All TBs are issued for maturities less than a year. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasury Bill (TB) is an instrument of the money market, though present since Independence, it got organised only in 1986. They are used by the Central Government to fulfil its short-term liquidity requirement up to the period of 364 days. • Treasury bills or T-bills, which are money market instruments, are short term debt instruments issued by the Government of India. So, statement 1 is correct. • Treasury bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest. Instead, they are issued at a discount and redeemed at the face value at maturity. For example, a 91-day Treasury bill of ₹100/- (face value) may be issued at say ₹ 98.20, that is, at a discount of say, ₹1.80 and would be redeemed at the face value of ₹100/-. So, statement 2 is not correct. • At present, 14-day and 91-day T-bills are auctioned every week on Fridays while 182-day and 364-day T-bills are auctioned every alternate week on Wednesdays. Thus, all TBs are issued for maturities less than a year. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	<p>Powerup Sectional Test - 03</p>
<p>42.</p>	<p>Q37. With reference to Finance Bill and Money Bill in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the Lok Sabha transmits Finance Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it can amend or reject the Bill. 2. When the Lok Sabha transmits Money Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot amend or reject the Bill, it can only make recommendations. 	<p>Q76. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Financial Bills can be introduced in Lok Sabha only. 2. The Rajya Sabha can neither amend nor reject any Financial Bill. 3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha can certify a Bill as a Money Bill. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only b) 2 and 3 only</p>	<p>PowerUp Sectional Test - 09</p>

3. In the case of disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, there is no joint sitting for Money Bill, but a joint sitting becomes necessary for Finance Bill.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Financial Bills are those bills that deal with **fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure**. Financial Bills are of three kinds:
 - A Bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only those specific provisions which are mentioned in Article 110. It can be introduced **only in the Lok Sabha by a Minister**. Private members (other than Ministers) cannot introduce a Money Bill in the Lok Sabha.
- **Financial Bill (I)** is a Bill under Article 117 (I) that contains **any or all matters mentioned in Article 110 and in addition other matters of general legislation** also. It also requires the **prior recommendation of the President** before its introduction and can be introduced **only in the Lok Sabha**.
- **Financial Bill (II)**, mentioned under Article 117 (3), contains provisions involving expenditure from the **Consolidated Fund of India**. Unlike the Money Bill and Financial Bill (I), it **does not include any of the matters mentioned in Article 110**. It is treated as an **ordinary bill** and can be introduced in both the **Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha**. It **does not require the prior recommendation of the President** before its introduction in a House. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **A Money Bill can neither be rejected nor be amended by Rajya Sabha**. The Rajya Sabha can only recommend some suggestions and **should return the bill with or without recommendations within a maximum period of 14 days**. *However, Financial Bill (I) and Financial Bill (II) can be either rejected or amended by the Rajya Sabha.* **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Only the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has authority to decide whether a bill is a money bill or not**. The Speaker's decision in this regard is final and **cannot be questioned in any court of law** or, in either the Houses of the Parliament or, even by the President. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q30. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to the **Joint Sitting of the Parliament?**

- a) It is summoned by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- b) It cannot be called for Money Bills & Constitutional Amendment Bills.**
- c) Since independence, no bill has been passed in the Joint Sitting of the Parliament.
- d) It is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Rajya Sabha & not of Lok Sabha

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Joint Sitting is extraordinary machinery provided by the Constitution to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament over the passage of a Bill. The **President of India can summon both Houses** to meet in a Joint Sitting for the purpose of voting on the Bill. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over a Joint Sitting of the two Houses and the Deputy Speaker, in his absence.
- The provision of Joint Sitting is **applicable to Ordinary Bills or Financial Bills only and not to Money Bills or Constitutional Amendment Bills**. In the case of a Money Bill, the Lok Sabha has overriding powers, while a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by each House separately.
- Since 1950, the provision regarding the Joint Sitting of the two Houses has been **invoked only thrice**. The Bills that have been passed at Joint Sittings are:
 - Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1960
 - Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977

In-House
Test Series
Test - 02

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 • The Joint Sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha and not of Rajya Sabha. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p>	
43.	<p>Q42. With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept of Stupa is Buddhist in origin. 2. Stupa was generally a repository of relics. 3. Stupa was a votive and commemorative structure in Buddhist tradition. <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>Q39. 'Votive Stupas' are related to which one of the following aspects of Buddhism?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Formation of Mahayana b) Pratitya Samutpada doctrine c) Commemoration of Buddha's presence d) Dhamma policy of Ashoka <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Votive Stupas are forms of the stupas, with their distinctive domelike drum. It originated in eight cylindrical structures where the Buddha's relics were placed after his death. • The larger Votive stupa at Bodhgaya was probably given by visiting kings. The smaller stupa is offered by monks and lay pilgrims to serve as a place of worship. • Beginning in the 7th century CE in India, small miniature terracotta stupas became popular as votive offerings. • With respect to Buddhism, the stupas erected over relics are called Sariraka Stupas. Other stupas called Paribhogika were erected over objects used by the Buddha, such as his bowl, girdle, clothes etc. and others called Uddesika(votive) were raised over places which were made famous by the presence of Buddha. These are commemorative stupas. Beside all these, there are also the sculpted, engraved painted stupas intended to procure merit for the donors. Most stupas contain relics that must have been considered from ancient times as a substitute for the Buddha. In Buddhist history, the Buddha was considered to be a Chakravartin, a universal monarch. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Archeological Survey of India (ASI) has discovered two 1200-year-old miniature votive stupas near Sarai Tila mound on the premises of 'Nalanda Mahavihara'.</p> <p>Subject: History Buddhism and Jainism</p> <p>Tags: Factual, Current Affairs</p> <p>Q39. The first known appearance of the word "Stupa" is from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mahaparinirvana Sutta b) Sutta Pitaka c) Nigali Sagar pillar inscription d) Writings of Fa-Hien <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buddha's relics were dug up by Ashoka, who had stupas built over them throughout the region he ruled. Ashokavadana narrates how Ashoka redistributed Buddha's relics across 84,000 stupas, distributing the relics and construction of the stupas performed by Yakshas. In effect, many stupas are thought to date originally from Ashoka, such as Sanchi or Kesariya, where he also erected pillars with his inscriptions, and possibly Bharhut, Amaravati or Dharmarajika in Gandhara. Ashoka also established the Pillars of Ashoka throughout his realm, generally next to Buddhist stupas. The first known appearance of the word "Stupa" is from an inscribed dedication by Ashoka on the Nigali Sagar pillar. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	<p>PowerUp Sectional Test - 06</p> <p>All India Mock Test – 02</p> <p>CAMP-Art and Culture - 03</p>

44.	<p>Q46. With reference to ancient Indian History, consider the following pairs</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="290 254 982 674"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Literary work</th> <th>Author</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Devichandragupta</td> <td>: Bilhana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Hammira-Mahakavya</td> <td>: Nayachandra Suri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Milinda-panha</td> <td>: Nagarjuna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Nitivakyamrita</td> <td>: Somadeva Suri</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) All four</p>	Sr. No.	Literary work	Author	1.	Devichandragupta	: Bilhana	2.	Hammira-Mahakavya	: Nayachandra Suri	3.	Milinda-panha	: Nagarjuna	4.	Nitivakyamrita	: Somadeva Suri	<p>Q64. With reference to ancient Indian history, the book 'Milinda – Panha' is best known for which one of the following?</p> <p>a) Territorial divisions that prevailed during the Post-Gupta period b) New coin lineage system introduced by Kharavela c) The system of branding of horses adopted by Mauryas d) Menander's questions about the Buddhist religion</p> <p>Answer: d Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the most famous Indo - Greek rulers was Menander or Milinda. Menander is best remembered for his conversion to Buddhism by Nagasena, a Buddhist monk and philosopher. Menander asked Nagasena many questions relating to Buddhism. These questions and Nagasena's answers were recorded in the form of a book known as Milinda - Panha or The Questions of Milinda. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	PowerUp Sectional Test - 06
Sr. No.	Literary work	Author																
1.	Devichandragupta	: Bilhana																
2.	Hammira-Mahakavya	: Nayachandra Suri																
3.	Milinda-panha	: Nagarjuna																
4.	Nitivakyamrita	: Somadeva Suri																
45.	<p>Q2. Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="290 894 946 1415"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.</th> <th>Port</th> <th>Well Known as</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Kamarajar Port</td> <td>First major port in India registered as a company</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Mundra Port</td> <td>Largest privately owned port in India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Visakhapatnm Port</td> <td>Largest container port in Port of India</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one pair b) Only two pairs c) All three pairs d) None of the pairs</p>	Sl.	Port	Well Known as	1.	Kamarajar Port	First major port in India registered as a company	2.	Mundra Port	Largest privately owned port in India	3.	Visakhapatnm Port	Largest container port in Port of India	<p>Q22. Consider the following statements regarding ports in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kolkata Port Trust at Haldia is the only major riverine port in India. All coastal States have atleast one major port. Unlike Major ports, Minor ports come under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: d Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kolkata Port Trust at Haldia is the only major riverine port in the country, situated 203 km from the sea. The river Hooghly, on which it is located, has many sharp bends, and is considered a difficult navigational channel. Throughout the year, dredging activities have to be carried out to keep the channel open. So, statement 1 is correct. The coastal States of India are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Each of these Coastal State have a Major Port. So, statement 2 is correct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gujarat: Deendayal Port Trust (Kandla) Maharashtra: Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Mumbai Port Goa: Mormugao Port Trust Karnataka: New Mangalore Port Trust Kerala: Cochin Port Trust Tamil Nadu: V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust (formerly: Tuticorin Port), Chennai Port, Kamarajar Port Trust (formerly: Ennore Port) Andhra Pradesh: Visakhapatnam Port Trust Odisha: Paradip Port Trust West Bengal: Kolkata Port Trust 	Powerup Full Length Test-07			
Sl.	Port	Well Known as																
1.	Kamarajar Port	First major port in India registered as a company																
2.	Mundra Port	Largest privately owned port in India																
3.	Visakhapatnm Port	Largest container port in Port of India																

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any port under the control of the Central Government through the Union Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways is known as a Major Port of India. The intermediate and minor ports are under the control of their respective State governments. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Knowledge Box</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the target to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070, the Union Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways has planned to make three major ports as “hydrogen hubs of the future”. The three ports that have been identified as “probable hydrogen hubs of the future” are Paradip Port (Odisha), Deendayal Port (Gujarat) and VO Chidambaranar Port (Tamil Nadu) There are 12 Major Ports in India that are owned and managed by the Central Government's Port Trusts. These ports handle a significant amount of cargo traffic and play a crucial role in facilitating the country's international trade. The 12 major ports in India are: In 2021, Mundra Port became the largest private commercial port in India in terms of volume of trade. It is a major hub for containers and bulk cargo. It is run by Adani Ports and SEZ Limited (APSEZ) and began operations in 2001. <p>Relevance: The Union Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways has decided to develop three Indian Ports as Hydrogen Hubs.</p>	
46.	<p>Q23. Consider the following statements: Statement-I: Carbon markets are likely to be one of the most widespread tools in the fight against climate change. Statement-II: Carbon markets transfer resources from the private sector to the State. 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>Q92. Consider the following statements with reference to Carbon Trading in India: 1. There is a uniform carbon trading market implemented by the Government of India. 2. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol provides a primary carbon market. 3. One carbon credit permit allows only one tonne of carbon dioxide or any other greenhouse gas to be emitted. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1 and 3 only Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, there is no single market for carbon credits. Apart from sovereign markets, there is also the voluntary market. Private companies prefer the voluntary market, where the prices vary significantly. The Government of India is pushing for a uniform carbon trading market through policy changes and legislation. The proposed legislation is aimed at creating a robust domestic market for clean certificates. India is also well-placed to pioneer agriculture-related carbon credit trading. So, statement 1 is not correct. In India, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol provides a primary carbon market for the players. The secondary carbon market is covered by the perform-achieve-trade scheme (which falls under the energy efficiency category) and the renewable energy certificate. So, statement 2 is correct. India submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution targets under the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It aims to achieve the long- 	CAMP-Full Length Test - 04

		<p>term goal of Net Zero in 2070. One carbon credit permit allows only one tonne of carbon dioxide or any other greenhouse gas to be emitted. So, statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: The Government of India is taking steps to establish a carbon credit market to help the country meet its nationally determined contributions (NDC).</p>	
47.	<p>Q36. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, all acts done by him/her in the performance of duties of his/her office of President before the date of decision become invalid.</p> <p>2. Election for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.</p> <p>3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits within which he/she has to declare his/ her assent.</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>Q8. With reference to the Presidential elections in India, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. As per convention, the Secretary General of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha is appointed as the Returning Officer.</p> <p>2. The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law are not applicable to electors.</p> <p>3. It is held by secret ballot.</p> <p>4. A dispute regarding the election of the President is inquired into by the Election Commission of India.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 2 and 3 only d) 3 and 4 only</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President of India is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States and also of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry. • By convention, the Secretary General, Lok Sabha or the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha is appointed as the Returning Officer, by rotation. Two other senior officers of the Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries and one more senior officer of Legislative Assemblies of all States including NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry, are also appointed as the Assistant Returning Officers. The Election Commission of India makes such appointments. So, statement 1 is correct. • The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law are not applicable in Presidential elections. Members of the Electoral College can vote according to their wish and are not bound by any party whips. The voting is by secret ballot. Therefore, <i>Party whip does not apply in this election.</i> So, statement 2 is correct. • The election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot. So, statement 3 is correct. • In case any dispute arises regarding the election of the President, it can be inquired into only by the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court in this matter will be final. If the election of the President is declared void by the Supreme Court, the acts done by the President before the date of such declaration are not invalidated and continue to remain in force. So, statement 4 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	In-House Test - 04
48.	<p>Q38. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Once the Central Government notifies an area as a Community Reserve</p> <p>1. the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State becomes the governing authority of such forest</p> <p>2. hunting is not allowed in such area</p>	<p>Q.44 With reference to the protected areas in India, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Unlike Conservation Reserves, Community Reserves are declared by the State government.</p> <p>2. Both Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves are declared only on the land owned by the State or Central Government.</p> <p>Which of the statement given above is/are correct?</p>	All India Mock Test - 01

	<p>3. people of such area are allowed to collect non-timber forest produce</p> <p>4. people of such area are allowed traditional agricultural practices</p> <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>a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Community reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Government may, where the community or an individual has volunteered to conserve wildlife and its habitat, declare any private or community land not comprised within a National Park, sanctuary or conservation reserve, as a Community Reserve, for protecting fauna, flora and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices. <p>Conservation reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Government may declare any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and sanctuaries and those areas which link one protected area with another, as a conservation reserve for protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and fauna and their habitat. So, statements 1 and 2 are not correct. State government declares Conservation Reserves after having consultations with the local communities. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Recently, the Government of Rajasthan has issued a notification declaring Jhalana-Amagarh reserve forest as a conservation reserve (CR).</p>	
49.	<p>Q39. With reference to 'Scheduled Areas' in India, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Within a State, the notification of an area as Scheduled Area takes place through an Order of the President.</p> <p>2. The largest administrative unit forming the Scheduled Area is the District and the lowest is the cluster of villages in the Block.</p> <p>3. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States are required to submit annual reports to the Union Home Ministry on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the States.</p> <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) None</p>	<p>Q78. With reference to the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Parliament has the power to declare an area as a Scheduled Area.</p> <p>2. The executive power of the State Government doesn't extend to the Scheduled Areas in the State.</p> <p>3. The Governor has the authority to restrict the applicability of a law to a Scheduled Area in the State.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any state except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The President is empowered to declare an area to be a Scheduled Area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such re-designation on an area in consultation with the Governor of the State concerned. So, statement 1 is not correct. The executive power of a State extends to the Scheduled Areas therein. But the Governor has a special responsibility regarding such areas. Similarly, the executive power of the Centre extends to giving directions to the states regarding the administration of such areas. So, statement 2 is not correct. The Governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the State Legislature does not apply to a Scheduled Area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. 	PowerUp Sectional Test - 09

		<p>o S/He can also make regulations for repealing or amending any act of Parliament or the State Legislature, which is applicable to a Scheduled Area. But all such regulations require the assent of the President. So, statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p>	
50.	<p>Q45. Consider the following dynasties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoysala 2. Gahadavala 3. Kakatiya 4. Yadava <p>How many of the above dynasties established their kingdoms in the early eighth century AD?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only one b) Only two c) Only three d) None 	<p>Q73. Consider the following statements with reference to the Hoysala dynasty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All justice matters were personally administered by the king. 2. Dandanayakas were appointed as army-generals. <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"> • The Hoysalas ruled over parts of the present Karnataka and most of the Tamil region. The first independent ruler of the kingdom was Ballala II (A.D. 1173-1220). The kingdom achieved independent status by the close of the 12th century but its end came at the beginning of the 14th century. • King was at the helm of affairs of the kingdom. His duty was “to restrain the evil and to protect the good”. He was the supreme authority and the final court of appeal. All matters pertaining to justice were personally administered by the king. So, statement 1 is correct. • In the bureaucracy there were dannayakas/dandanayakas who held the highest position in the official hierarchy; were appointed as army generals and also appointed at various prominent offices. So, statement 2 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Q20. Which of the following was the first major dynasty to use Marathi as an official language?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rashtrakuta b) Vakataka c) Kadamba d) Yadava <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seuna, Sevuna, Gavli Kings or Yadavas of Devagiri (1187 - 1317) was an Indian dynasty, which at its peak ruled a kingdom stretching from the Narmada River in the north to the Tungabhadra River in the south, in the western part of the Deccan region. • Its territory included present-day Maharashtra, north Karnataka and parts of Madhya Pradesh, from its capital at Devagiri. The Yadavas initially ruled as feudatories of the Western Chalukyas. • The Yadavas was the first major dynasty to use Marathi as an official language, and Kannada was the court language of the Yadavas till the late Seuna times. • The Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled the Deccan and neighbouring areas of India from about 755 to 975 CE. They spoke Kannada but also knew the northern Deccan language. • The Vakataka dynasty originated from the Deccan in the mid-3rd century CE. Their state is believed to have extended from the southern edges of Malwa and Gujarat in the north to the Tungabhadra River in the south as well as from the Arabian Sea in the west to the edges of Chhattisgarh in the east. They commonly used the Sanskrit and Prakrit languages. 	PowerUp Sectional Test - 13

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kadambas (345–540 CE) ruled northern Karnataka and the Konkan from Banavasi in present-day Uttara Kannada district. They were the first indigenous dynasty to use Kannada, the language of the soil, at an administrative level. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Subject: History Early Medieval kingdoms</p>	
51.	<p>Q74. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Self-Help Group (SHG) programme was originally initiated by the State Bank of India by providing microcredit to the financially deprived. In an SHG, all members of a group take responsibility for a loan that an individual member takes. The Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Commercial Banks support SHGs. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one Only two All three None 	<p>Q24. Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They were set up on the recommendations of the Narasimha Working Group of 1975. They are not permitted to raise capital from sources other than the Centre, States and sponsor banks. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 only 2 only Both 1 and 2 Neither 1 nor 2 <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were set up on the recommendations of the Narasimha Working Group (1975), under the provisions of the Ordinance promulgated in 1975 and Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. So, statement 1 is correct. To increase the source of raising funds for RRBs, the RRB Act was amended in 2015. With this, RRBs were permitted to raise capital from sources other than the Centre, states, and sponsor banks. As of now, the RRBs have the option to issue perpetual debt instruments as another way to obtain regulatory capital. Moreover, RBI has made these instruments eligible for inclusion as extra tier-1 capital, with certain restrictions. So, statement 2 is not correct. Objectives of RRBs: To provide sufficient banking and credit facilities in rural and semi-urban areas. With over 81% of loans to the priority sector (against a benchmark of 75%) and nearly 60% as agriculture advances out of total advances, their role becomes significant in extending institutional credit to the weaker section, especially small and marginal farmers. They are crucial in financial inclusion by providing basic banking services in the rural areas, increasing the trust of rural population in banking services, providing easy and direct finance to co-operative societies and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and creating Employment in rural India. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Due to consistently incurring losses, the RRBs have been in news. Also, the Union Government had asked Indian Banks Association (IBA) to assist in the sustainability push to RRBs.</p>	CAMP Full Length Test-01
52.	<p>Q76. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement-I: According to the United Nations' 'World Water Development Report, 2022,' India extracts more than a quarter of the world's groundwater withdrawal every year.</p> <p>Statement-II: India needs to extract more than a quarter of the world's groundwater each year to satisfy the drinking water and sanitation needs of almost 18% of world's population living in its territory.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect to the above statements?</p>	<p>Q15. Which one of the following sectors in India is the largest consumer of groundwater?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation Industrial Domestic Power generation <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Total Annual Ground Water Extraction of the entire country for the year 2020 has been estimated as 244.92 bcm. The agricultural sector is the predominant consumer of groundwater resources. About 89 % of total annual groundwater extraction i.e. 217.61 bcm is for irrigation use. Only 27.3 bcm is for Domestic & Industrial use, which is about 11 % of the total extraction. The stage of groundwater extraction is very high in the states of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, where it is more than 100%, which implies that in these states the annual groundwater 	CAMP Geography-03

	<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>consumption is more than annual extractable groundwater resources. In the states of Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry, the stage of groundwater Extraction is between 60-100%. In the rest of the states, the stage of groundwater extraction is below 60%.</p> <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Annual groundwater extraction for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses has come down in 2022 from 2020 according to the latest groundwater assessment report released by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.</p>	
53.	<p>Q6. Ilmenite and rutile, abundantly available in certain coastal tracts of India, are rich sources of which one of the following?</p> <p>a) Aluminium</p> <p>b) Copper</p> <p>c) Iron</p> <p>d) Titanium</p>	<p>Q27. Consider the following statements with reference to Atomic minerals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> India has the largest reserves of monazite and ilmenite in the world. Ilmenite is found in the coastal sand of western India. Monazite is obtained from areas of the Mahanadi basin in Odisha. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>c) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorium is obtained from monazite and ilmenite. India has the largest reserves of monazite and ilmenite in the world. It is found in the coastal sand of Kerala, where it is centralized mostly in the district of Kollam and Palakkad. The Hills of Travancore is its original source. Ilmenite is found mainly in the coastal sand from Ratnagiri, that is, Konkan, to Kerala. It is also found in the coastal sand of Tamil Nādu and Odisha. So, statements 1 and 2 are correct. India has a 6000 Km long coastline rich in Atomic Mineral deposits. Placer deposits contain Atomic Minerals like Monazite, Zircon, Ilmenite, Rutile, Sillimanite and Garnet. Monazite content varies from Nil to 5%. Monazite is also obtained from Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and areas of the Mahanadi basin in Odisha. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	CAMP- Geography- 03
54.	<p>Q16. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some mushrooms have medicinal properties. Some mushrooms have psycho-active properties. Some mushrooms have insecticidal properties. Some mushrooms have bioluminescent properties. <p>How many of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>a) Only one</p> <p>b) Only two</p> <p>c) Only three</p> <p>d) All four</p>	<p>Q29. Which one of the following statements best describes the term 'MeFSAT'?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is an alternative to FASTag technology used for toll collection. It is a database that compiles information on medicinal fungi. It is the smallest artificial satellite launched by NASA. It is a drug used to treat Alzheimer's disease. <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analytical study of medicinal fungi carried out by researchers from the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai (IMSc), shows that some chemicals they secrete may find use as novel drugs. The researchers analyzed the structure of 1,830 secondary metabolites of medicinal fungi. They used the MeFSAT (Medicinal Fungi Secondary Metabolites And Therapeutics) database, which compiles information on 184 medicinal fungi, including mushrooms. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: A research study has used fungi species for identifying novel drugs.</p>	CAMP-Full Length Test- 04

55.	<p>Q98. In the recent years Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan caught the international attention for which one of the following reason common to all the them?</p> <p>a) Discovery of rich deposits of rare earth elements b) Establishment of Chinese military bases c) Southward expansion of Sahara Desert d) Successful coups</p>	<p>Q76. Operation Kaveri, recently seen in the news, is a/an:</p> <p>a) evacuation initiative to bring back Indian citizens stranded in Sudan b) joint military exercise between the United States of America and India c) financial proposal to support the economy of Sri Lanka d) rescue mission assigned to Turkey - Syria post 2023 earthquake</p> <p>Answer: a Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operation Kaveri was launched by the Government of India to bring back stranded Indians from conflict-ridden Sudan. ● Other Similar Operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operation Insaniyat (2017): Due to the large influx of Myanmar refugees into Bangladesh, India's Ministry of External Affairs launched Operation Insaniyat to assist Bangladesh in overcoming the humanitarian crisis. ○ Operation Nistar (2018): It was an Indian Naval operation to evacuate 38 Indian nationals from Yemen's cyclone-ravaged Socotra island. ○ Operation Samudra Setu (2020): It was a naval operation as part of the national effort to bring home Indian citizens from overseas during the Covid-19 pandemic. ○ Vande Bharat Mission (2020): It was launched to bring back Indian citizens stranded in foreign countries when the Covid-19 pandemic hit the world. ○ Operation Devi Shakti (2021): It was launched to evacuate Indian citizens and foreign nationals from Afghanistan after the collapse of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the fall of Kabul, the capital city, to the Taliban. ○ Operation Ganga (2022): It aimed at evacuating Indian citizens from Ukraine. ○ Operation Dost (2023): India sent rescue and relief material to an earthquake- hit Turkey and Syria under this. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Relevance: The Government of India launched 'Operation Kaveri' to bring back Indian citizens stranded in crisis-hit Sudan. Subject: Polity International Relations Tags: Factual</p>	PowerUp Current Affairs Test - 12
56.	<p>Q31. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean?</p> <p>a) The principle of natural justice b) The procedure established by law c) Fair application of law d) Equality before law</p>	<p>Q2. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Procedure Established by Law and Due Process of Law':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedure Established by Law does not assess the fairness or reasonableness of a law. 2. Due Process of Law determines the validity of a law based on its procedural adequacy as well as its intention. 3. Both safeguard a citizen's rights from the executive's arbitrary actions and not from legislative actions. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: a Explanation:</p>	CAMP-Polity- 05

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procedure Established by Law: The Doctrine of procedure Established by law originated from British constitution. It does not assess whether the laws made by the legislature or by the concerned authority is fair, just and not arbitrary. The judiciary's role is limited to evaluating the procedure used by the legislature to enact the law in question. So, statement 1 is correct. ● Due process of law: The doctrine of due process of law is an English concept mentioned in Magna Carta and upheld in the United States in America. It determines whether a law is valid by examining both its procedural and substantive characteristics. The judiciary has the power to determine the laws' procedural adequacy as well as its intention. So, statement 2 is correct. ● It safeguards citizens' rights from both executive and legislative actions. So, statement 3 is not correct. <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p>																	
57.	<p>Q56. Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="290 653 937 1255"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Objects in Space</th> <th></th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Cepheids</td> <td>:</td> <td>Giant clouds of dust and gas in space</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Nebulae</td> <td>:</td> <td>Stars which brighten and dim periodically</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Pulsars</td> <td>:</td> <td>Neutron stars that are formed when massive stars run out of fuel & collapse</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</p> <p>a) Only one b) Only two c) All three d) None</p>	Sl. No.	Objects in Space		Description	1.	Cepheids	:	Giant clouds of dust and gas in space	2.	Nebulae	:	Stars which brighten and dim periodically	3.	Pulsars	:	Neutron stars that are formed when massive stars run out of fuel & collapse	<p>Q29. In which one of the following groups are all four stages of star formation chronologically arranged?</p> <p>a) Stellar Nebula, Red Giant, Planetary Nebula, White Dwarf b) Planetary Nebula, Stellar Nebula, Red Giant, Black hole c) Stellar Nebula, Planetary Nebula, Red Supergiant, Neutron star d) Planetary Nebula, Supernova, Red Supergiant, Black hole</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stars are hot bodies of glowing gas that start their life in Nebulae. They vary in size, mass and temperature, with diameters ranging from 450x smaller to over 1000x larger than that of the Sun. ● The energy produced by the star is by nuclear fusion in the star's core. Stars are born in a region of high-density Stellar Nebula, and condense into a huge globule of gas and dust and contract under its own gravity. ● A region of condensing matter will begin to heat up and start to glow forming Protostars. If a protostar contains enough matter the central temperature reaches 15 million degrees centigrade. At this temperature, nuclear reactions in which hydrogen fuses to form helium can start. The star begins to release energy, stopping it from contracting even more and causes it to shine. It becomes a Main Sequence Star. ● The helium core now starts to contract further and reactions begin to occur in a shell around the core. The core is hot enough for the helium to fuse to form carbon. The outer layers begin to expand, cool and shine less brightly. The expanding star will be called a Red Giant in the case of an average star. In the case of a massive star, it becomes a Red Supergiant and starts off with a helium core surrounded by a shell of cooling, expanding gas. ● In the case of a Red Giant, the helium core runs out, and the outer layers drift away from the core as a gaseous shell; this gas that surrounds the core is called a Planetary Nebula. In the case of a Red Supergiant, the core collapses in less than a second, causing an explosion called a Supernova, in which a shock wave blows off the outer layers of the star. ● In the case of a Planetary Nebula, the remaining core in its final stage becomes a White Dwarf; the star eventually cools and dims. When it stops shining, the now-dead star is called a Black Dwarf. ● But in the case of a Supernova, sometimes the core survives the explosion. If the surviving core is between 1.5 - 3 solar masses it contracts to become a tiny, very dense Neutron Star. If the core is much greater than 3 solar masses, the core contracts to become a Black Hole. <p>So, the correct sequence is Stellar Nebula, Red Giant, Planetary Nebula, White Dwarf.</p> <p>Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.</p> <p>Relevance: Researchers have discovered a "cry from a baby star," that could help astronomers better understand the process of star formation.</p>	<p>PowerUp Full Length Test – 02</p> <p>PowerUp Full Length Test - 04</p>
Sl. No.	Objects in Space		Description																
1.	Cepheids	:	Giant clouds of dust and gas in space																
2.	Nebulae	:	Stars which brighten and dim periodically																
3.	Pulsars	:	Neutron stars that are formed when massive stars run out of fuel & collapse																

		<p>Subject: Science & Technology Space and Related Developments Tags: Conceptual, Analytical</p> <p>Q64. Consider the following statements with reference to Neutron Star: 1. It is the collapsed core of a white dwarf star. 2. It is the densest object that can be directly observed by astronomers. 3. Pulsars are rapidly rotating Neutron Stars.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Answer: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Neutron Star is the collapsed core of a massive Supergiant Star. If the collapsing stellar core at the center of a supernova contains between about 1.4 and 3 solar masses, the collapse continues until electrons and protons combine to form neutrons, producing a Neutron Star. If the collapsed stellar core is larger than three solar masses, it collapses completely to form a Black Hole. So, statement 1 is not correct. • Neutron Stars are incredibly dense - similar to the density of an atomic nucleus. Since they contain huge mass packed into such a small volume, the gravitation at the surface of a Neutron Star is immense. A neutron star is the densest object astronomers can observe directly. So, statement 2 is correct. • Many neutron stars are likely undetectable because they simply do not emit enough radiation. However, under certain conditions, they can be easily observed. • Pulsars are neutron stars that rotate, are highly magnetic and emit a strong perpendicular beam of electromagnetic radiation. Normal pulsars spin between 0.1 and 60 times per second, while millisecond pulsars can result as much as 700 times per second. So, statement 3 is correct. <p>Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer. Relevance: Scientists are simulating merger of two Neutron Stars to form into a Hypermassive Neutron Star. Subject: Science & Technology Space and Related Developments Tags: Conceptual, Factual</p>	
58.	<p>Q11. Consider the following statements: Statement-I: India, despite uranium deposits, depends on coal for most of its electricity production. Statement-II: Uranium, enriched to the extent of at least 60%, is required for the production of electricity.</p> <p>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-1 c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct</p>	<p>Q95. Consider the following statements with reference to Uranium: 1. Natural Uranium cannot be used as a feedstock for uranium enrichment facilities. 2. Highly enriched uranium is used in naval propulsion reactors and nuclear weapons.</p> <p>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: b Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uranium is a silvery-white metallic chemical element in the periodic table, with atomic number 92. Uranium occurs naturally in low concentrations in soil, rock and water and is commercially extracted from uranium-bearing minerals such as uraninite. 	PowerUp Full Length Test-10

- **Natural Uranium** refers to the uranium containing the relative concentrations of isotopes found in nature: 0.7 per cent uranium-235, 99.3 per cent uranium-238 and a trace amount of uranium-234 by mass. Natural uranium can be used as fuel in nuclear reactors or as **feedstock for uranium enrichment facilities**. So, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- **Low Enriched Uranium** contains a Uranium-235 concentration between 0.711 per cent and 20 per cent. Most commercial reactor fuel uses low-enriched uranium (LEU) enriched to between 3 per cent and 5 per cent Uranium-235. Uranium between 3 and 5 per cent ²³⁵U is sometimes referred to as **"reactor-grade uranium."**
- **Highly Enriched Uranium** contains a Uranium-235 concentration greater than 20 per cent. Highly enriched uranium (HEU) is used in **naval propulsion reactors, nuclear weapons** and in some research reactors. So, **statement 2 is correct**.
- **Depleted Uranium** contains a Uranium-235 concentration of 0.711 per cent or less. It is a **co-product** of the enrichment process.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

59. Q18. Consider the following statements:

1. Some microorganisms can grow in environments with temperature above the boiling point of water.
2. **Some microorganisms can grow in environments with temperature below the freezing point of water.**
3. Some microorganisms can grow in highly acidic environment with a pH below 3.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q83. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Ocean zones	Organisms found
1.	Epipelagic Zone	: Blue whale
2.	Mesopelagic Zone	: Crab
3.	Bathypelagic Zone	: Squid
4.	Abyssopelagic zone	: Sea stars

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: d
Explanation:
Ocean zones:

- **Epipelagic Zone:** Sunlight permeates about **200 metres below the sea surface** called the sunlight or Epipelagic Zone. Presence of sunlight and warmth leads to presence of many organisms like **Jellyfish, sea turtles, dolphins and blue whales**. So, **pair 1 is correctly matched**.
- **Mesopelagic Zone:** In the zone, from **200 metres to 1000 metres**, the faint light of the sun percolates, hence it is called **twilight or midwater zone or Mesopelagic Zone**. Darkness prevails here and to overcome it, the creatures use bioluminescence. It is an exclusive area lit with dim light where many creatures are not visible due to lack of light and become almost transparent. Organisms like **crab, octopus, swordfish, wolf eel and catshark** can be found here. So, **pair 2 is correctly matched**.
- **Bathypelagic Zone:** Below the midwater zone comes the bottom depth of the sea, i.e., the depth from **1000 to 4000 metres**. It is called the midnight or Bathypelagic Zone. The organisms found here are **illuminated by bioluminescence**. The water pressure in this zone is very high. The sea creatures here are **primarily black or red** in the absence of light. The average temperature here remains below **4°C**. Organisms like **blobfish, squid, viperfish and anglerfish** can be found here. So, **pair 3 is correctly matched**.

PowerUp Full Length Test - 04

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abyssopelagic zone: The Abyssal Zone (abyssopelagic zone) or ocean womb is the part of the sea with a depth of 4000 to 6000 metres. Here, it is stark dark and the temperature is very low (almost equal to the freezing point). Organisms like sea stars, shrimps and squids can be found here. So, pair 4 is correctly matched. <p>So, all four pairs are correctly matched. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.</p>	
60.	<p>Q75. Consider the following statements: Statement-I: India's public sector health care system largely focuses on curative care with limited preventive, promotive and rehabilitation care. Statement-II: Under India's decentralized approach to healthcare delivery, the states are primarily responsible for organizing health services.</p> <p>Which one of the following is correct in respect to 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>Q62. Which of the following functional items can be placed within the purview of Panchayat under the Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minor Forest Produce 2. Water supply for domestic and industrial purposes 3. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings 4. Education, including primary and secondary schools 5. Family welfare <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only b) 2, 3 and 5 only c) 1, 4 and 5 only d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5</p> <p>Answer: c Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eleventh Schedule contains 29 functional items placed within the purview of Panchayats, some of which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture, including agricultural extension ○ Social forestry and farm forestry ○ Minor forest produce. So, point 1 is correct. ○ Small-scale industries, including food processing industries ○ Khadi, village and cotTagse industries ○ Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity ○ Poverty alleviation programme ○ Education, including primary and secondary schools. So, point 4 is correct. ○ Technical training and vocational education ○ Health and sanitation including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries ○ Family welfare. So, point 5 is correct. ○ Public distribution system. • The 74th Amendment Act, 1992 added a new Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution. This schedule contains eighteen functional items of municipalities. Items like regulation of land use and construction of buildings and water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes are included in this Schedule. So, points 2 and 3 are not correct. <p>Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer. Subject: Polity Local Government Tags: Factual</p>	PowerUp Sectional Test - 09
61.	<p>Q77. Consider the following statements: 1. According to the Constitution of India, the Central Government has a duty to protect States from internal disturbances.</p>	<p>Q59. Consider the following statements: 1. National Emergency has never been proclaimed in India due to the reason of internal disturbance. 2. Financial Emergency was proclaimed in India during the Economic Crisis of 1991. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p>	PowerUp Full Length Test – 10

2. The Constitution of India exempts a state from providing legal counsel for a person being held for preventive detention.

3. According to the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, confession of the accused before the police cannot be used as evidence.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

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

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **National Emergency** has been proclaimed by the Central Government three times so far—in 1962, 1971 and 1975. The first two proclamations (1962 and 1971) were made on the ground of 'External Aggression', while the **third proclamation (1975) was made on the ground of 'Internal Disturbance'**. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Indian Economic Crisis of 1991, was the most serious financial crisis in the history of India. The 1980s saw significant and increasing fiscal imbalances, which contributed to the economic crisis. The Central Government's and States' combined cumulative Fiscal Deficits increased dramatically. But even in such a tough situation which took India to the brink of bankruptcy, **Financial Emergency was not declared.** While this situation posed a classic cause for calling a Financial Emergency, it was averted by restructuring and devaluing the rupee. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Subject: Polity | Emergency Provisions

Tags: Conceptual, Analytical

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. In India, **preventive detention** was introduced for the first time under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919.

2. **The Parliament alone can frame laws of preventive detention for the reasons of the security of India.**

3. The electors under preventive detention are entitled to cast their votes only through postal ballot.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: d

Explanation:

- In India, preventive detention existed much before the introduction of the Indian Council Act, 1909 during British rule. For example, the **Bengal State Prisoners Regulation of 1818 provided for preventive detention.** Later, the Defence of India Act of 1939 provided for it. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Both the Parliament as well as the State Legislatures can concurrently make a law on preventive detention. However, the **Parliament has exclusive authority** to make a law of **preventive detention** for reasons connected **with** defence, foreign affairs and the **security of India.** The **grounds of detention should be communicated to the arrested person.** However, the facts considered to be against the public interest need not be disclosed. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- Section 62 of the **Representation of the People Act, 1951** confers voting rights on the electors subjected to preventive detention. As per the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the **electors under preventive detention are entitled to cast their votes by post.** **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Relevance: According to the latest crime data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there is a rise in Preventive detentions in 2021 of about 23.7% compared to 2020.

		Subject: Polity Fundamental Rights Tags: Factual	
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