



CSE (PRELIMS) 2025

General Studies

(Paper-I)

**Answer Key &
Reflections**

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CSE PRELIMINARY EXAM | GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) | 2025

Q. No.	Set				Q. No.	Set			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	51.	(c)	(d)	(c)	(b)
2.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	52.	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)
3.	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)	53.	(a)	(c)	(c)	(b)
4.	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	54.	(a)	(d)	(c)	(b)
5.	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	55.	(c)	(a)	(b)	(d)
6.	(c)	(b)	(d)	(c)	56.	(d)	(d)	(b)	(c)
7.	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	57.	(d)	(a)	(c)	(a)
8.	(a)	(d)	(a)	(a)	58.	(a)	(a)	(d)	(a)
9.	(a)	(d)	(a)	(c)	59.	(d)	(a)	(d)	(a)
10.	(a)	(a)	(b)	(d)	60.	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)
11.	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)	61.	(d)	(a)	(b)	(b)
12.	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	62.	(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)
13.	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	63.	(d)	(b)	(b)	(d)
14.	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	64.	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)
15.	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	65.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
16.	(c)	(c)	(a)	(c)	66.	(c)	(a)	(c)	(c)
17.	(b)	(d)	(c)	(c)	67.	(c)	(c)	(d)	(a)
18.	(d)	(c)	(d)	(a)	68.	(a)	(d)	(c)	(c)
19.	(b)	(b)	(d)	(b)	69.	(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)
20.	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)	70.	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)
21.	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)	71.	(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)
22.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)	72.	(c)	(a)	(c)	(c)
23.	(d)	(b)	(b)	(b)	73.	(b)	(d)	(d)	(b)
24.	(d)	(a)	(a)	(b)	74.	(a)	(c)	(d)	(a)
25.	(c)	(b)	(c)	(a)	75.	(c)	(a)	(c)	(b)
26.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)	76.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
27.	(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	77.	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)
28.	(c)	(d)	(a)	(d)	78.	(a)	(a)	(c)	(d)
29.	(c)	(b)	(c)	(d)	79.	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)
30.	(c)	(c)	(d)	(a)	80.	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)
31.	(b)	(b)	(d)	(c)	81.	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)
32.	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	82.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
33.	(b)	(b)	(d)	(a)	83.	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)
34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	84.	(b)	(a)	(a)	(c)
35.	(a)	(d)	(a)	(c)	85.	(a)	(c)	(b)	(b)
36.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	86.	(a)	(d)	(c)	(b)
37.	(d)	(a)	(c)	(d)	87.	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)
38.	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	88.	(d)	(a)	(d)	(d)
39.	(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)	89.	(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)
40.	(b)	(a)	(d)	(b)	90.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
41.	(c)	(b)	(c)	(d)	91.	(d)	(b)	(b)	(b)
42.	(d)	(c)	(b)	(d)	92.	(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)
43.	(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)	93.	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)
44.	(c)	(d)	(a)	(d)	94.	(d)	(a)	(b)	(a)
45.	(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)	95.	(a)	(c)	(d)	(a)
46.	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96.	(d)	(c)	(c)	(c)
47.	(c)	(a)	(d)	(a)	97.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)
48.	(d)	(c)	(a)	(a)	98.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
49.	(d)	(c)	(d)	(a)	99.	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)
50.	(a)	(c)	(b)	(b)	100.	(b)	(d)	(a)	(b)

**Reflections from
NEXT IAS
GS Foundation Course**

3. In the context of electric vehicle batteries, consider the following elements:

I. Cobalt

II. Graphite

III. Lithium

IV. Nickel

How many of the above usually make up battery cathodes?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All the four

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

- KBF → 2.7 km deep mine (Deepest mine of \oplus)
→ now it is shut down.
- mines ⇒ in Karnataka, Hutti mine is also a gold mine.
- Recent discovery of Gold mine in South Bihar (Jamui district)

Silver, lead, Zinc

↓

in Anavali, near Udaipur "Zawar mine"

- Lead, zinc called twin minerals (similar density)

Cobalt, Nickel, Lithium

• All 3 used in Battery.

- cobalt = in "Democratic Republic of Congo"
- cobalt, nickel in Hot Areas.

Nickel = Indonesia

Lithium found in Hot and Dry Area (evaporation is high)

→ Lightest metal

→ Highest found in Bolivia, Chile, Argentina & thus called Lithium Triangle \triangle

GS Foundation Class Notes

5. Consider the following substances:

I. Ethanol

II. Nitroglycerine

III. Urea

Coal gasification technology can be used in the production of how many of them?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All the three

(d) None

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

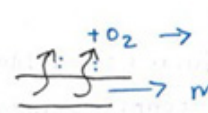
Lec 24 29/03/2024.

Fossil Fuels

Coals

Remedies:

1. Technological tools ; technological process.
2. (i) Coal Bed methane must be safely harnessed and use as a fuel.

$\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{fire}$


methane coming out of coal mines → prone to fire by reacting with oxygen.
3. (ii) Carbon capture and storage technology (CCS)
 These are quite costly technology, thus usage has been less
- (iii) COAL GASIFICATION Technology

Coal in solid form → many impurities
↓ if
processed properly → coal can become gas & then purify the impurities. Thus

CBM
↓
in mines

C.C.S.
↓
in plants
e.g. - steel plants etc.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)	<h1>U.P.S.C.</h1>	इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)
	<p>we coal as "<u>Syn gas</u>" ($\text{CO}_x + \text{H}_2$)</p> <p>Liquification of syn gas \Rightarrow syngas converted to "<u>methanol</u>" \rightarrow which can be further used in automobile industry.</p> <p>(iv) <u>FLUE GAS Desulphurisation technology</u> (FGD)</p> <p> sulphur in coal \rightarrow causes pollution. \downarrow if captured then \rightarrow it can help in "<u>pollution reduction</u>".</p> <p>F.G.D Tech \rightarrow used in "<u>Thermal power plants</u>".</p> <p>(v) <u>Coking coal technology</u> \rightarrow To counter import from <u>Australia</u>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>POLICY REFORMS in COAL</p> </div> <p>Obsolete rules and regulations needed.</p> <p>1. <u>coal mines special provision Act, 2015</u> (C MSP Act, 2015)</p> <p>There is provision of "<u>e-Auction</u>" in coal mining process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \downarrow (i) brings efficiency and transparency (ii) promote sustainable development in coal sector. (iii) more production \rightarrow leading to curbing import. 	

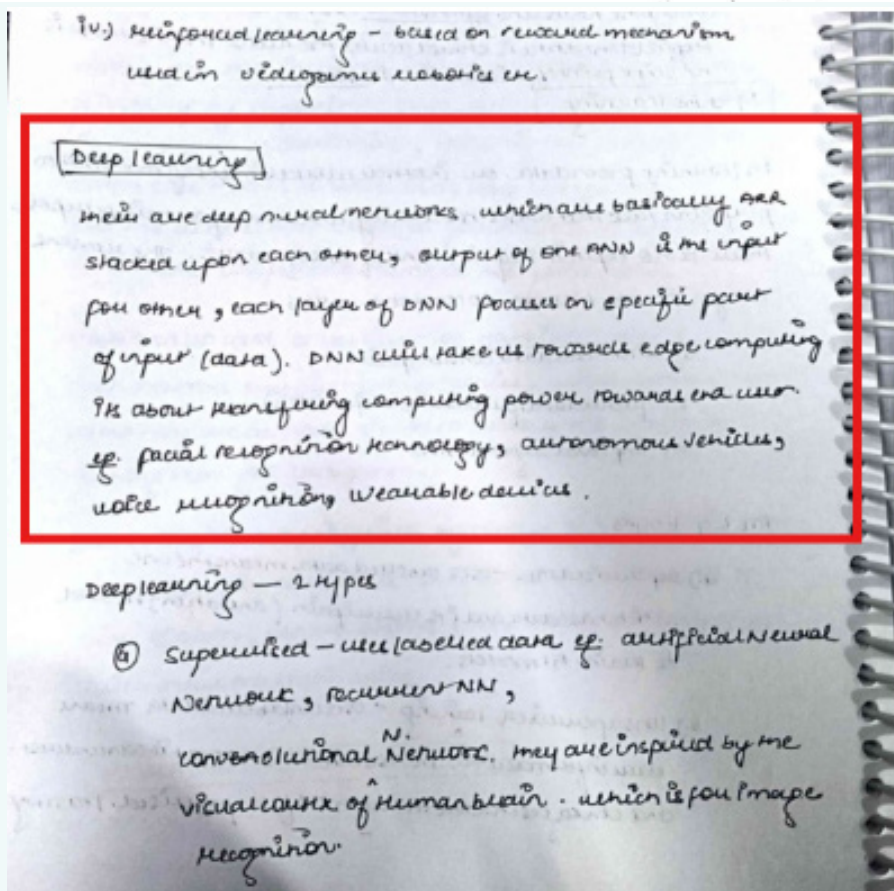
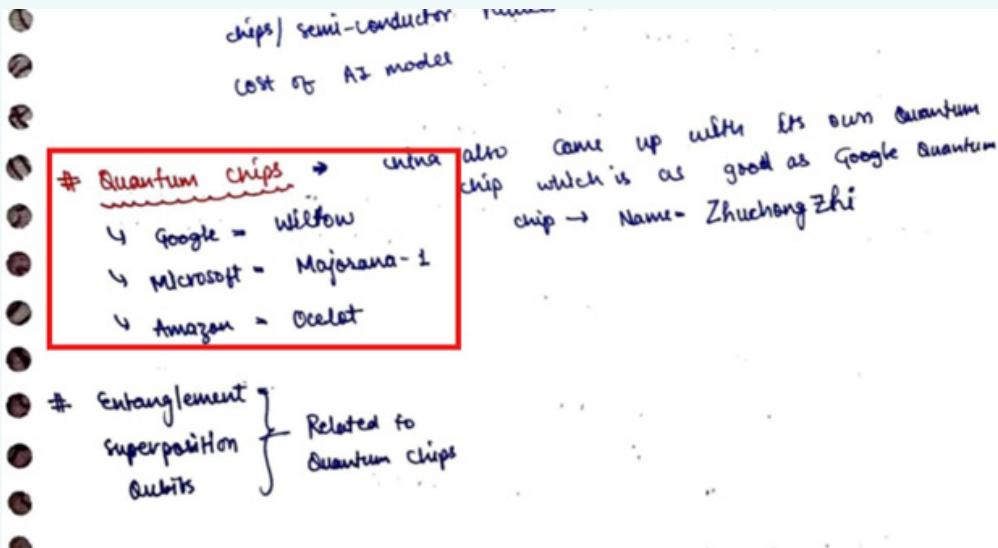
GS Foundation Class Notes

7. Consider the following statements:

- I. It is expected that Majorana 1 chip will enable quantum computing.
- II. Majorana 1 chip has been introduced by Amazon Web Services (AWS).
- III. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III



GS Foundation Class Notes

12. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: At the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), India refrained from signing the 'Declaration on Climate and Health'.

Statement II: The COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health is a binding declaration; and if signed, it becomes mandatory to decarbonize health sector.

Statement III: If India's health sector is decarbonized, the resilience of its health-care system may be compromised.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

← Current Affair Lecture (17-12-2023) Afternoon

WHAT ELSE HAPPENED AT COP28

- + **Launch of ALTERRA**, the UAE's \$30 billion catalytic private finance vehicle, which seeks to mobilize a total of **\$250 billion** for global climate action.
- + **The 'COP28 UAE Declaration on Agriculture, Food, & Climate,'** embedding sustainable agriculture and food systems in the response to climate change.
Received endorsements from 158 countries.
- + **The 'COP28 UAE Declaration on Climate and Health,'** to accelerate the development of climate-resilient, sustainable and equitable health systems.
It has been endorsed by 144 countries.

Current Affair Lecture (17-12-2023) Afternoon

Remaining Time
VOD time: 08:56:51

GS Foundation Class

13. Consider the following statements:

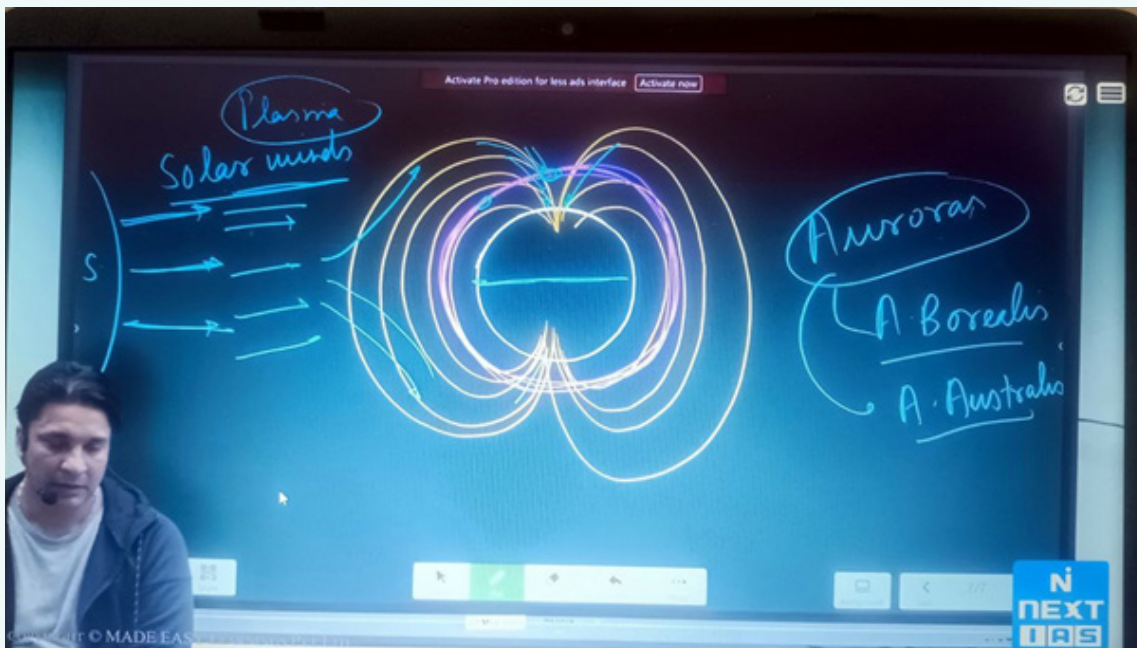
Statement I: Scientific studies suggest that a shift is taking place in the Earth's rotation and axis.

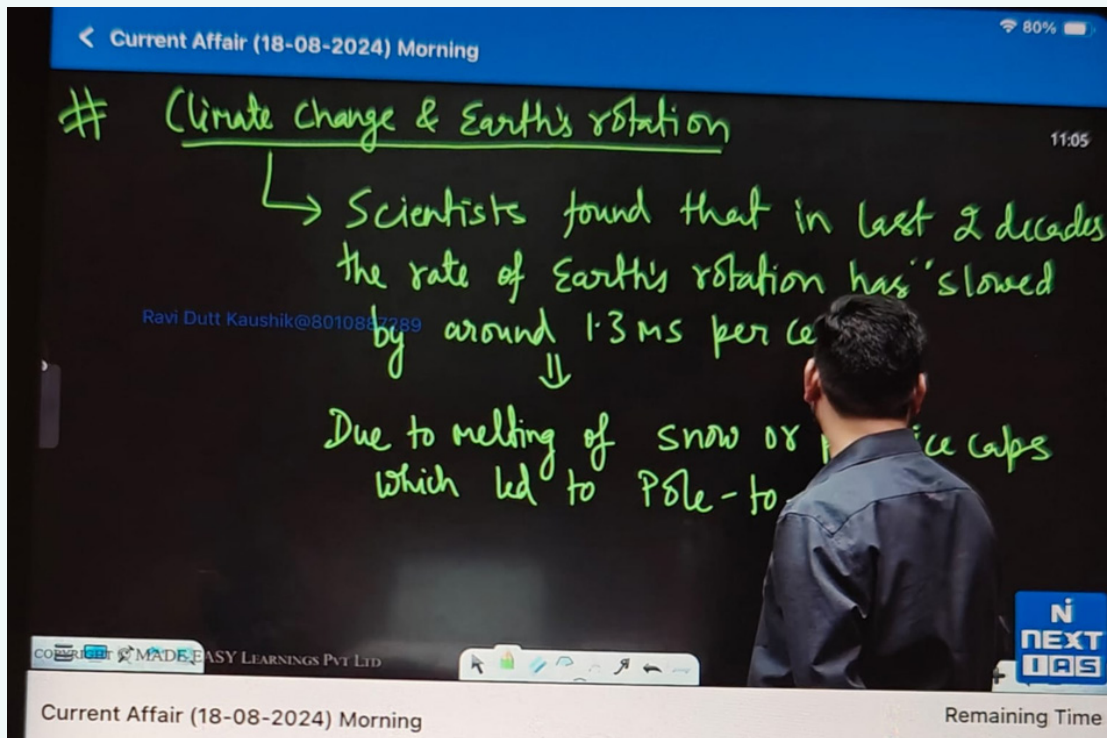
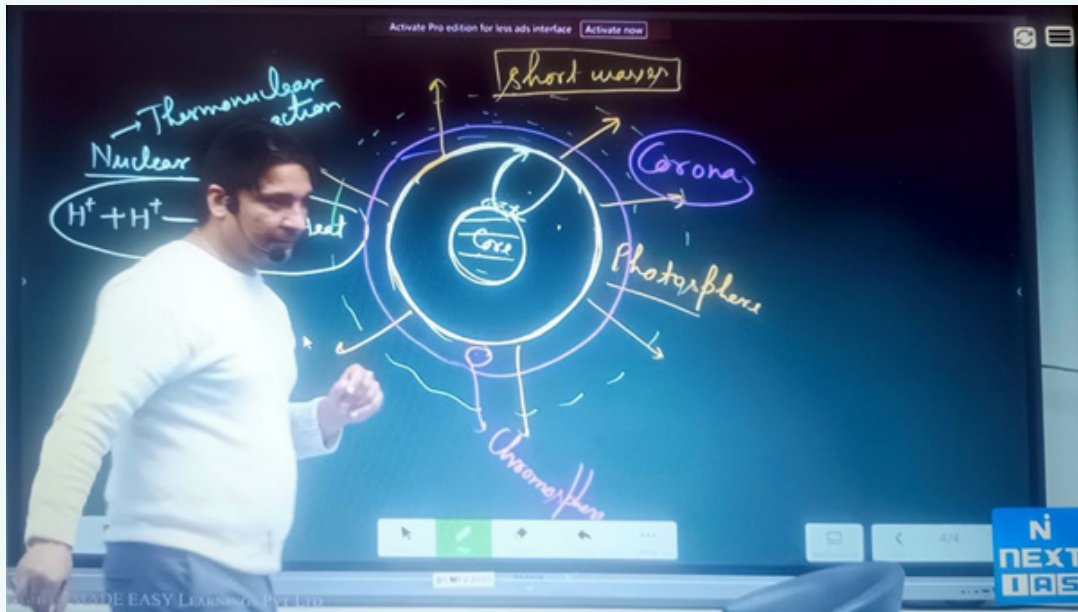
Statement II: Solar flares and associated coronal mass ejections bombarded the Earth's outermost atmosphere with tremendous amount of energy.

Statement III: As the Earth's polar ice melts, the water tends to move towards the equator.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct





GS Foundation Class

14. Consider the following statements:

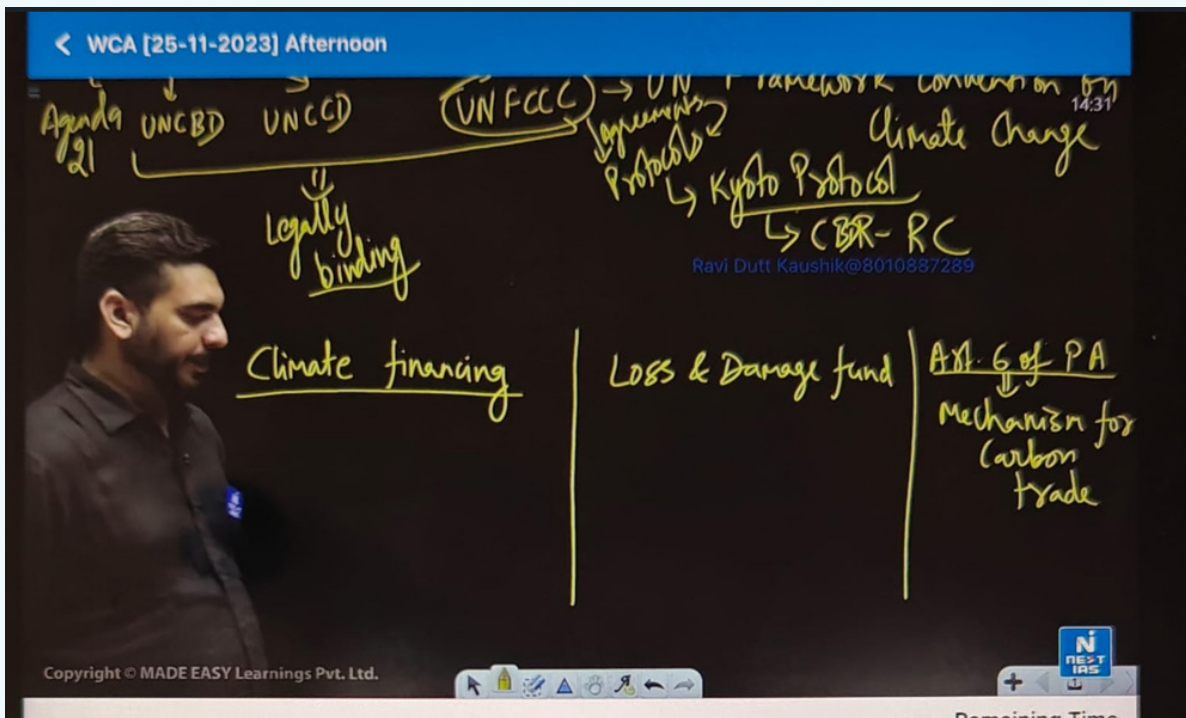
Statement I: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change is frequently discussed in global discussions on sustainable development and climate change.

Statement II: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change sets out the principles of carbon markets.

Statement III: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change intends to promote inter-country non-market strategies to reach their climate targets.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct



GS Foundation Class

21. Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

- I. He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophical systems of the East.
- II. He desired his countrymen to accept the rational and scientific approach and the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

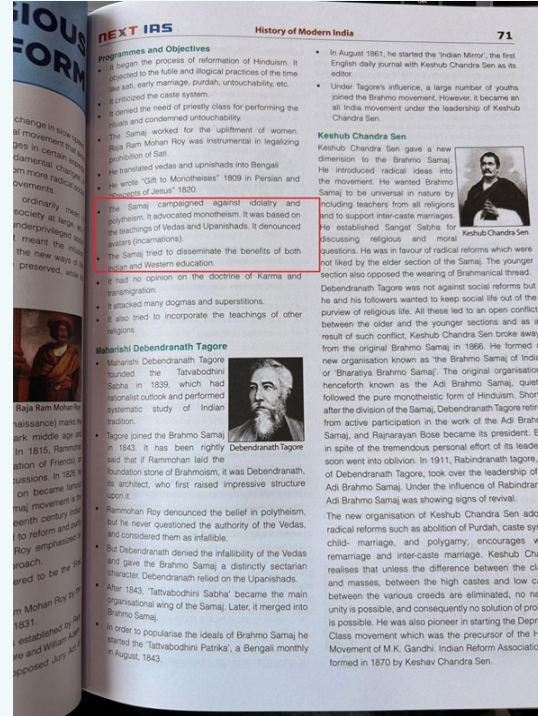
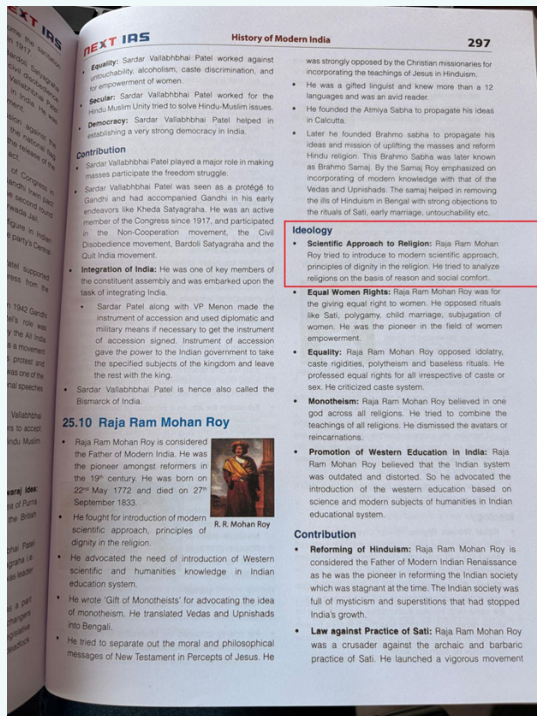
- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

Ram Mohan Roy was born at Radhanagar (Bengal). His entire life had been devoted to a wide range of activities including social reforms, modern education, religious reforms and spreading political awareness.

RRR started a crusade against Sati which was finally declared illegal in 1829. He further said that the equality between men and women could be reached only when women would receive their parental property. In other words, economic equality would ensure their social equality.

RRR gave importance to modern education as he believed that it would bring overall positive environment for the growth and development of not only the society but also the individual. He helped David Hare [Dutch watchmaker] in establishing

GS Foundation Class Notes



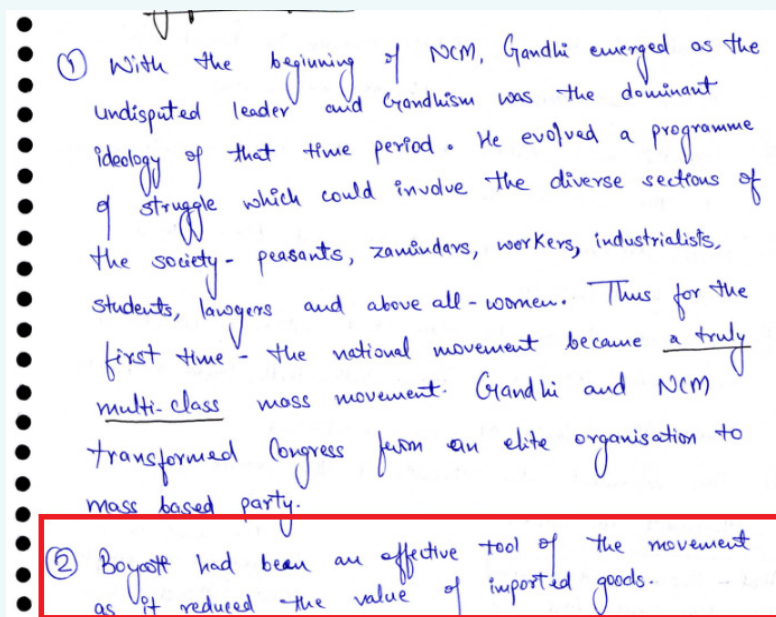
GS Foundation Study Material

22. Consider the following subjects with regard to the Non-Cooperation Programme:

- I. Boycott of law-courts and foreign cloth
- II. Observance of strict non-violence
- III. Retention of titles and honours without using them in public
- IV. Establishment of Panchayats for settling disputes

How many of the above were parts of the Non-Cooperation Programme?

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



GS Foundation Class Notes

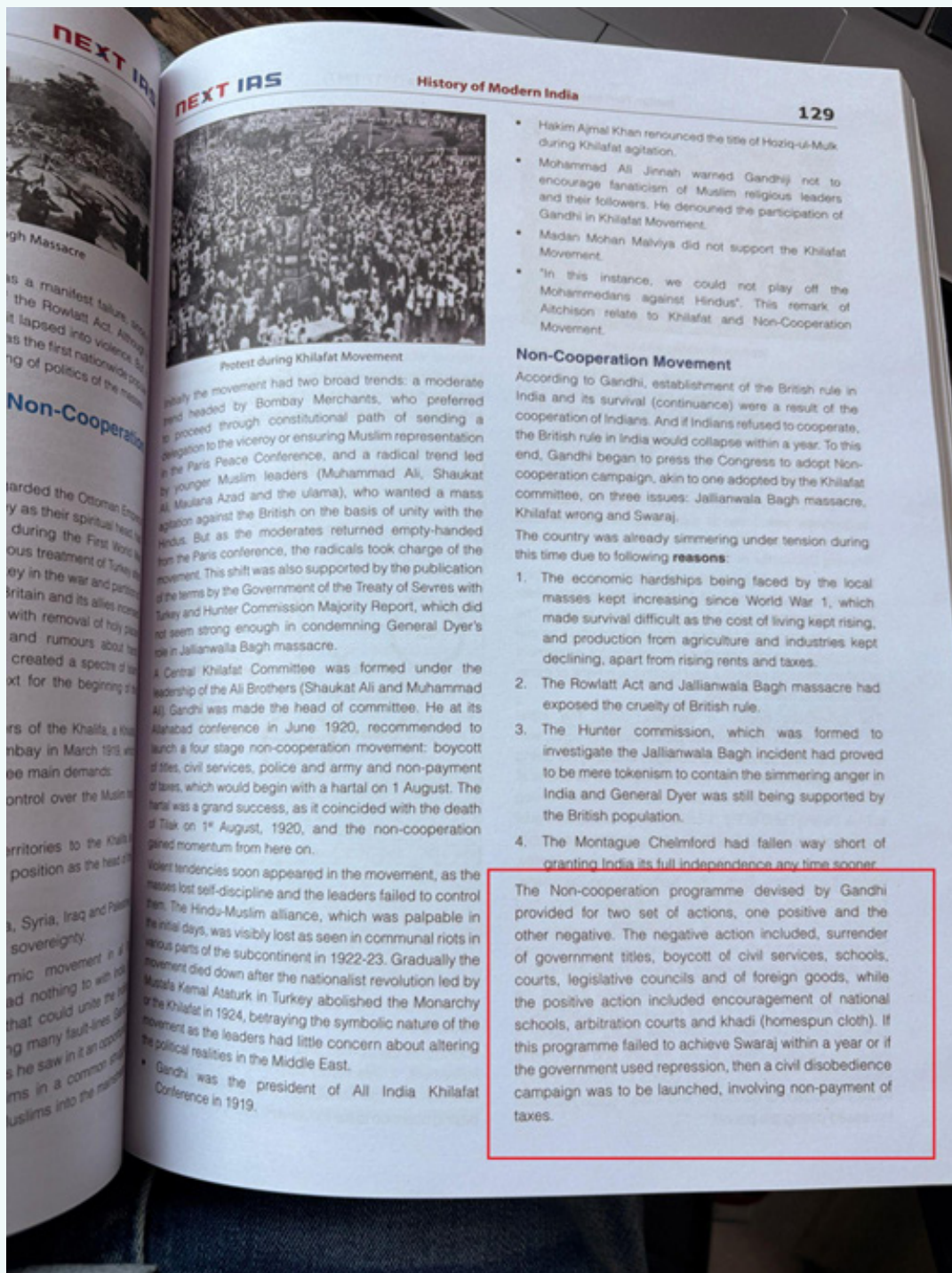
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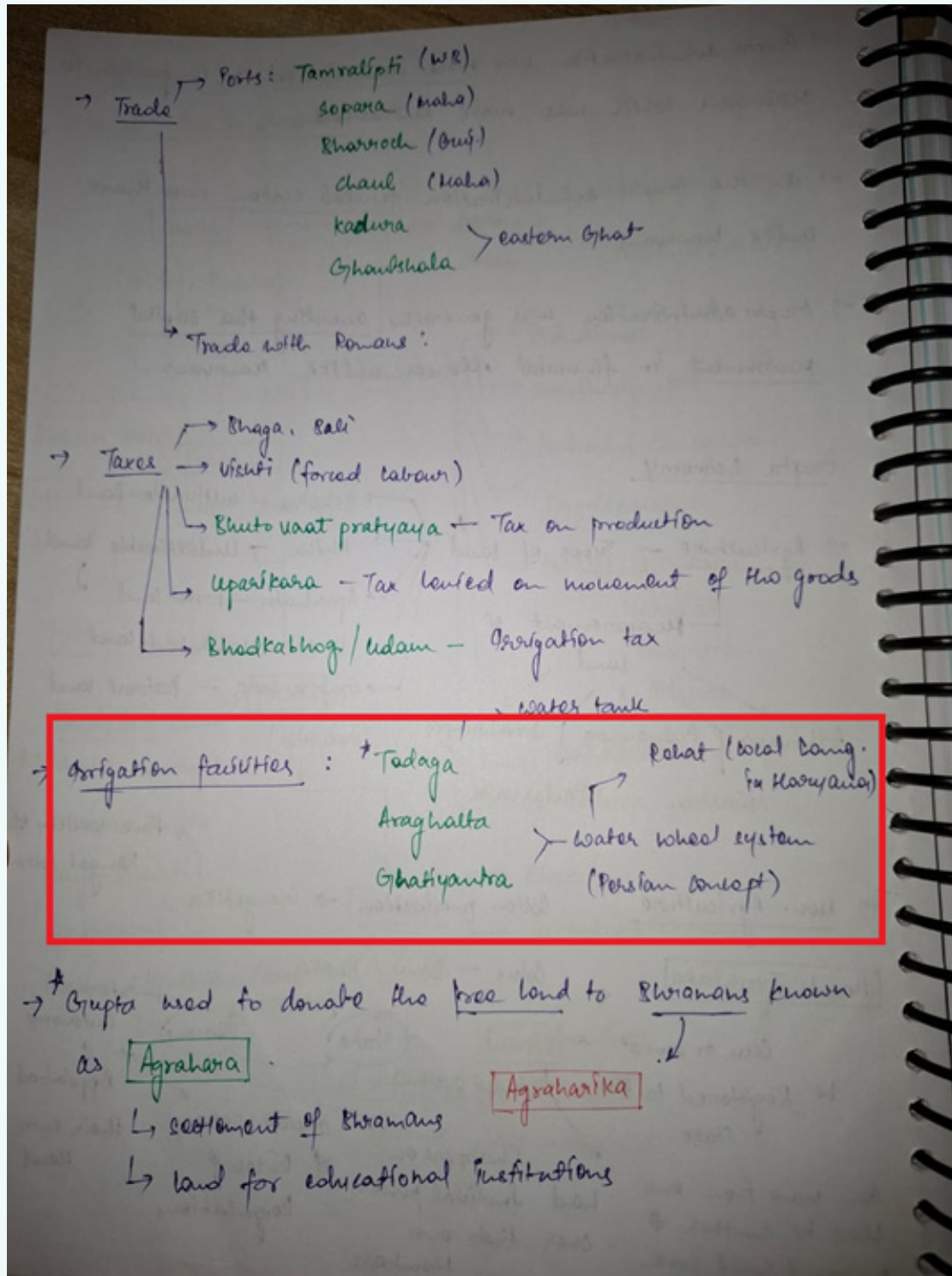
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GS Foundation Study Material

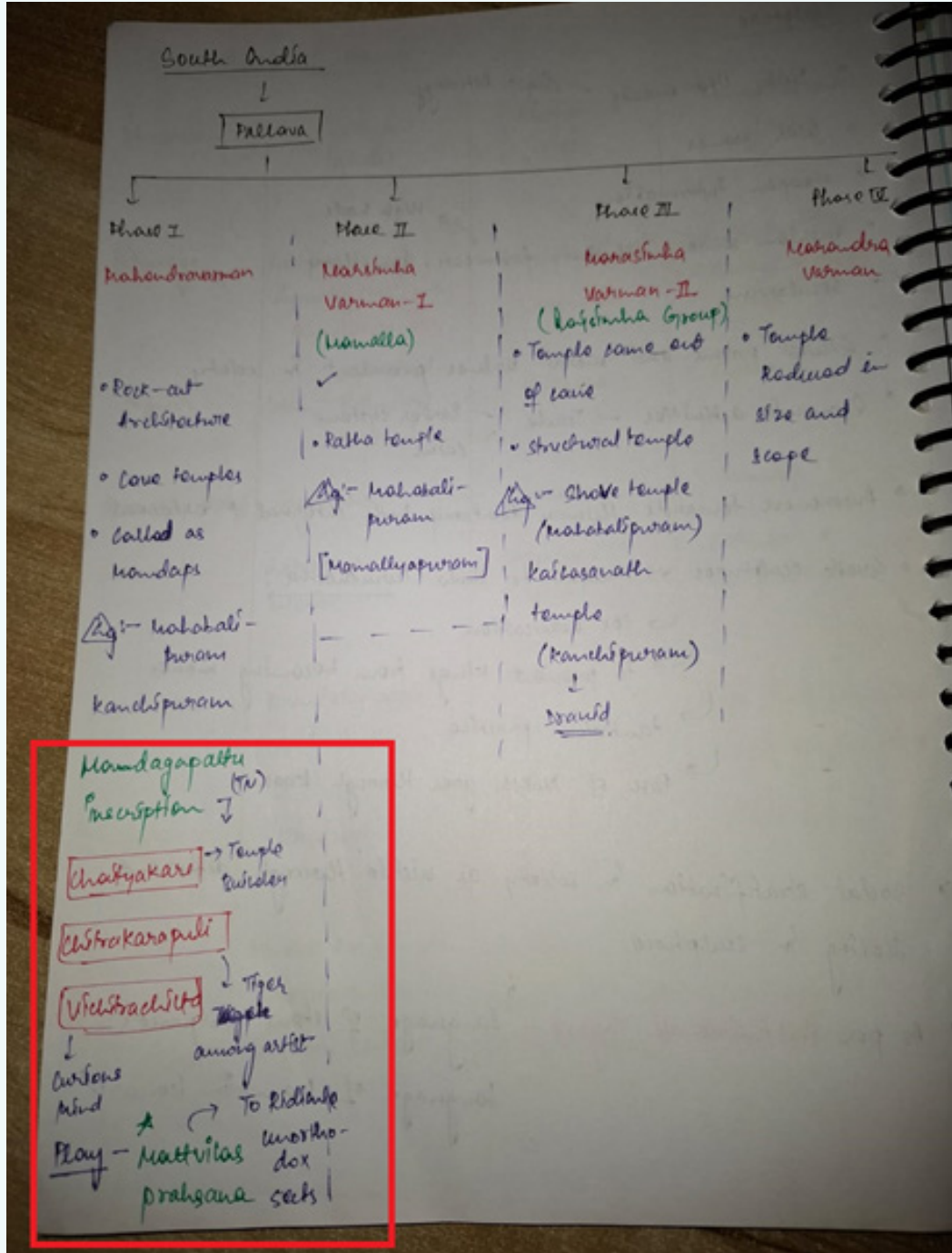
23. The irrigation device called 'Araghatta' was:
- a water bag made of leather pulled over a pulley
 - a large wheel with earthen pots tied to the outer ends of its spokes
 - a larger earthen pot driven by bullocks
 - a large water bucket pulled up by rope directly by hand



GS Foundation Class Notes

24. Who among the following rulers in ancient India had assumed the titles 'Mattavilasa', 'Vichitrachitta' and 'Gunabhara'?

- (a) Mahendravarman I (b) Simhavishnu
(c) Narasimhavarman I (d) Simhavarman



GS Foundation Class Notes

25. Fa-hien (Faxian), the Chinese pilgrim, travelled to India during the reign of:

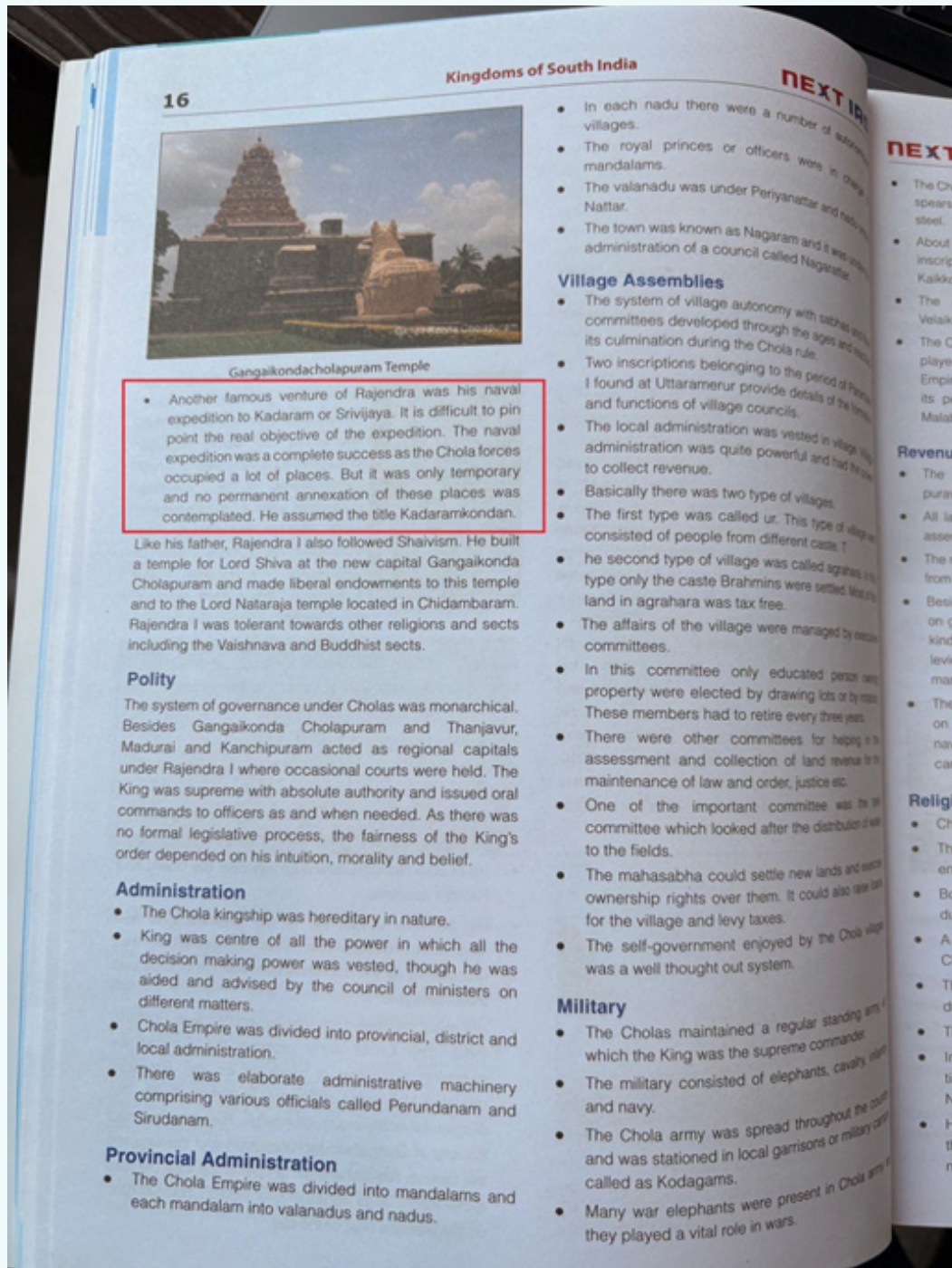
- (a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta II
(c) Kumaragupta I (d) Skandagupta

→ Fa-hsin (visited during Chandragupta - II) and wrote a book Pho-khow-ki (Record of Buddhist countries) - ~~Chand~~
chandal needs to make a sound with a bar or stick before entering in the society is a clear evidence of untouchability.

GS Foundation Class Notes

26. Who among the following led a successful military campaign against the kingdom of Srivijaya, the powerful maritime State, which ruled the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and the neighbouring islands?

- (a) Amoghavarsha (Rashtrakuta) (b) Prataparudra (Kakatiya)
(c) Rajendra I (Chola) (d) Vishnuvardhana (Hoysala)



NEXT IAS

History of Medieval India

15



Vijayalaya Chola

Shortly after Vijayalaya's capture of Thanjavur, the Pandyan king Varagunavarman II and Pallava King Nandivarman III joined hands to reduce the growing prowess of Chola power under Vijayalaya. Vijayalaya Chola, a veteran of many battles, was getting old and thus handed the control of the army to the crown prince Aditya I. Soon, Aditya I succeeded his father as the emperor after his death in 871 AD. Narttimalai, Pudukkottai has a solesvara temple attributed to vijayalaya.

Rajaraja Chola I (985 – 1014 AD)



Rajaraja Chola I

Rajaraja Chola I, born as Arulmozhi Varman, was one of the greatest emperors of the Chola Empire who ruled between 985 and 1014 AD. In his reign, the Cholas expanded beyond South India stretching from Kalinga in the north to Sri Lanka in the south. Rajaraja I possessed a strong army and a considerable navy. He fought many battles with the Chalukyas in the north and the Pandyas in the south. He followed the Shaivism school of Hinduism but was tolerant towards other faiths. In 1010, Raja Raja built the Brihadesvara temple in Thanjavur dedicated to Lord Shiva. He also helped in the construction of a Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam.



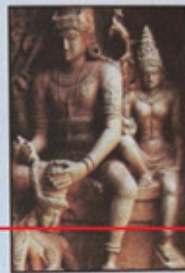
Brihadesvara Temple, Tanjore

Rajaraja I was involved in many successful military conquests during his reign. The extent of the Chola Empire

under Rajaraja I included the Pandya, Chera and the Tondaimandalam regions of Tamil Nadu, the Gangavadi, Nolambapadi and northern part of Ceylon. Rajaraja's last military achievement was a naval expedition against the Maldives Islands.

Rajaraja Chola I died in 1014 AD and was succeeded by his son Rajendra Chola, who was declared as the crown prince in 1012 AD. The powerful standing army and a great navy organized under Rajaraja Chola-I achieved even greater heights under Rajendra Chola.

Rajendra Chola-I (1014 – 44 AD)



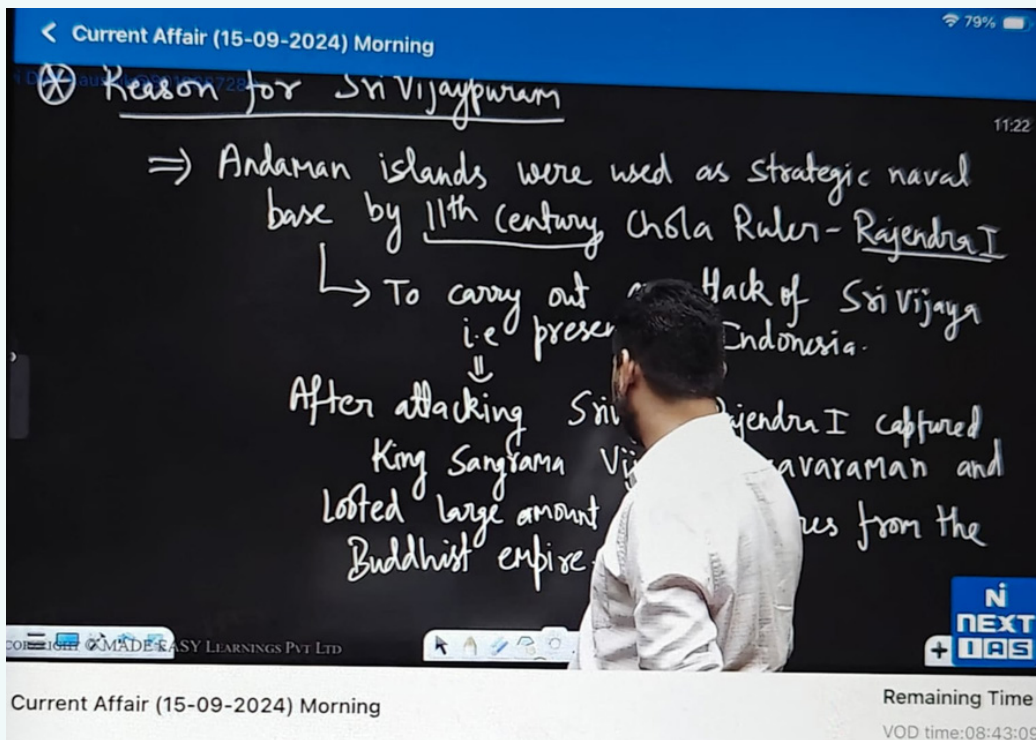
Rajendra Chola-I

Rajendra Chola is considered as one of the greatest rulers and military generals of South India. He succeeded his father Rajaraja Chola I in 1014 AD. Rajendra had demonstrated his military leadership skills during his father's reign. After becoming the ruler, he continued his father's policy of aggressive conquests and expansion. Apart from reaching northwards to river Ganga and moving overseas to Maldives and Sri Lanka, he also invaded the Southeast Asian territories of Srivijaya in Malaysia, Indonesia and southern Thailand making the Chola empire one of the most powerful empires of India.

His important conquests are as under:

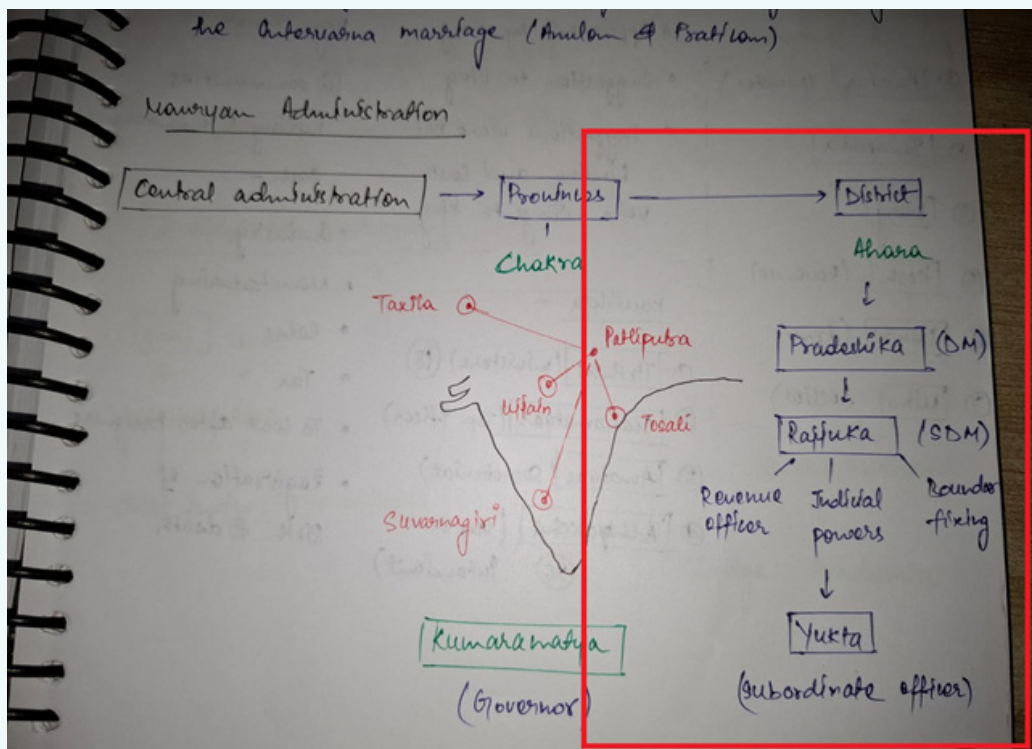
- When Mahinda V, the King of Sri Lanka attempted to recover the northern part of Sri Lanka from the Cholas, Rajendra defeated him and seized even the southern Sri Lanka, thus taking control of the whole of Sri Lanka.
- He reasserted the Chola authority over the Chera and Pandya countries.
- He defeated Jayasimha II, the Western Chalukya king and consequently, river Tungabhadra was recognized as the boundary between the Cholas and the Chalukyas.
- His most significant military expedition was of North India. The Chola army crossed the Ganges by defeating a number of rulers on its way. Rajendra defeated Mahipala I of Bengal. To commemorate this successful north-Indian campaign, Rajendra founded the city of Gangaikondacholapuram and constructed the famous Rameshwaram temple in the city. He also excavated a large irrigation tank called Cholagangam on the western side of the city.

GS Foundation Study Material



GS Foundation Class

29. Ashokan inscriptions suggest that the 'Pradeshika', 'Rajuka', and 'Yukta' were important officers at the:
- (a) village-level administration (b) district-level administration
- (c) provincial administration (d) level of the central administration



GS Foundation Class Notes

30. Consider the following statements in respect of the Non-Cooperation Movement:

- I. The Congress declared the attainment of 'Swaraj' by all legitimate and peaceful means to be its objective.
- II. It was to be implemented in stages with civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes for the next stage only if 'Swaraj' did not come within a year and the Government resorted to repression.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

morning. This movement is known as Non-cooperation Movement. August 21 ← Movement. Start this

Gandhi now appealed to the Congress to lend support to the movement on the following issue:

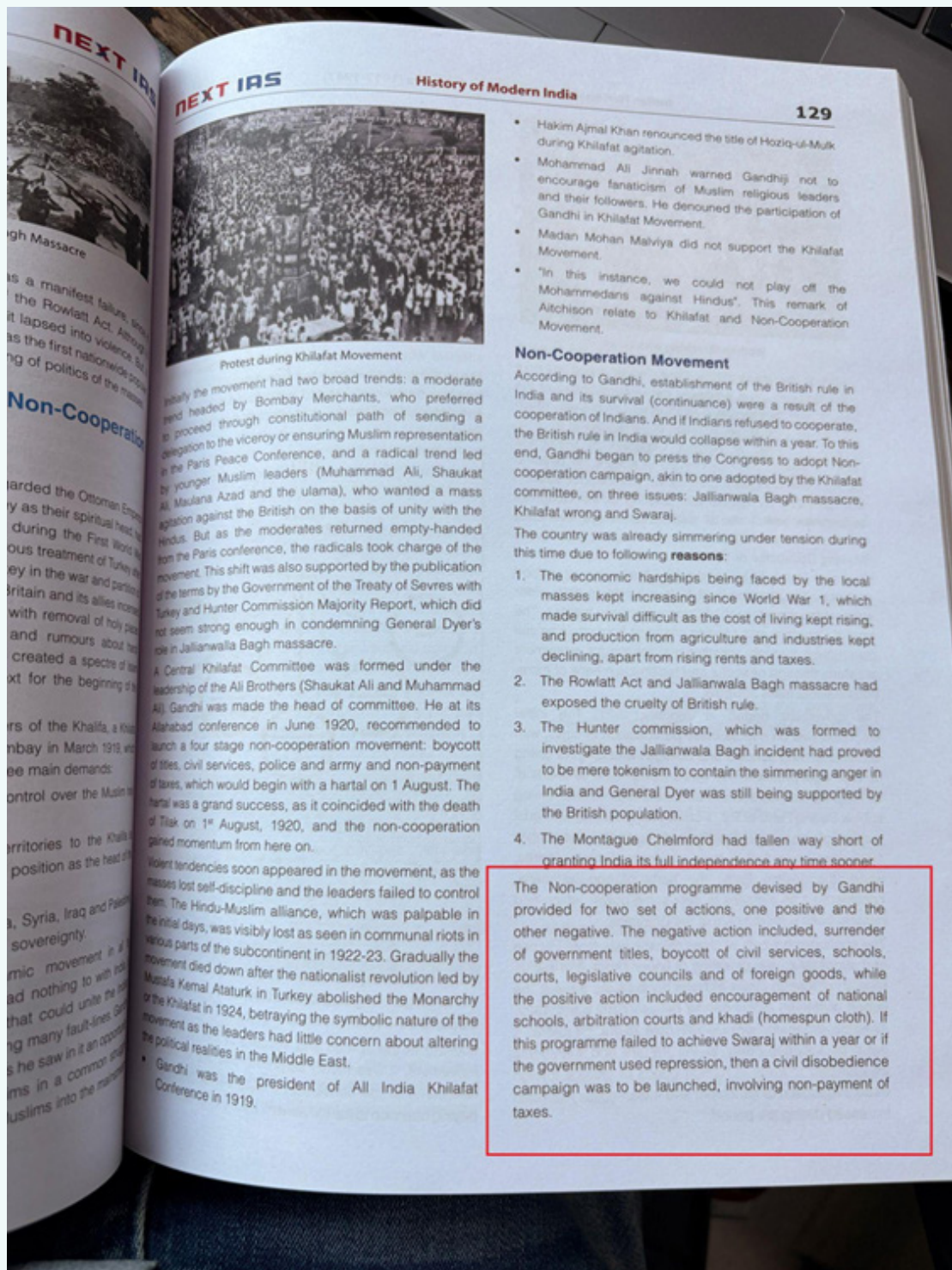
- (a) Swaraj
- (b) Punjab Rijustice
- (c) Khilafat Rijustice

Gandhi wrote an article in Young India and said that NCM would deliver Swaraj within a year. The Congress

(a) its special session in September 1920 [Calcutta, Lalajpeti]

approved NCM although CR Das and few other leaders did not support the movement.

GS Foundation Class Notes



GS Foundation Study Material

31. With reference to investments, consider the following:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| I. Bonds | II. Hedge Funds |
| III. Stocks | IV. Venture Capital |

How many of the above are treated as Alternative Investment Funds?

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

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BK REDDY sir

✓ **What is an AIF?**

A privately pooled investment vehicle that collects money from investors (Indian or foreign) to invest based on a set strategy. Regulated by SEBI (AIF Regulations, 2012).

✓ **Not Traditional Investments**

AIFs do **not** invest in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or other traditional avenues.

✓ **Examples of AIFs:**

- **Venture Capital Funds** (Invest in startups)
- **Hedge Funds** (High-risk, high-return funds)
- **Private Equity Funds** (Invest in unlisted companies)
- **Commodity Funds** (Invest in commodities like gold, oil, etc.)

✓ **Excluded from AIFs:**

- **Mutual Funds**
- **Collective Investment Schemes**

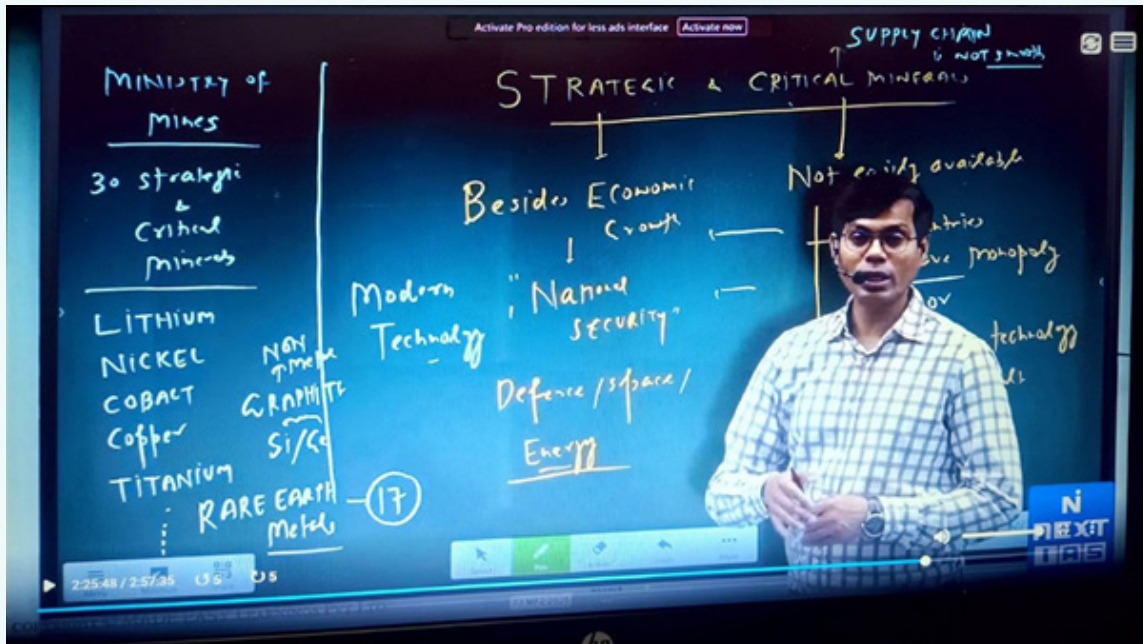
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36. Consider the following statements:

- I. India has joined the Minerals Security Partnership as a member.
- II. India is a resource-rich country in all the 30 critical minerals that (It) has identified.
- III. The Parliament in 2023 has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowering the Central Government to exclusively auction mining lease and composite license for certain critical minerals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III



GS Foundation Class

Date / /

India has released Critical Mineral Policy :-

- Mines & Minerals Amendment Act, 2023. (Development & Regulations).
- Act came in force → 17 Aug 2023
- Aim → To promote domestic mineral exploration, mining & production in India.

They mentioned 3 Types of minerals

- Those critical minerals in which India is 100% self reliance. (But there are 0 minerals (such))
- Those minerals in which India is partially dependent.
- Those minerals in which India is totally import dependent. (There are 10 minerals).

10 minerals are :-

- Lithium → China, Hong Kong, US, Belgium, Chile, Singapore (90-95%)
- Cobalt → UK & China (63 & 25%)
- Nickel → Ethiopia & Turkey (48 & 38%)
- Niobium → Indonesia (84.7%), Australia, Malaysia, S.A., US
- Vanadium → Indonesia, China, Germany, US, UK, Mexico
- Germanium → China, S. Africa, Australia, France, US
- Rhenium → China, Russia, Korea, Arab Countries → Kazan, Uzbek.
- Beryllium → China (90%), - / -
- Graphite → China, Madagascar (1.51M), US, Tanzania, Germany, Spiral & US.
- RIM → China (largest reserves)

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प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)	U.P.S.C.	इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)
	<p>→ Lithium also found in "<u>Australian Desert</u>".</p> <p>→ Lithium recently found in "<u>Reasi district</u>" (Sadal town) of Jammu</p> <p>→ Indian company "<u>Khanij Bidesh India Ltd.</u>" working in Australian desert and Argentina and across world to get the <u>critical strategic minerals</u> for India (less supply, supply chain is not smooth") not only for economic growth but also national security</p> <p>→ India has to focus on cooperation to foster the relationship in order to get the minerals from across the world.</p>	
	<p>"mineral security partnership" led by U.S.A [in 2022] and its allies for strategic and critical minerals. India got membership in 2023 to break the monopoly of China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in msp → technological and financial cooperation. • msp = Recycling technology 	

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40. Consider the following statements:

- I. Capital receipts create a liability or cause a reduction in the assets of the Government.
- II. Borrowings and disinvestment are capital receipts.
- III. Interest received on loans creates a liability of the Government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

20. Consider the following pairs regarding Budgetary Accounts of Government of India:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Loans made by government	Capital Receipts
2. Proceeds from disinvestment of government assets	Non-Tax Revenue Receipts
3. Interest received by government on loans	Capital Debt Receipts
4. Disinvestment of government assets (Asset Monetisation)	Revenue Expenditure
	Non-Tax Revenue Receipts
	Capital Non-Debt Receipts

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct.

(b) Only Two
(d) Only Four

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BK REDDY sir

Revenue Receipts → Regular income, no liability or asset loss (e.g., taxes, fines).

Capital Receipts → Money from loans or asset sales, creates liability or reduces assets (e.g., borrowings, disinvestment).

Revenue Expenditure → Daily running expenses, no asset creation (e.g., salaries, pensions).

Capital Expenditure → Investment in assets or debt repayment (e.g., building roads, repaying loans).

GST (Goods & Services Tax)

Existing Indirect Tax Structure in India

Central Taxes

- Central Excise duty
- Additional duties of excise
- Excise duty levied under Medicinal & Toilet Preparation Act
- Additional duties of customs (CVD & SAD)
- Service Tax

State Taxes

- State VAT / Sales Tax
- Central Sales Tax
- Purchase Tax
- Entertainment Tax (other than those levied by local bodies)
- Luxury Tax
- Entry Tax (All forms)

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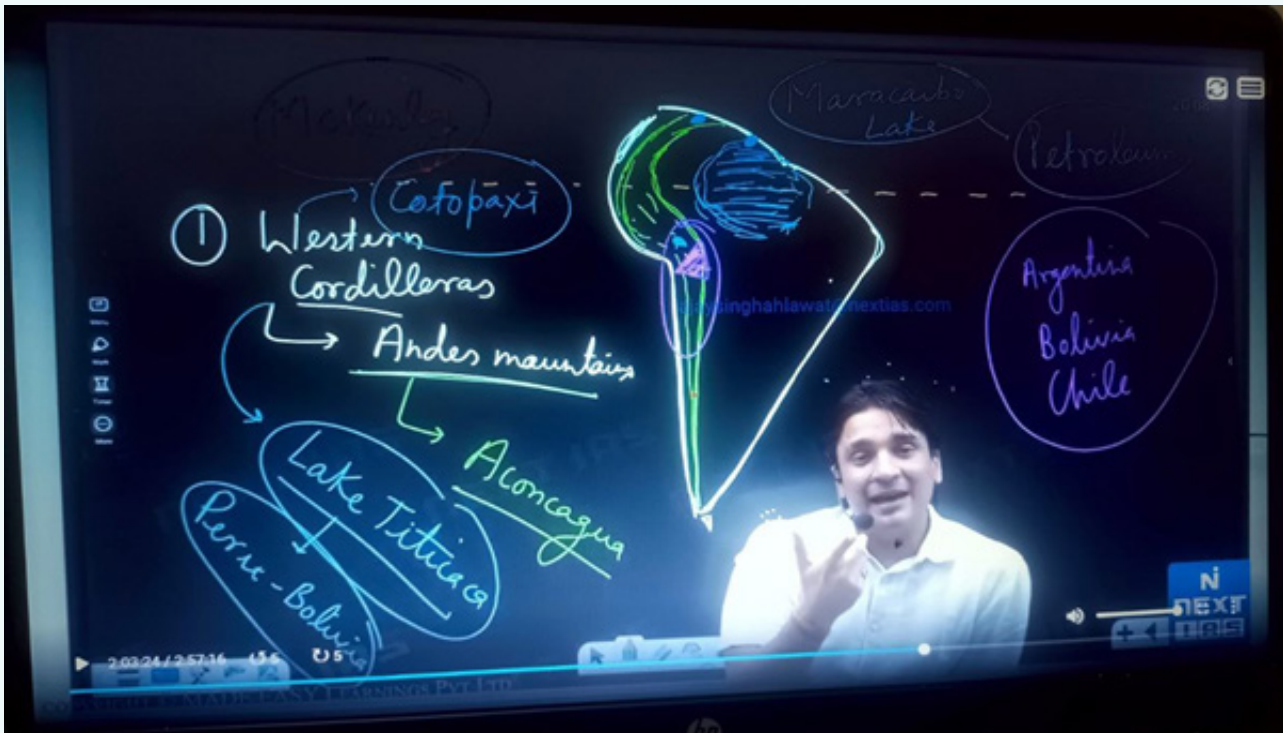
42. Consider the following countries:

- I. Bolivia
- III. Colombia
- V. Paraguay

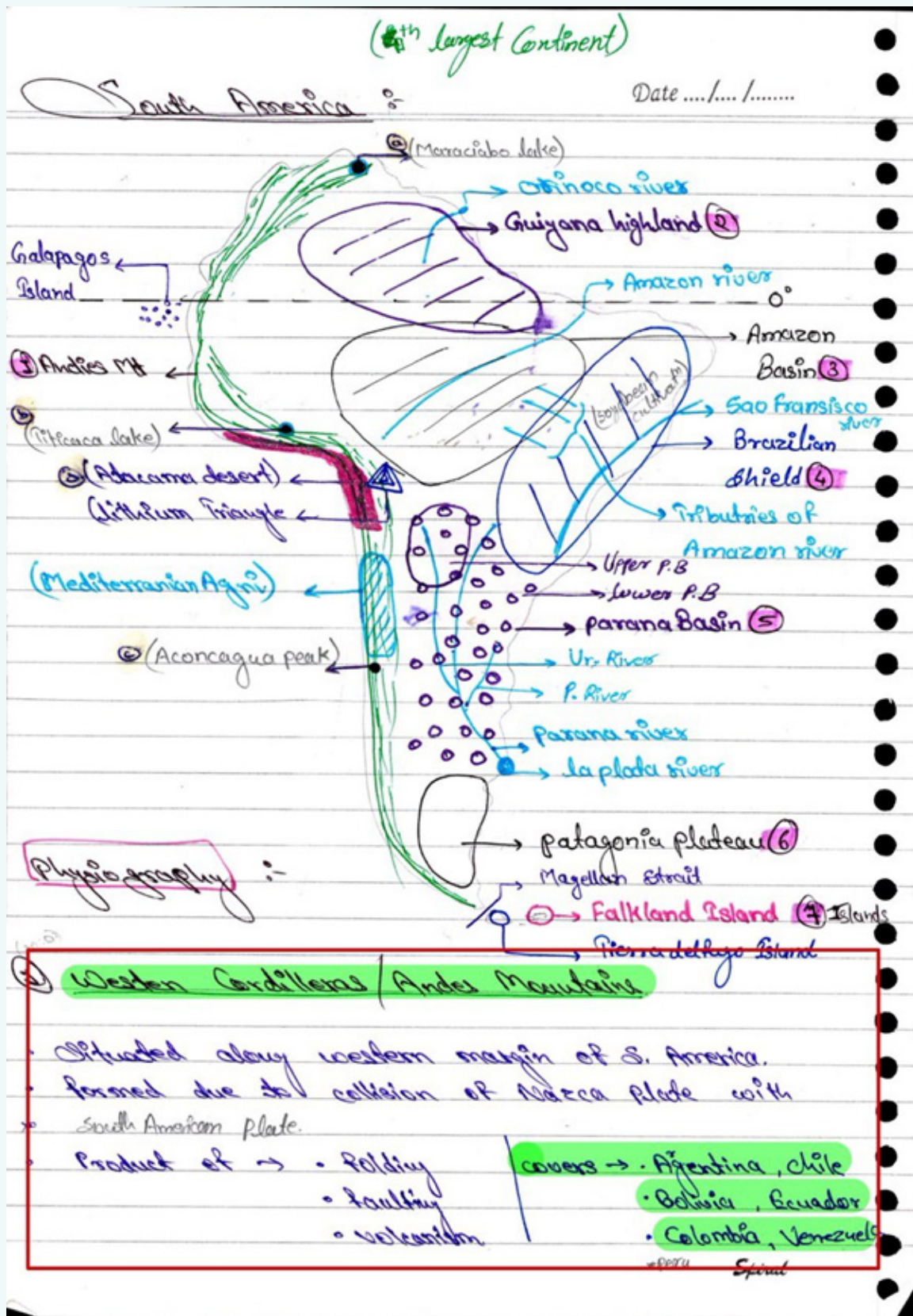
- II. Brazil
- IV. Ecuador
- VI. Venezuela

Andes mountains pass through how many of the above countries?

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



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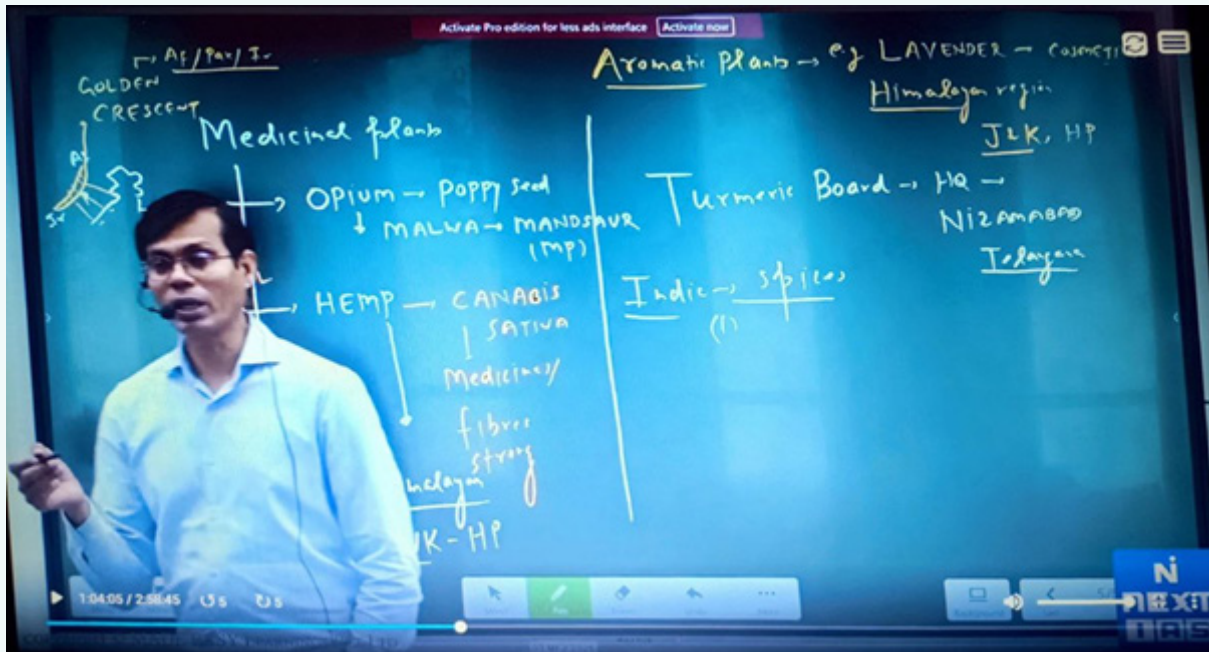
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44. Consider the following statements about turmeric during the year 2022-23:

- I. India is the largest producer and exporter of turmeric in the world.
- II. More than 30 varieties of turmeric are grown in India.
- III. Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are major turmeric producing States in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III



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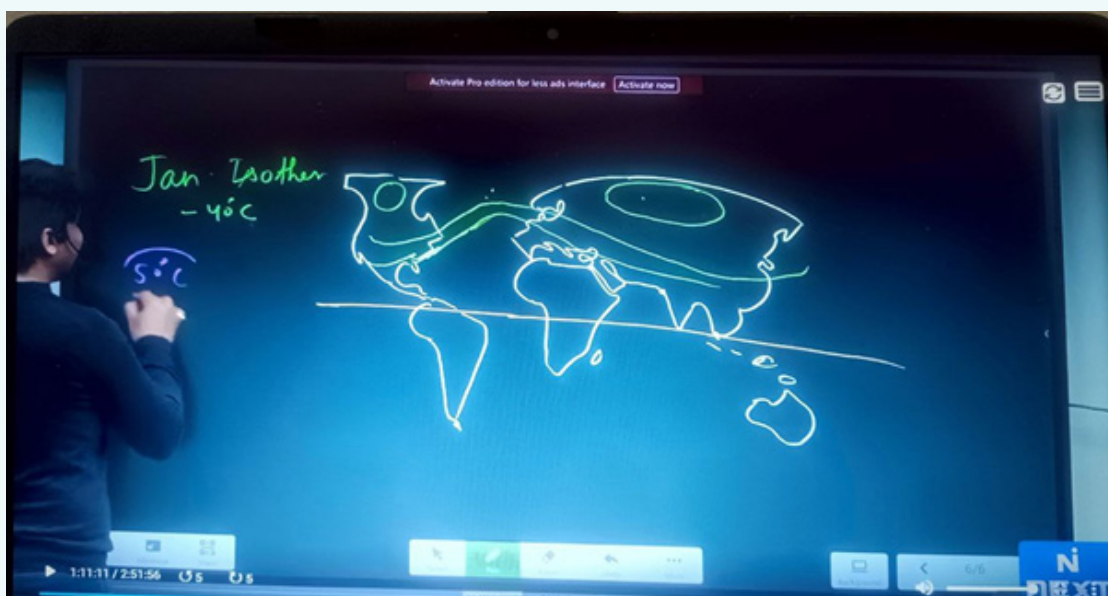
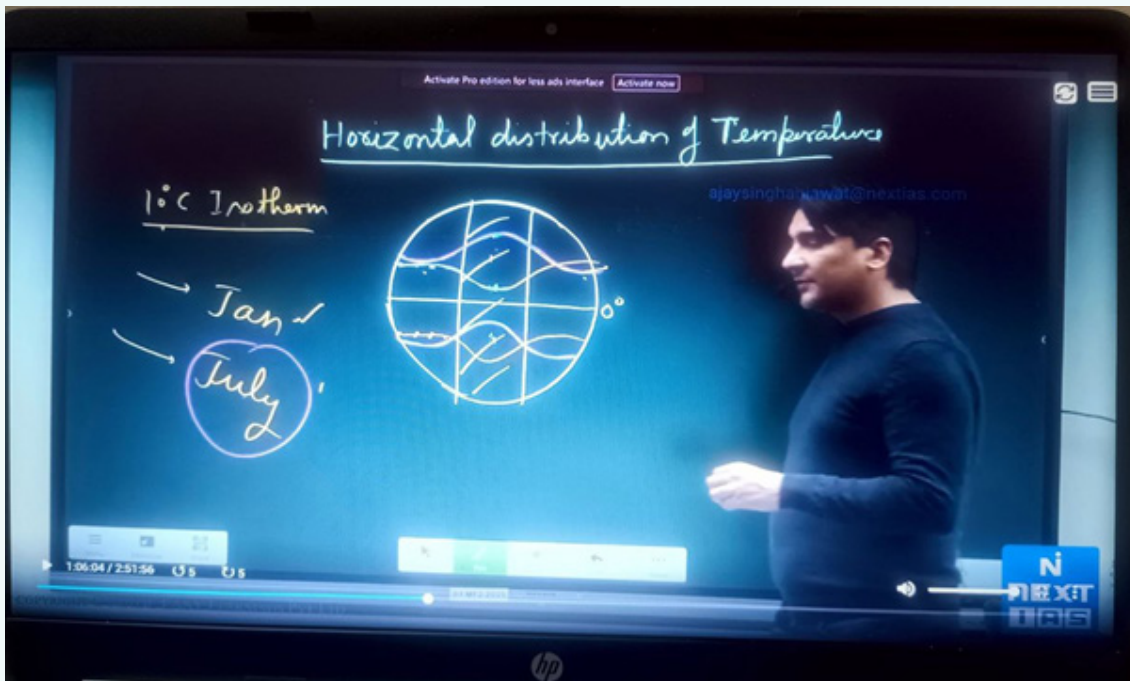
47. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: In January, in the Northern Hemisphere, the isotherms bend equatorward while crossing the landmasses, and poleward while crossing the oceans.

Statement II: In January, the air over the oceans is warmer than that over the landmasses in the Northern Hemisphere.

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

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



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DELHI CENTRE:
Vivekananda House
6-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar No. 111,
Near Karol Bagh Metro
New Delhi-110060
Phone: 8081300200

DELHI CENTRE:
Tagore House
27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar No. 118,
Near Karol Bagh Metro
New Delhi-110060
Phone: 8081300200

DELHI CENTRE:
Mukherjee Nagar
637, Banda Bahadur Marg,
Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
Phone: 9311667076

PRAYAGRAJ CENTRE:
31/31 Sardar Patel Marg,
Civil Lines, Prayagraj
Uttar Pradesh-211001
Phone: 9958857757

JAIPUR CENTRE:
Plot No. 6 & 7, 3rd Floor,
Sree Gopal Nagar,
Gopalpura Bypass,
Jaipur-302015
Phone: 9358200511

Date .../.../...

The isotherms are closely spaced over continents than the oceans as former has higher temp. gradient than the latter.

Isotherms are more irregular in NH than SH.
These are more irregular in winter season than that in summer season (because in winter due to cover of clouds over continents more green house effect happens, which ↑ humidity & it shows irregular temp./climatic/weather condition).

Temp zones on the earth surface :-

On the basis of horizontal distribⁿ of temp, sur-
face of earth can be divided into 5 temp. zones.

① Tropical / Torrid Zone

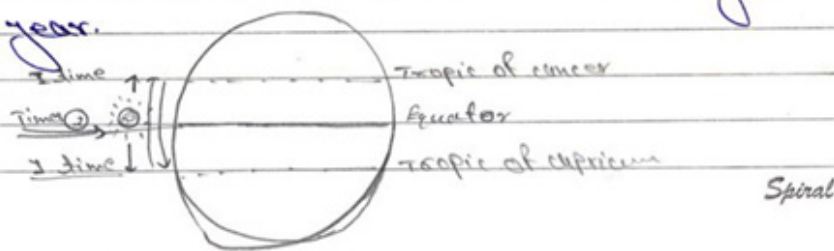
This zone is situated betⁿ tropic of cancer & tropic of capricorn.

In this zone warm condⁿ prevail throughout the year due to 2 major factors.

- Sun rays remain vertical throughout the year.
- Length of day + night is equal or same.

Sun is overhead 2 times in a year at all the places except tropic of cancer & tropic of capricorn.

At the tropics, sun is over head only 1 time in a year.



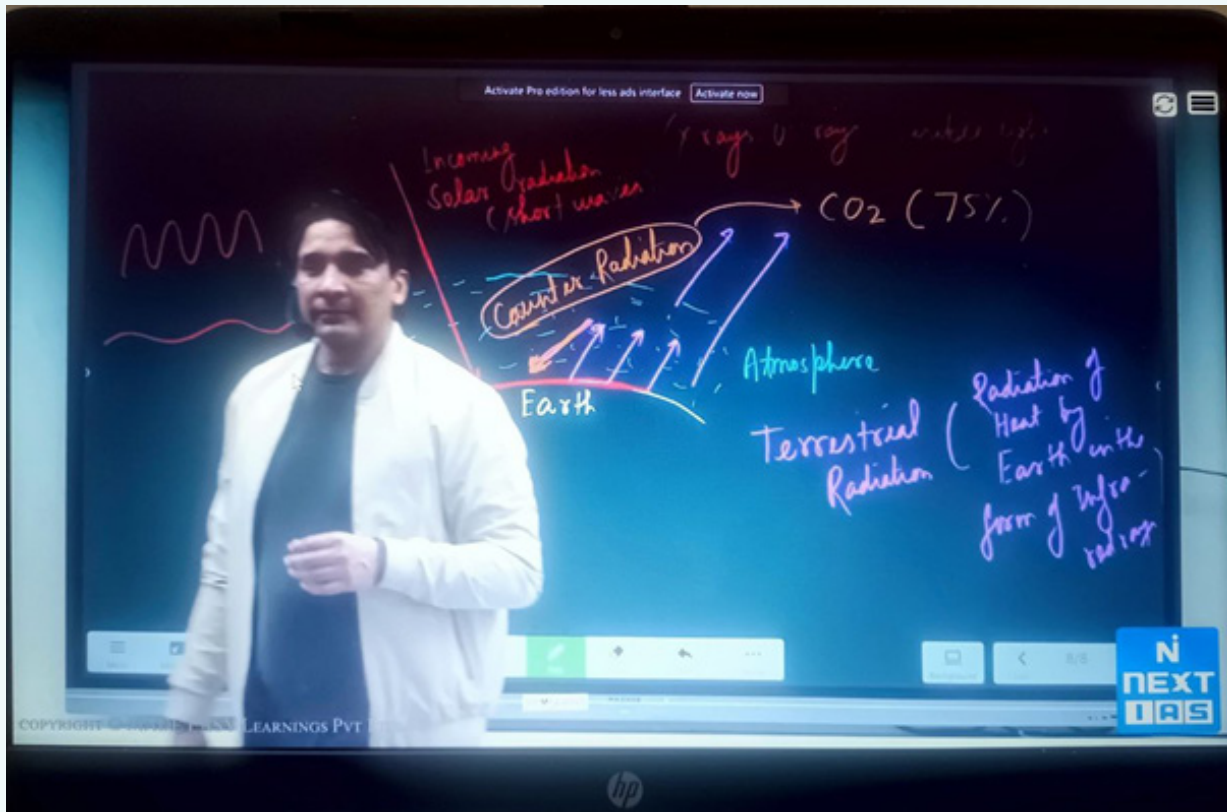
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49. Consider the following statements:

- I. Without the atmosphere, temperature would be well below freezing point everywhere on the Earth's surface.
- II. Heat absorbed and trapped by the atmosphere maintains our planet's average temperature.
- III. Atmosphere's gases, like carbon dioxide, are particularly good at absorbing and trapping radiation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and III only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) II and III only

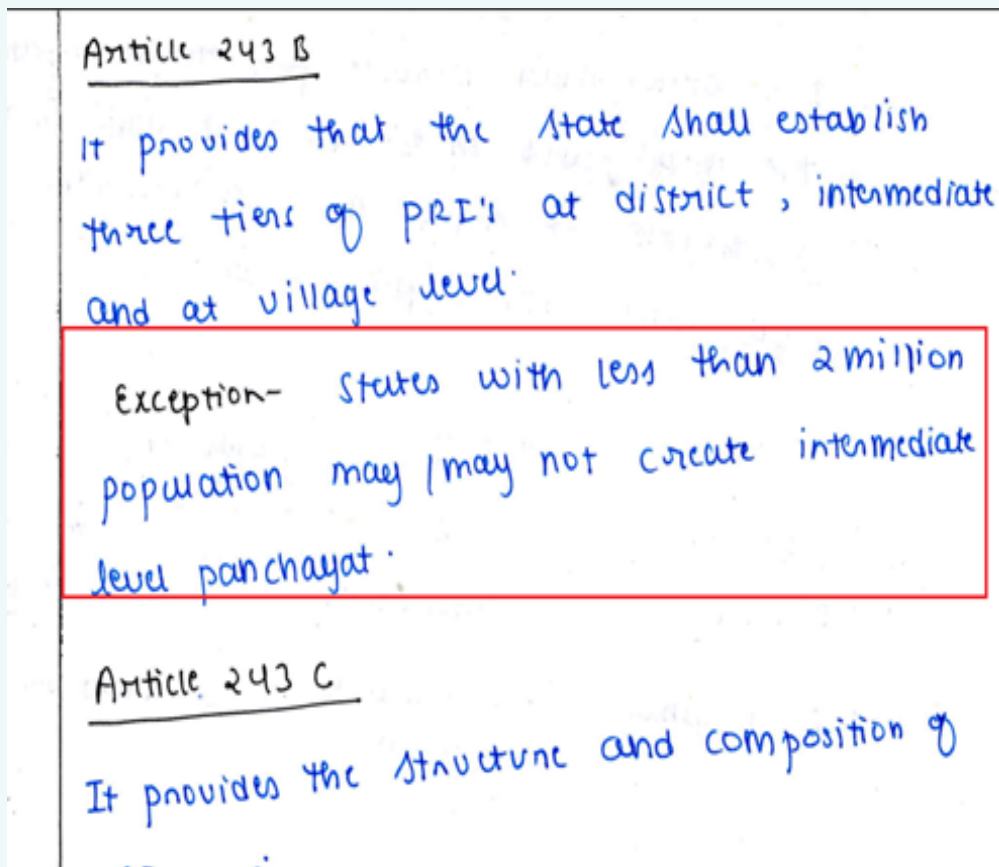
**GS Foundation Class**

51. Consider the following statements:

- I. Panchayats at the intermediate level exist in all States.
- II. To be eligible to be a Member of a Panchayat at the intermediate level, a person should attain the age of thirty years.
- III. The Chief Minister of a State constitutes a commission to review the financial position of Panchayats at the intermediate levels and to make recommendations regarding the distribution of net proceeds of taxes and duties, leviable by the State, between the State and Panchayats at the intermediate level.

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III



is not less than 6 months.

Article 243 F

Provides for disqualification of members of the Panchayats.

The qualifications of members of panchayat shall be same as that of the MLA of state provided that the minimum age shall be 21 years.

The states may provide for any other qualification by a law.

Article 243 G

it provides that state shall transfer such functions to the panchayats that they are discharged as institutions of self governance.

GS Foundation Class Notes

54. GPS-Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) uses a system of ground stations to provide necessary augmentation. Which of the following statements is/are correct in respect of GAGAN?

- I. It is designed to provide additional accuracy and integrity.
- II. It will allow more uniform and high-quality air traffic management.
- III. It will provide benefits only in aviation but not in other modes of transportation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I only
- (d) I and II only

GAGAN (GPS- aided GEO- augmented Navigation)

GAGAN (GPS- aided geo- augmented Navigation):-space-based based augmentation system to provide navigation services to the aircraft. It was a joint venture of ISRO, Airports Authority of India & GLONASS. It is complementing the existing space base augmentation system like WAAS of USA, EGNOS of Europe & MTSAT of Japan. It has 3 satellites- GSAT-8, GSAT-10 & GSAT-15. Recently GAGAN along with Indian National Centre for Ocean Information services has launched GEMINI for fisherman. It will allow them to navigate even in the absence of mobile network ionospheric studies, GEMINI a portable receiver linked to

CLASSNOTES

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

NEXT IAS

ISRO- Satellites. It will also let fishermen know the probability of Fish catch, the range of GEMINI will be 300 Nautical miles but it allows, only one way communication they cannot make calls with it.

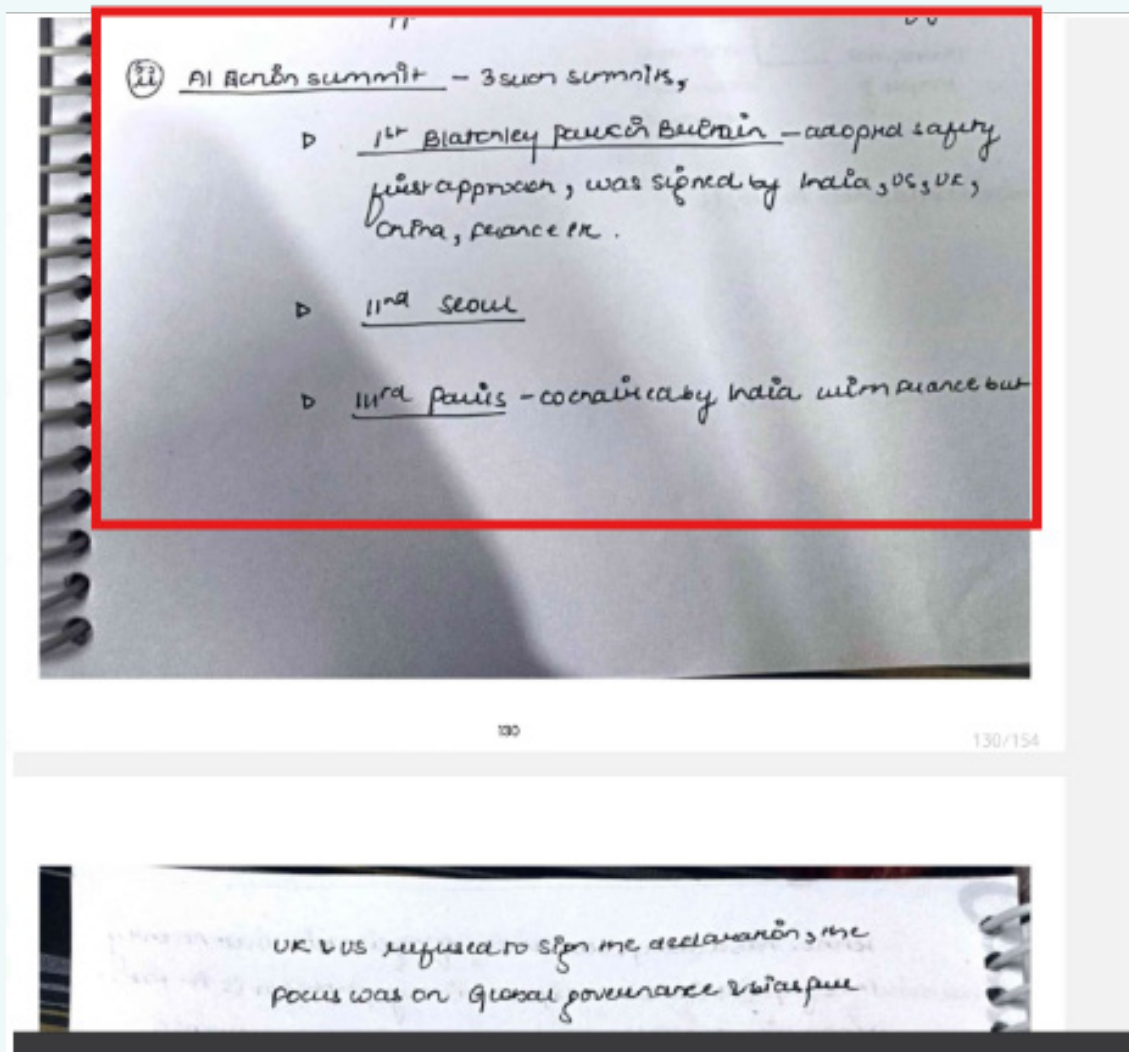
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55. Consider the following statements regarding AI Action Summit held in Grand Palais, Paris in February 2025:

- I. Co-chaired with India, the event builds on the advances made at the Bletchley Park Summit held in 2023 and the Seoul Summit held in 2024.
- II. Along with other countries, US and UK also signed the declaration on inclusive and sustainable AI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II



GS Foundation Class Notes

62. Consider the following statements:

- I. Indian Railways have prepared a National Rail Plan (NRP) to create a “future ready” railway system by 2028.
- II. “Kavach” is an Automatic Train Protection system developed in collaboration with Germany.
- III. The “Kavach” system consists of RFID tags fitted on the track in station sections.

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

← Current Affairs (23-06-2024) MORNING

KAVACH System Architecture

Diagram illustrating the KAVACH System Architecture components and data flow:

- Train Components:** RADIO ANTENNA, GPS & GSM ANTENNA, RFID TAGS.
- Station/Track Components:** RADIO STATION ANTENNA, GPS & GSM ANTENNA, SIGNAL ASPECT RELAYS, SIGNAL POST.
- Data Flow:** Movement authority, Signal aspects, Location details, Point/Switch status, Track occupancy status.
- External:** (GPS) satellite.

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Current Affairs (23-06-2024) MORNING

Remaining Time

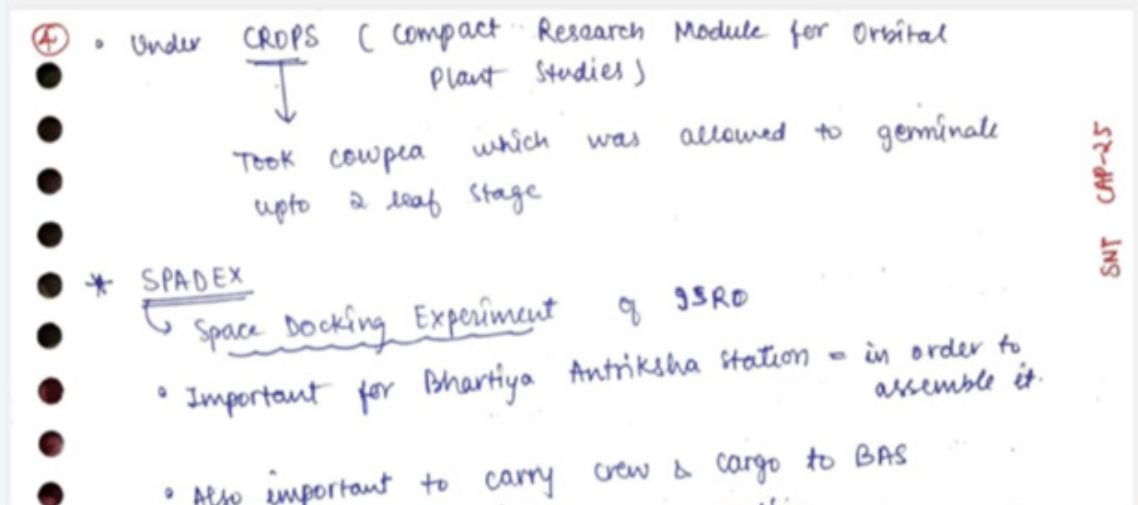
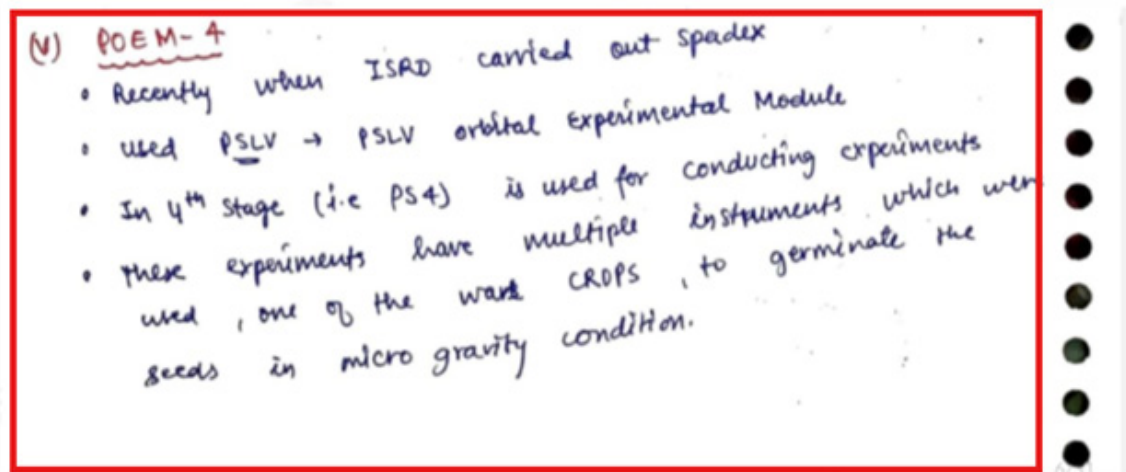
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63. Consider the following space missions:

- I. Axiom-4
- II. SpaDeX
- III. Gaganyaan

How many of the space missions given above encourage and support micro-gravity research?

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



GS Foundation Class Notes

66. Consider the following statements with regard to pardoning power of the President of India:
- The exercise of this power by the President can be subjected to limited judicial review.
 - The President can exercise this power without the advice of the Central Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

S.C. judgements on pardoning power:

In Maru Ram case, 1981, the S.C. held that the pardoning powers of the president and governor are to ^{be} exercised only on the advice of C.O.M. and not as a discretion.

In Kehar Singh case 1982, the S.C. held that the pardoning powers of the ——— are discretionary power of executive and not the right of a petitioner to get relief. Such petitions may/may not be accepted.

In the Epuru Sudhakar Case, 2006, the S.C. held that the pardoning powers of president and Governor may be subject to limited 'Judicial Review' only on the following grounds —:

- Arbitrariness.
- Malafide intentions (deliberately trying to discriminate)
- Non consideration of relevant material
e.g. in Bilka's Bano case
- Non Application of mind.

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67. Consider the following statements:

- I. On the dissolution of the House of the People, the Speaker shall not vacate his/her office until immediately before the first meeting of the House of the People after the dissolution.
- II. According to the provisions of the Constitution of India, a Member of the House of the People on being elected as Speaker shall resign from his/her political party immediately.
- III. The Speaker of the House of the People may be removed from his/her office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then Members of the House, provided that no resolution shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

Note

- There is no separate oath for speaker or deputy speaker
- they take oath as MP

Person must not have punished for punishing or practicing social crime such as → Dowry, untouchability.

Old speaker	Protem speaker	New speaker
In office till next session of Lok Sabha	By President - Senior most MP [elected], administers oath to MP	Notification released by President of India.
	→ Engage in election of speaker	Election chaired by protom speaker
		All elected member who have taken oath participate

Amrithan speaker was removed

Speaker	Removal
Should be member of Lok Sabha	50 members of LS → Gr. Sec
All MP take part in election	14 day before notification
Notification issued by president	Resolution discussion
	Effective majority → Passed → Removed

* During removal process of speaker, he can not chair the house

* Participate in rest matters as an MP only.

can vote as first stance and not casting vote

Indian

Remains member of political party

Not a cabinet minister

6th in hierarchy

Expected to be politically neutral

British

Speaker has to resign from his political party

Status of cabinet minister

Chosen → PM → Speaker

Once a speaker always

USA

Not politically neutral

Party man

Grey man
→ Drawing boundary

Filibuster

→ permits a member to speak for indefinite time

GS Foundation Class Notes

68. Consider the following statements:

- I. If any question arises as to whether a Member of the House of the People has become subject to disqualification under the 10th Schedule, the President's decision in accordance with the opinion of the Council of Union Ministers shall be final.
- II. There is no mention of the word 'political party' in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

The Xth schedule provides that disqualification for defection shall be decided by the speaker or chairman of concerned house - whose decision shall be final.

means unless you are getting any other legal remedy, you have to accept this.

Earlier para 7 of Xth schedule provided that disqualification

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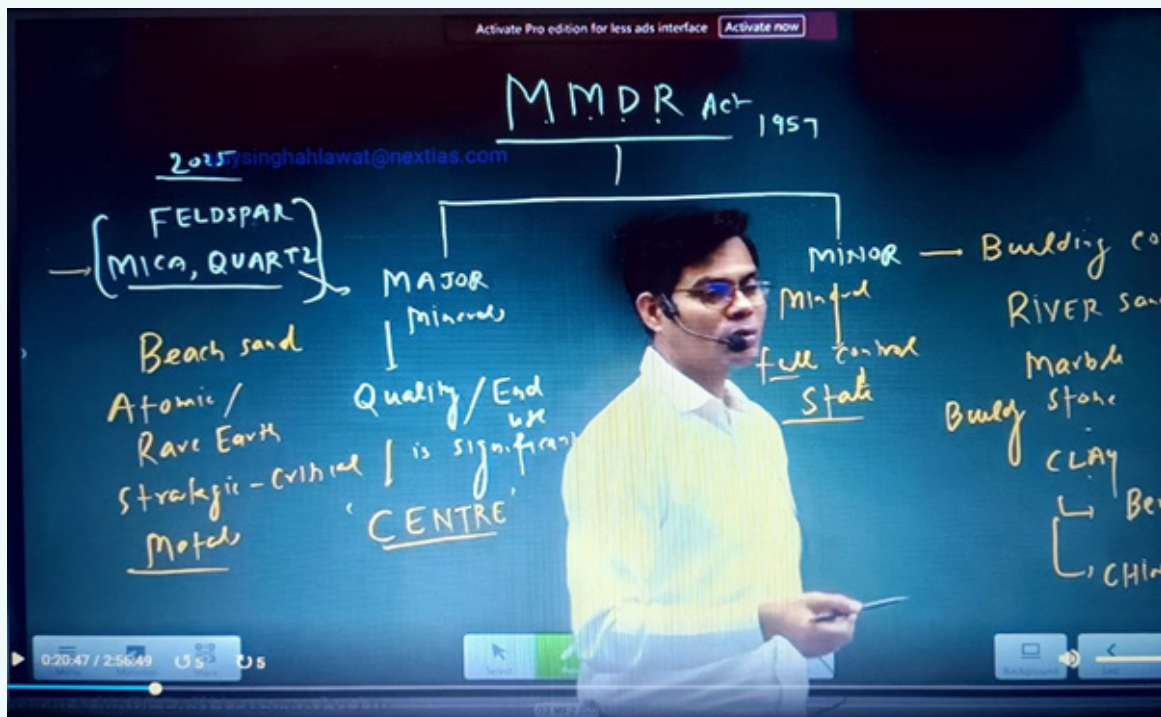
69. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: In India, State Governments have no power for making rules for grant of concessions in respect of extraction of minor minerals even though such minerals are located in their territories.

Statement II: In India, the Central Government has the power to notify minor minerals under the relevant law.

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

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



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71. Suppose the revenue expenditure is ₹80,000 crores and the revenue receipts of the Government are ₹60,000 crores.

The Government budget also shows borrowings of ₹10,000 crores and interest payments of ₹6,000 crores.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- I. Revenue deficit is ₹20,000 crores.
- II. Fiscal deficit is ₹10,000 crores.
- III. Primary deficit is ₹4,000 crores.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

19. Consider the following statements.

- (a) Gross Primary Deficit is less than Gross Fiscal Deficit if Net Interest Liability is positive. $P.D = F.D - \text{Int. paym.}$
- (b) Fiscal Deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts including borrowings.
- (c) If Primary Deficit is positive, the government must print money to meet its obligations. $\text{Budget deficit} = \text{Total exp.} - \text{Total receipts}$
- (d) Budget Deficit excludes grant in aid to states utilized for capital expenditure.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect.

Only two
All four

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BK REDDY sir

Fiscal Policy and Taxation

Types of Taxes

- **Progressive Tax** – Higher income, higher tax rate (e.g., Income Tax).
- **Regressive Tax** – Low-income earners pay more proportionally (e.g., Indirect Taxes).
- **Proportional Tax** – Fixed tax rate for all (e.g., Corporate Tax).
- **Fiscal Deficit (FD)**: Difference between total expenditure and total receipts (excluding Debt Capital Receipts); represents the government's total borrowing requirement.
- **Revenue Deficit**: Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts; indicates shortfall in regular government income.
- **Effective Revenue Deficit**: Revenue Deficit minus Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets; shows the portion of revenue deficit not contributing to capital formation.
- **Primary Deficit**: Fiscal Deficit minus interest payments; reflects borrowing needs excluding interest obligations.
- **Effective Capital Expenditure (Eff Capex)**: Sum of Capital Expenditure and

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in the current year the is borrowing nearly 17 lakh cr which is the fiscal deficit and the interest payment is nearly 12 lakh crores so, in the current year the govt is spending 5lakh cr.

one way to control the fiscal deficit is — lower the interest payment

one way to lower interest payments is — lower the debt liabilities

thus one way to reduce the fiscal deficit is reduce the debt liabilities

primary deficit = fiscal deficit - interest payments;

interest payments = fiscal deficit - primary deficit;

if fiscal deficit = interest payments; then primary deficit will be zero that means; how much the govt is borrowing that amount the govt is spending on interest payments.

Table 6: Debt Position of the Central Government (in ₹ lakh crore)

Components	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 PA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Public Debt (A1+A2)	51.05	57.11	61.50	68.45	75.49	85.65	105.24

in other words fiscal deficit means borrowing requirements in a financial year, by the govt.

$$\text{fiscal deficit} = \text{total expenditure} - (\text{revenue receipt} + \text{Non debt capital receipts})$$

as total receipts = revenue receipts + capital receipts; where borrowing are part of debt capital receipts, therefore excluding them, and including the non debt capital receipts.

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

	2022-2023 वर्षांक Actuals	2023-2024 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	2023-2024 संशोधित Revised Estimates	2024-2025 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ	2183296	2632281	2699713	3061273
2. कर राजस्व (केन्द्र की विभाग)	2097794	2336631	2323918	2601574
3. कर विर राजस्व	285421	301650	375795	399701
4. पूंजी प्रविष्टियाँ	1809951	1870816	1790773	1764694
5. ऋणों की वसूली	26161	23000	26000	29000
6. अन्य प्रविष्टियाँ	46035	61000	30000	50000
7. उधार और अन्य देयताएँ	1737755	1766816	1734773	1685494
8. कुल प्रविष्टियाँ (1+4)	4193157	4503097	4490486	4765768

here in the above data, the fiscal deficit is the borrowings i.e. 1685494 cr

4. Primary deficit = fiscal deficit - interest payments on previous loans

budget is for 1 year, but the previous govt borrowed in past years and the loans period was long but the past govt paid interest and keep the consolidated fund of india as collateral. interest payment happening bcz of previous years debt by the govt. interest payments are not an asset.

if we want to know exactly how much we are spending in the budget year, we need to deduct the interest of previous years from the fiscal deficit.

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

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7. उधार और अन्य देयताएँ	1737755	1766816	1734773	1685494
8. कुल प्रविष्टियाँ (1+4)	4193157	4503097	4490486	4765768
9. कुल व्यय (10+11)	4554437	4503097	4503097	4503097
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13. कुल व्यय (10+11)	4554437	4503097	4503097	4503097
14. कुल व्यय (10+11)	4554437	4503097	4503097	4503097
15. कुल व्यय (10+11)	4554437	4503097	4503097	4503097
16. कुल व्यय (10+11)	4554437	4503097	4503097	4503097
17. कुल व्यय (10+11)	4554437	4503097	4503097	4503097
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GS Foundation Class

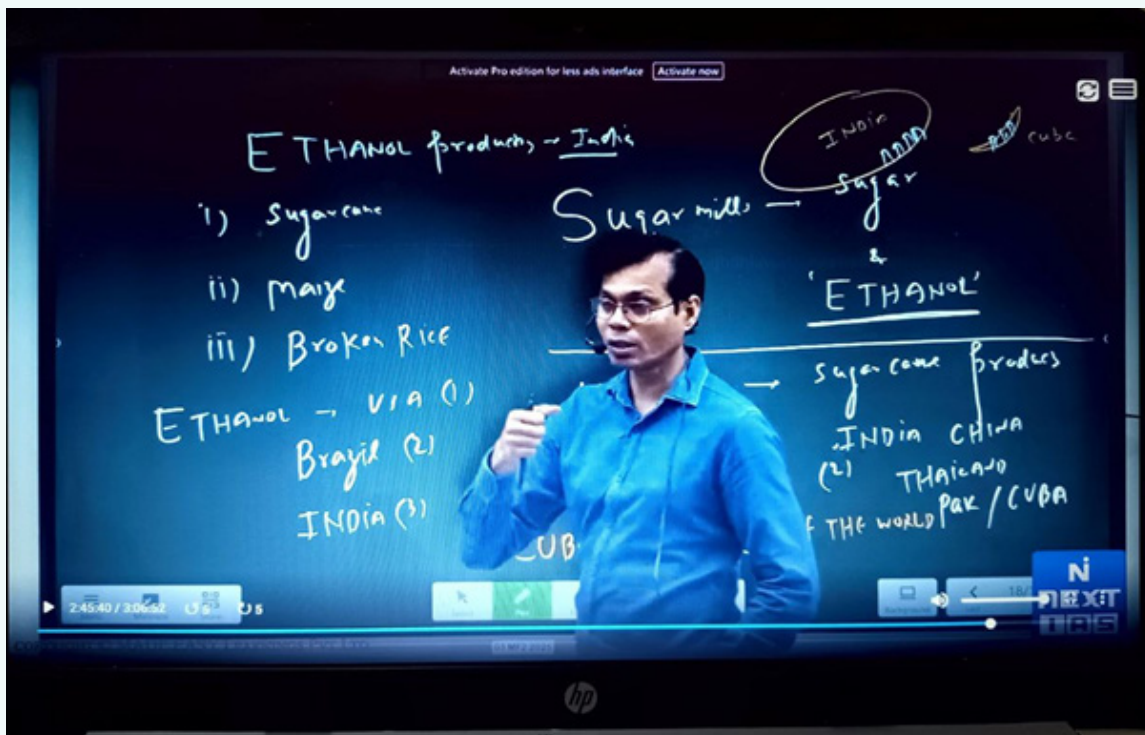
73. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Of the two major ethanol producers in the world, i.e., Brazil and the United States of America, the former produces more ethanol than the latter.

Statement II: Unlike in the United States of America where corn is the principal feedstock for ethanol production, sugarcane is the principal feedstock for ethanol production in Brazil.

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

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



GS Foundation Class

75. A country's fiscal deficit stands at ₹50,000 crores.

It is receiving ₹10,000 crores through non-debt creating capital receipts.

The country's interest liabilities are ₹1,500 crores.

What is the gross primary deficit?

- (a) ₹48,500 crores (b) ₹51,500 crores
(c) ₹58,500 crores (d) None of the above

GS Foundation Class

Components	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 PA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Public Debt (A1+A2)	51.05	57.11	61.50	68.45	75.49	85.65	105.24

in other words fiscal deficit means borrowing requirements in a financial year, by the govt.

fiscal deficit = total expenditure - (revenue receipt + Non debt capital receipts)

as total receipts = revenue receipts + capital receipts; where borrowing are part of debt capital receipts, therefore excluding them, and including the non debt capital receipts.

AR CR

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

	2022-2023 वर्षावधिक Actuals	2023-2024 बजट Budget Estimates	2023-2024 संशोधित Revised Estimates	2024-2025 बजट Budget Estimates
1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ	2183206	2632281	2609713	3061275
2. कर राजस्व (केन्द्र की विभाग)	2097784	2330631	2323918	2601574
3. कर-रहित राजस्व	285421	301650	275795	399701
4. पूँजी प्रविष्टियाँ	1409951	1870816	1790773	1764494
5. ऋणों की वसूली	26161	23000	26000	29000
6. अन्य प्रविष्टियाँ	46835	61000	30000	50000
7. उधार और अन्य देयताएँ	1737755	1786816	1734773	1685494
8. कुल प्रविष्टियाँ (1+4)	4193157	4503097	4490486	4765768

here in the above data, the fiscal deficit is the borrowings ie. 1685494 cr

4. Primary deficit = fiscal deficit - interest payments on previous loans

budget is for 1 year, but the previous govt borrowed in past years and the loans period was long but the past govt paid interest and keep the consolidated fund of india as collateral. interest payment happening bcz of previous years debt by the govts. interest payments are not an asset.

if we want to know exactly how much we are spending in the budget year, we need to deduct the interest of previous years from the fiscal deficit.

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

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GS Foundation Class

76. Which of the following statements with regard to recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission of India are correct?

- I. It has recommended grants of ₹4,800 crores from the year 2022-23 to the year 2025-26 for incentivizing States to enhance educational outcomes.
- II. 45% of the net proceeds of Union taxes are to be shared with States.
- III. ₹45,000 crores are to be kept as performance-based incentive for all States for carrying out agricultural reforms.
- IV. It reintroduced tax effort criteria to reward fiscal performance.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I, II and IV
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) II, III and IV

WCA[07.01.2024] Evening

Handwritten notes on a blackboard:

States = 28

① Income distance → 45%

② Area → 15%

③ Population → 15%

④ Demographic → 2.5%

⑤ Forest & ecology → 1%

⑥ Tax & fiscal efforts → 1%

100

Remaining Time

GS Foundation Class

77. Consider the following statements in respect of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):

- I. It provides loans and guarantees to middle income countries.
- II. It works single-handedly to help developing countries to reduce poverty.
- III. It was established to help Europe rebuild after the World War II.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

The IMF ensures financial stability.

The WTO regulates international trade.

Institution	Focus Area	Key Function
IBRD	Middle-income countries	Loans and financial support for development projects
IDA	Low-income countries	Concessional loans and grants for poverty reduction
IFC	Private sector	Investments, loans, and advisory for private businesses
MIGA	Foreign investments	Political risk insurance and credit enhancement
ICSID	Investment disputes	Arbitration and mediation for resolving disputes

Index	Calculated By	Key Parameters
HDI	UNDP	Health, Education, Income
MPI	UNDP, OPHI	Health, Education, Living Standards
GII	UNDP	Reproductive Health, Empowerment, Labor
Global Gender Gap Report	WEF	Economic, Education, Health, Politics
GNH	Bhutan (Centre for GNH Studies)	Psychological, Governance, Environment etc
World Happiness Report	SDSN, UN	GDP, Social Support, Freedom

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BK REDDY sir

GS Foundation Class Notes

79. Consider the following countries :

- I. United Arab Emirates
- III. Germany
- V. Bangladesh

- II. France
- IV. Singapore

How many countries amongst the above are there other than India where international merchant payments are accepted under UPI?

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

Weekly Current Affairs_[18-02-2024] Afternoon

Ravi Dutt Kaushik@8010487289

① UAE → RuPAY ↔ JayWan (UAE)

② Mauritius → VPI ↔ IPS (InstaPay System) → RuPay ↔ Maurus Card

VPI integration with Sri Lanka

RuP

Nepal

Bhutan

Singapore

Colombia

UAE

Mauritius

UPI

- France
- Sri Lanka
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Singapore
- UAE
- Mauritius

Weekly Current Affairs_[18-02-2024] Afternoon

Remaining Time

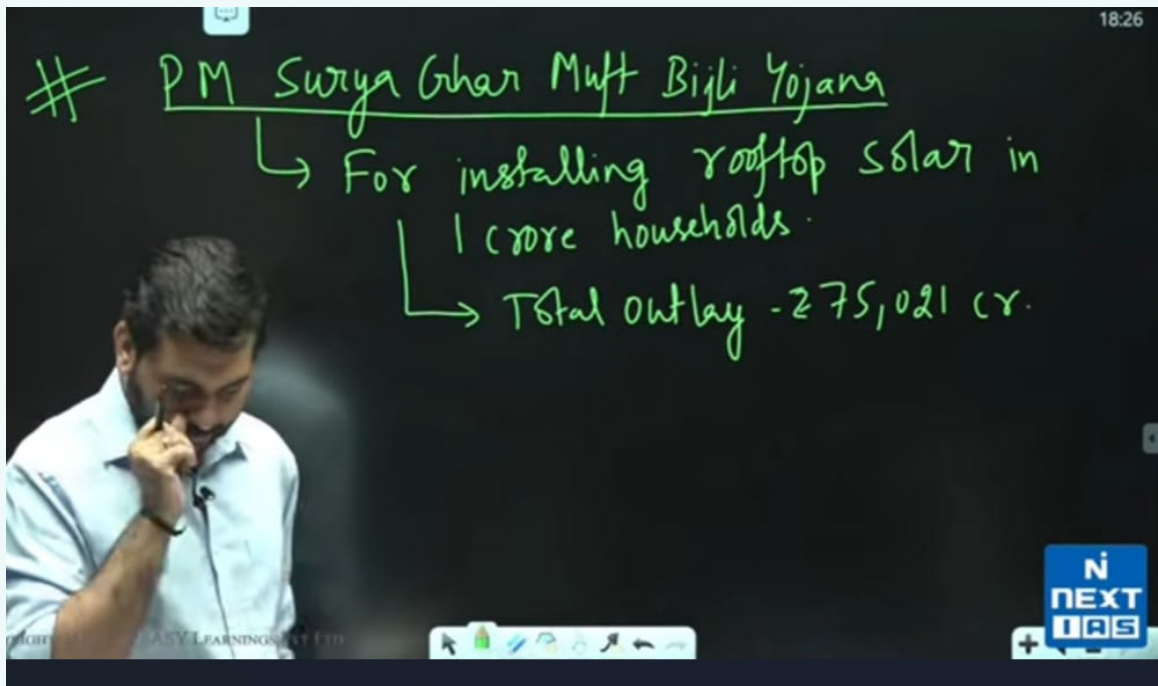
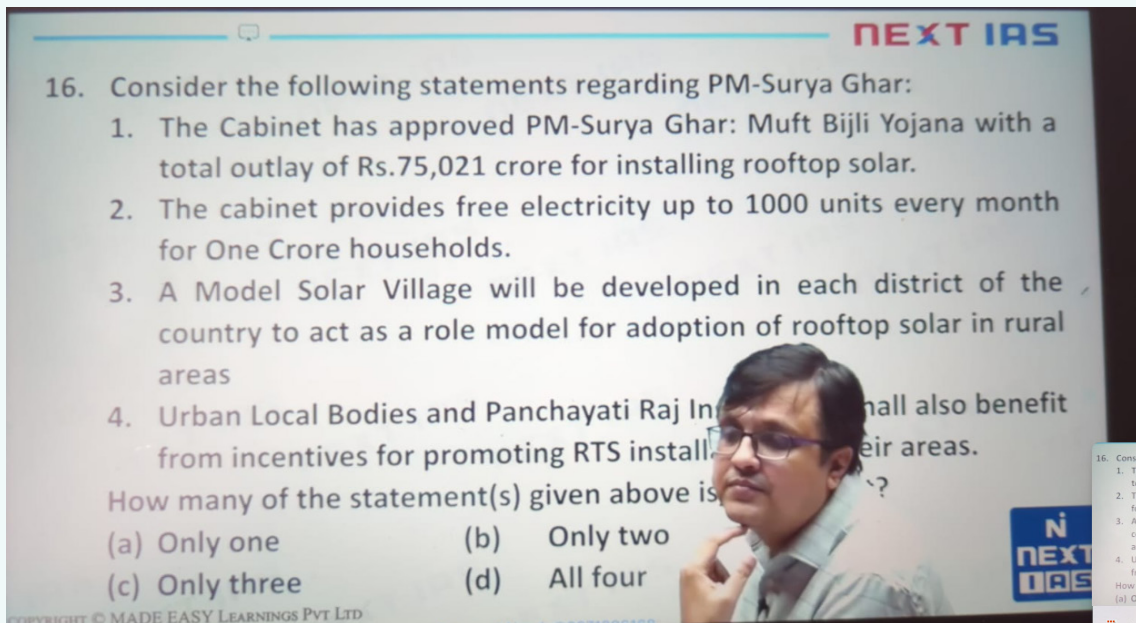
GS Foundation Class

80. Consider the following statements about PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana:

- I. It targets installation of one crore solar rooftop panels in the residential sector.
- II. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy aims to impart training on installation, operation, maintenance, and repairs of solar rooftop systems at grassroots levels.
- III. It aims to create more than three lakhs skilled manpower through fresh skilling, and up-skilling, under scheme component of capacity building.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) I and III only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II and III



GS Foundation Class

81. With reference to the Indian polity, consider the following statements:

- I. An Ordinance can amend any Central Act.
- II. An Ordinance can abridge a Fundamental Right.
- III. An Ordinance can come into effect from a back date.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

1. Article 123 provides that the president may issue an ordinance when both the houses or either house of parliament are not in session and the president is satisfied that the conditions exist for issuing such an ordinance.

2. An ordinance once issued shall be approved by both the houses of parliament within six weeks of both the houses coming back to session.
(not mentioned in consti.)

3. The president's o.m. power are same as parliament's legislative powers provided that the ordinance can not be used to amend the constitution.
(limitations)

4. An ordinance can be retrospective i.e. it may come from a back date.

Why there is no timeline mentioned in the constitution for president's decision?? → to let ruling party and president decide about the

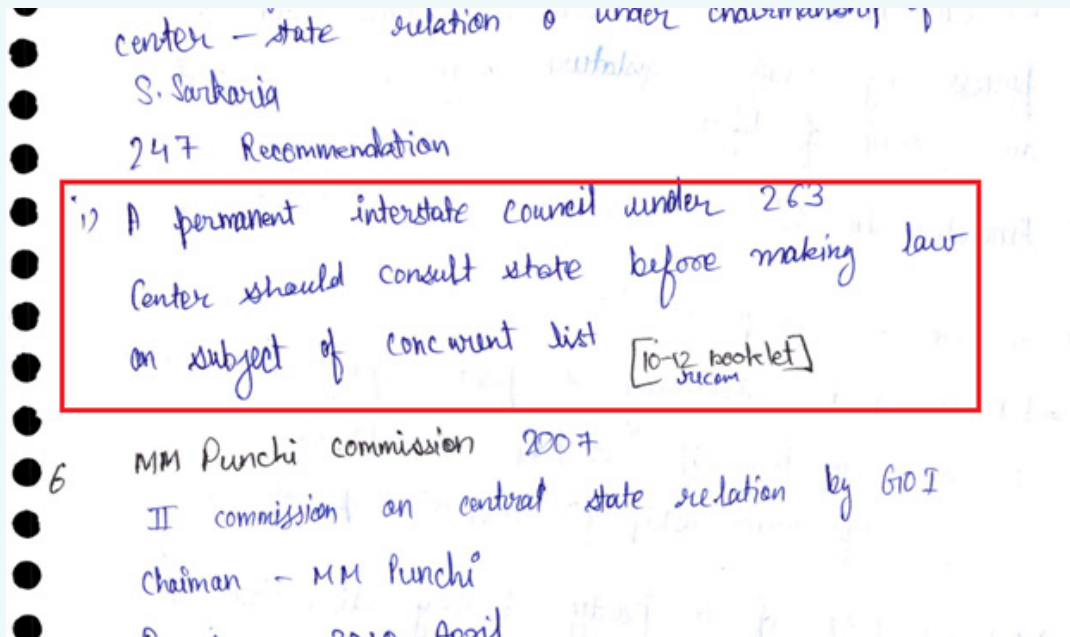
GS Foundation Class Notes

83. With reference to India, consider the following:

- I. The Inter-State Council
- II. The National Security Council
- III. Zonal Councils

How many of the above were established as per the provisions of the Constitution of India?

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



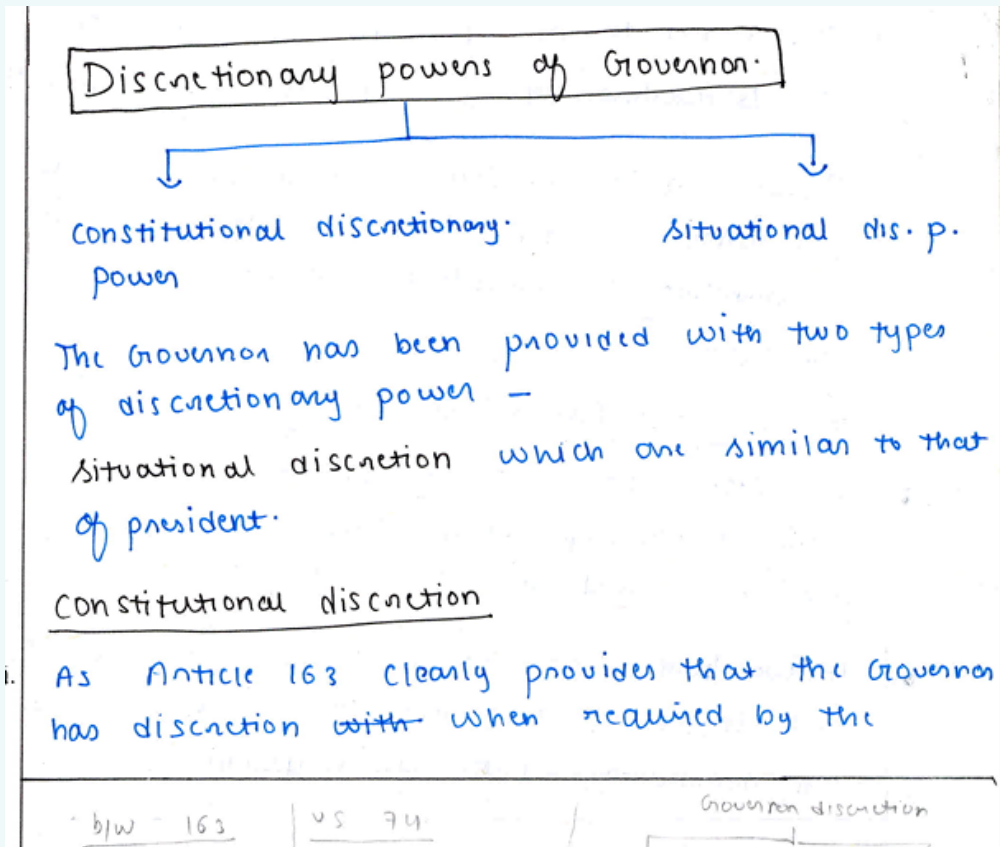
GS Foundation Class Notes

84. Consider the following statements:

- I. The Constitution of India explicitly mentions that in certain spheres the Governor of a State acts in his/her own discretion.
- II. The President of India can, of his/her own, reserve a bill passed by a State Legislature for his/her consideration without it being forwarded by the Governor of the State concerned.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
(b) II only
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II



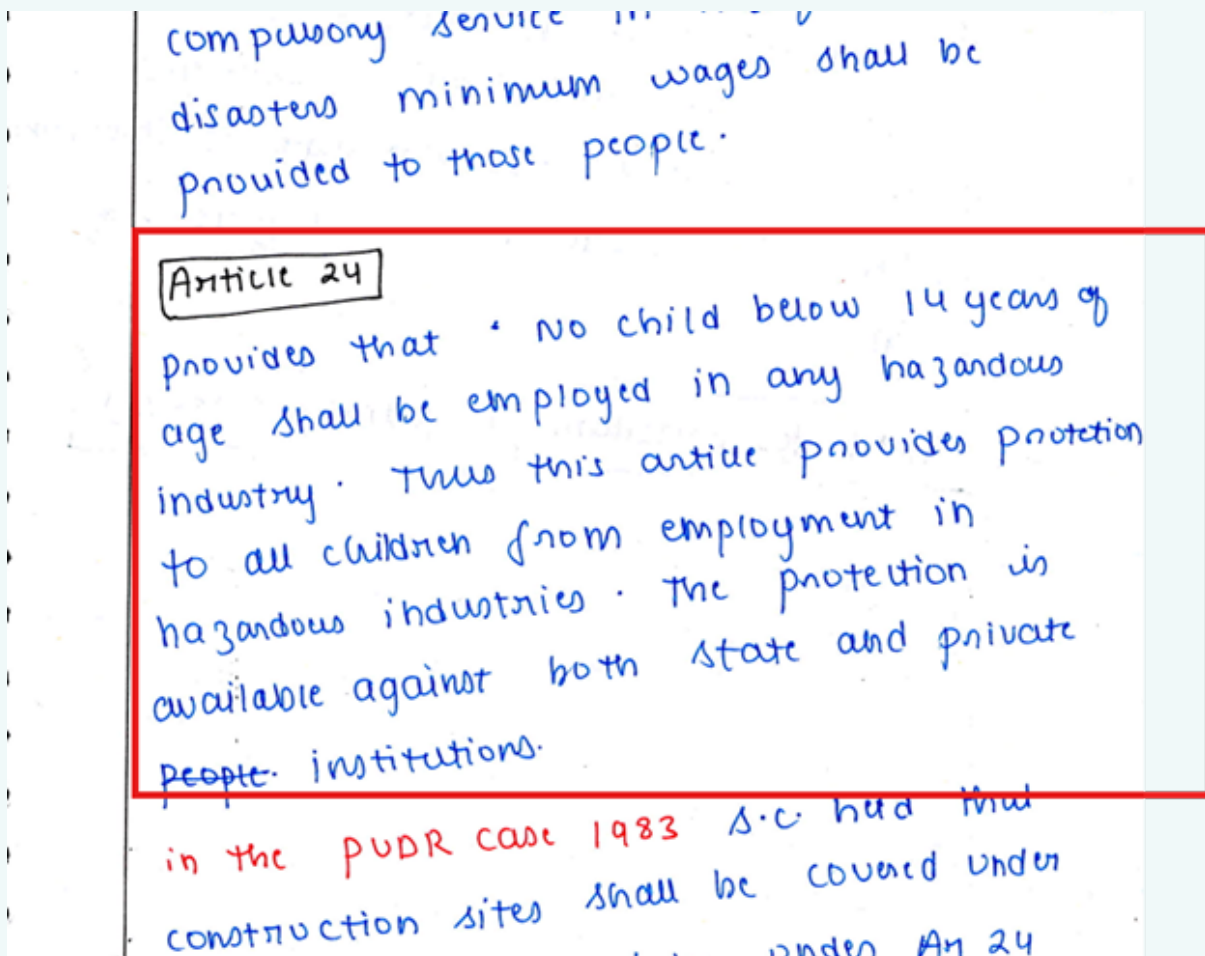
GS Foundation Class Notes

85. Consider the following pairs:

	Provision in the Constitution of India	Stated under
I.	Separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State	The Directive Principles of the State Policy
II.	Valuing and preserving the rich heritage of our composite culture.	The Fundamental Duties
III.	Prohibition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories.	The Fundamental Rights

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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



Article 49

it provides that the State shall protect and maintain monuments which have been declared to be of importance by law of parliament.

Article 50

Provides for separation of power b/w judiciary and Executive (legislature & executive are very closely interrelated and it becomes difficult to separate.].

(ii) To cherish and respect the noble ideas of India's struggle for freedom.

(iii) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of the country.

(iv) To defend the country and render / provide ~~for~~ national service.

(v) To uphold the common brotherhood and the diversity of the country in terms of language and region and to end practices which are discriminatory against women.

(vi) To safeguard the composite culture and common heritage of country.

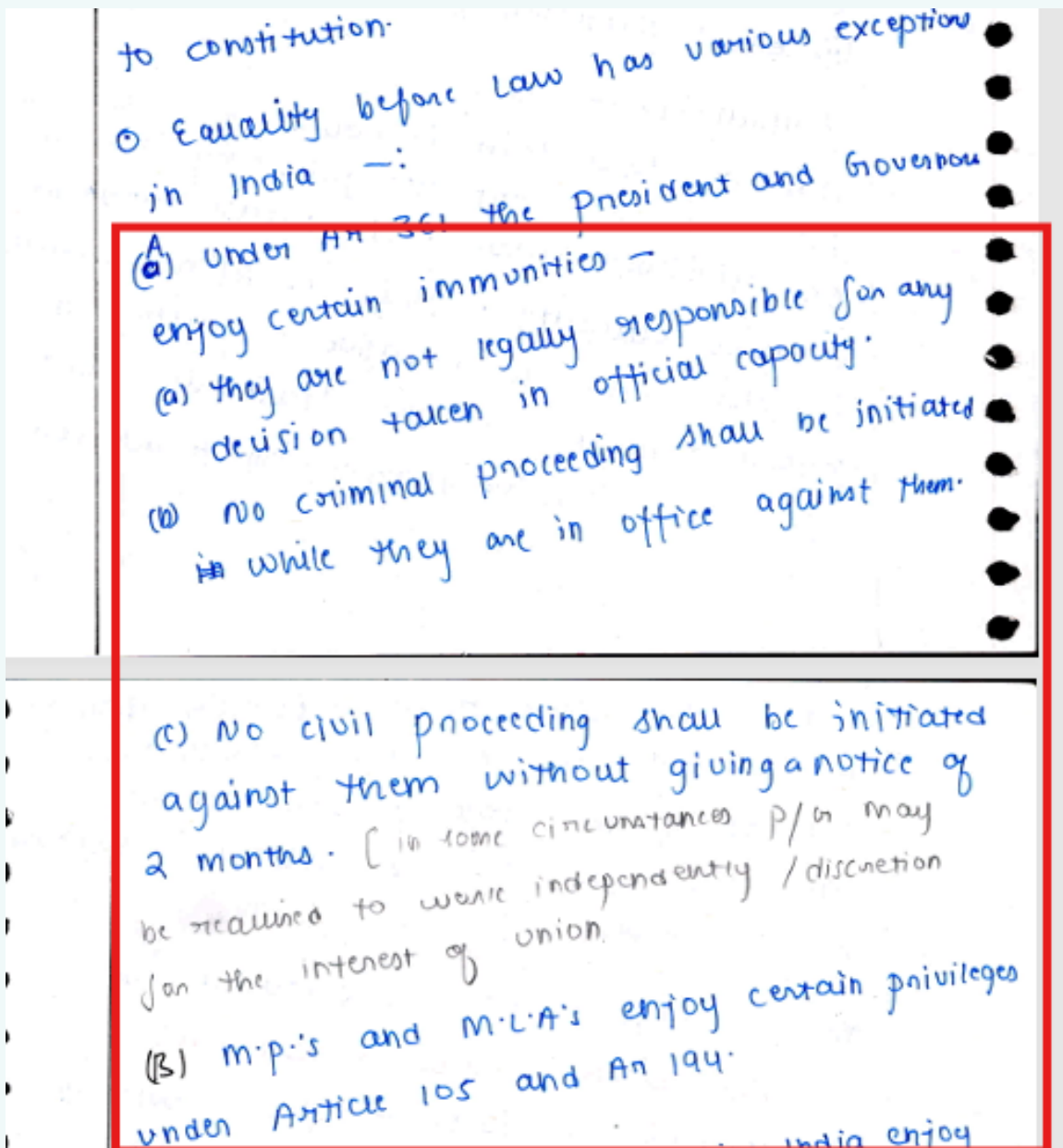
GS Foundation Class Notes

89. With reference to the Indian polity, consider the following statements:

- I. The Governor of a State is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his/her office.
- II. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the Governor during his/her term of office.
- III. Members of a State Legislature are not liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said within the House.

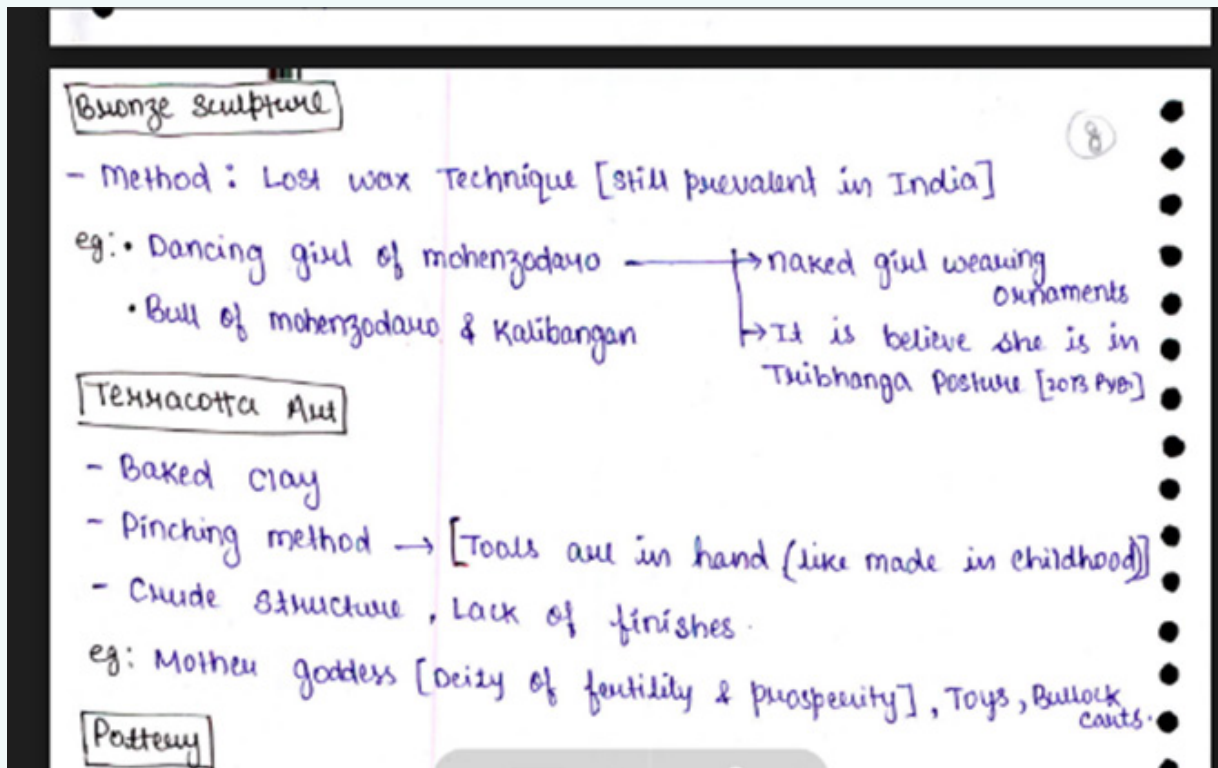
Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

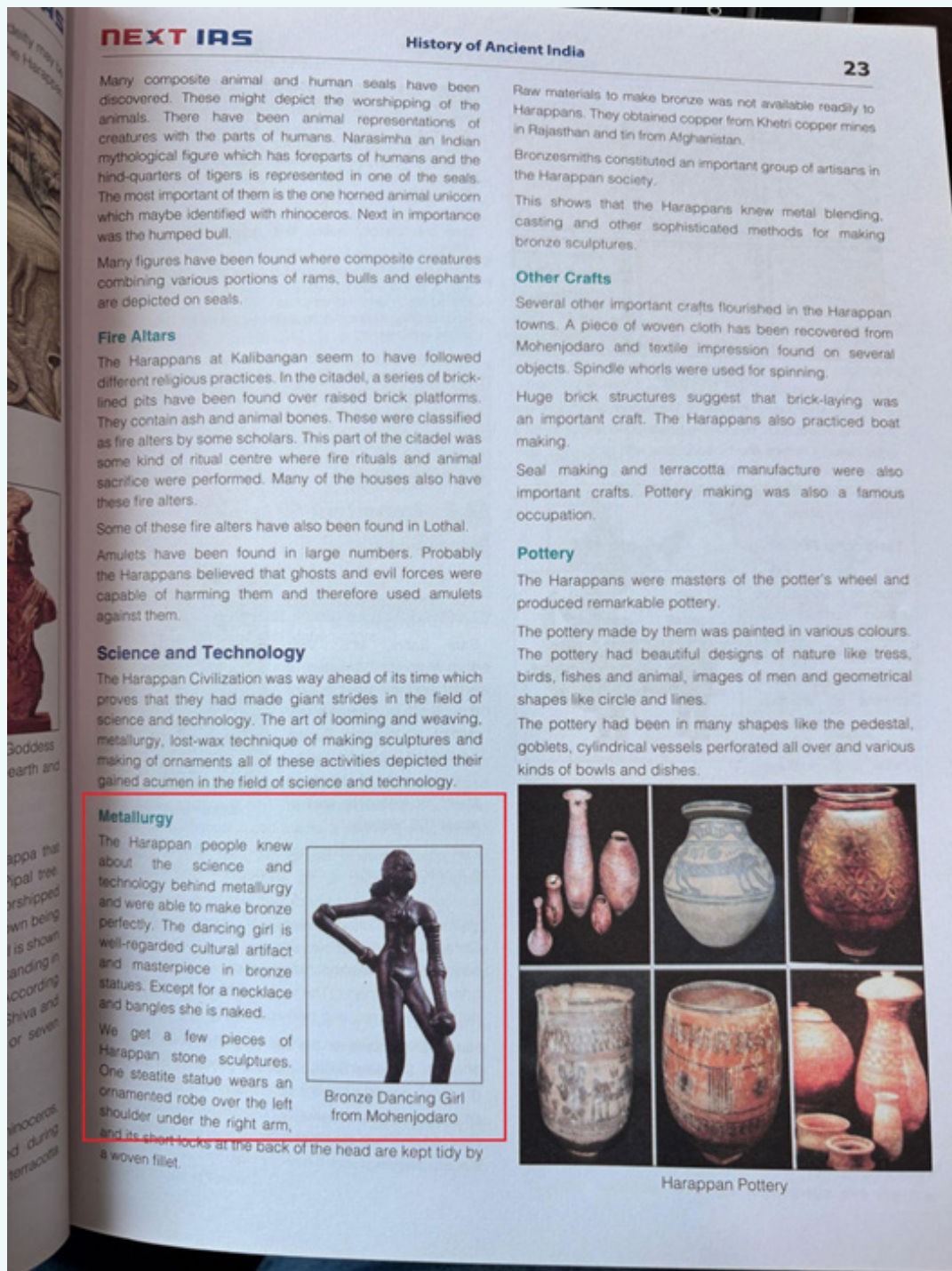


GS Foundation Class Notes

92. The famous female figurine known as Dancing Girl, found at Mohenjo-daro, is made of:
- (a) carnelian (b) clay
(c) bronze (d) gold

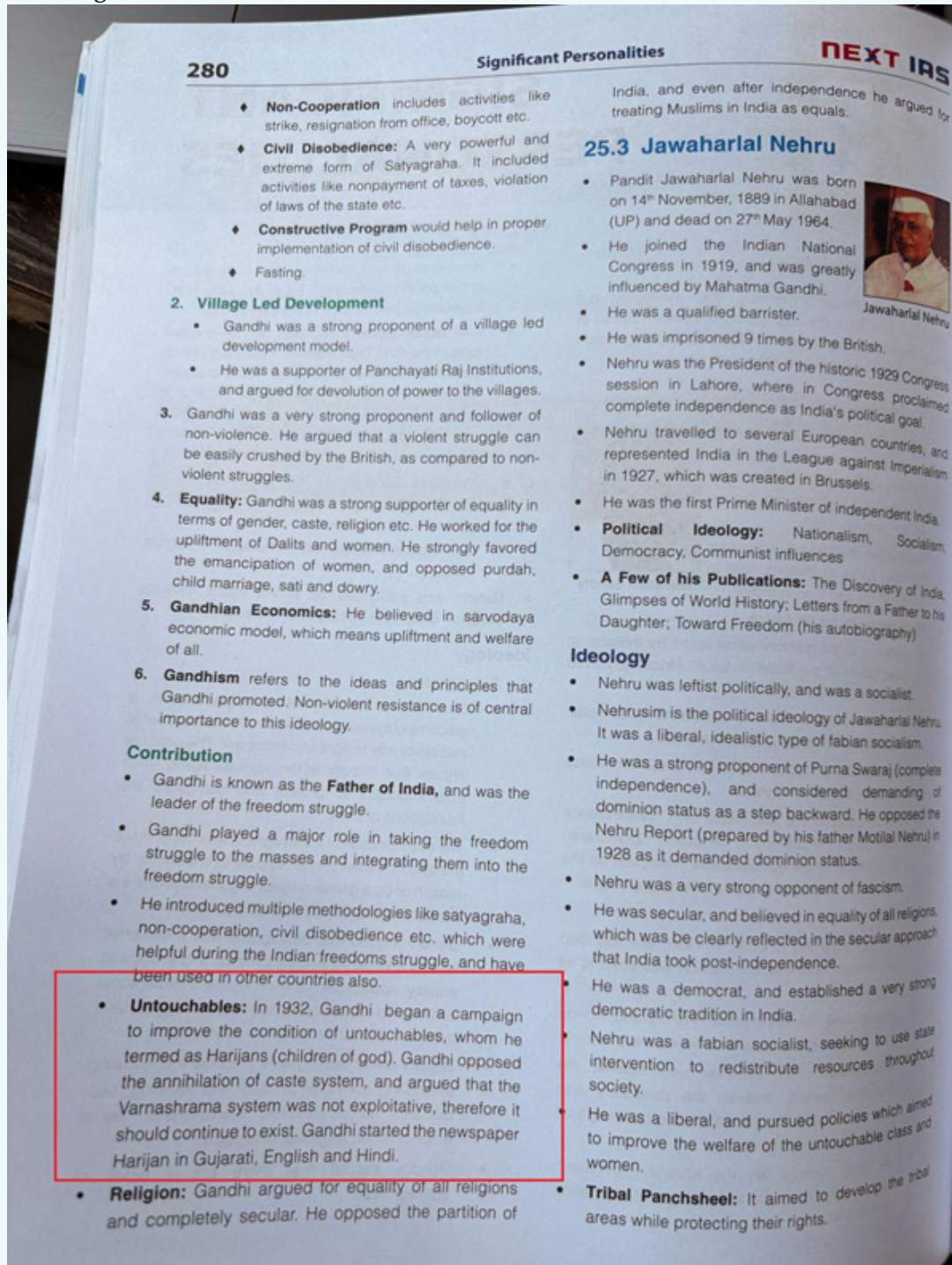


GS Foundation Class Notes



GS Foundation Study Material

94. Subsequent to which one of the following events, Gandhiji, who consistently opposed untouchability and appealed for its eradication from all spheres, decided to include the upliftment of 'Harijans' in his political and social programme?
- The Poona Pact
 - The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement (Delhi Pact)
 - Arrest of Congress leadership at the time of the Quit India Movement
 - Promulgation of the Government of India Act, 1935



98. Who among the following was the founder of the 'Self-Respect Movement'?

- (a) 'Periyar' E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Bhaskarrao Jadhav (d) Dinkarrao Javalkar



99. Consider the following pairs:

	Country	Resource-rich in
I.	Botswana	: Diamond
II.	Chile	: Lithium
III.	Indonesia	: Nickel

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

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

U.P.S.C.

Q. 99. Consider the following pairs:

I. Botswana : Diamond
II. Chile : Lithium
III. Indonesia : Nickel

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

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

Solution:

I. Botswana : Diamond - Correctly matched.
II. Chile : Lithium - Correctly matched.
III. Indonesia : Nickel - Correctly matched.

∴ All the three pairs are correctly matched.

∴ The correct answer is (c) All the three.

Date / /

India has released **Critical Mineral Policy** :-

- Mines & Minerals Amendment Act, 2023. (Development & Regulations).
- Act came in force → 17 Aug 2023
- Aim → To promote domestic mineral exploration, mining & production in India.

• They mentioned 3 Types of minerals

- These critical minerals in which India is **100%** self reliance. (But there are 0 minerals (such))
- Those minerals in which India is partially dependent.
- Those minerals in which India is totally import dependent. (There are 10 minerals)

(10) minerals are :-

- **Lithium** → ^(90-95%) China, Hong Kong, US, Belgium, **Chile**, Singapore
- **Coconut** → UK & China (63% & 5%)
- **Nickel** → Ethiopia & Turkey (4% & 3%)
- **Niobium** → Indonesia (94%), Australia, Malaysia, S.A., US
- **Vanadium** → Indonesia, ~~Real~~ China, Germany, US, UK, Mexico
- **Germanium** → China, S. Africa, Australia, France, US
- **Rhenium** → China, Russia, Korea, Arab Countries → Korea, Uzbek.
- **Beryllium** → China (30%), - / -
- **Graphite** → China, Madagascar (1.5M), US, Tanzania, Gor. Spiral & US.
- **REM** → China (largest reserves)

(Kazakhstan }
Namibia } → Uranium
Date / /

• North of Karoo, there are ② deserts :-

a) Namib desert
• rich in Uranium

b) Kalahari desert
• Semi-arid region
• In Botswana
• Has playa → Okavango
↓
(Wetland / Marshy)
↓
(dependent for livelihood) ← (Flood of Khaba)
↓
grazing, H₂O etc.

• Bushman tribe is famous

(In News) :- (Botswana) → (capital = Gaborone) → Edge of (Kalahari desert)
↓

• world's 2nd largest diamond = 21.92 carats.
• Locatⁿ → mined area of = Botswana.
• Under → Canadian Company Lucara Diamond.

• major river → Limpopo, Okavango, Shashe

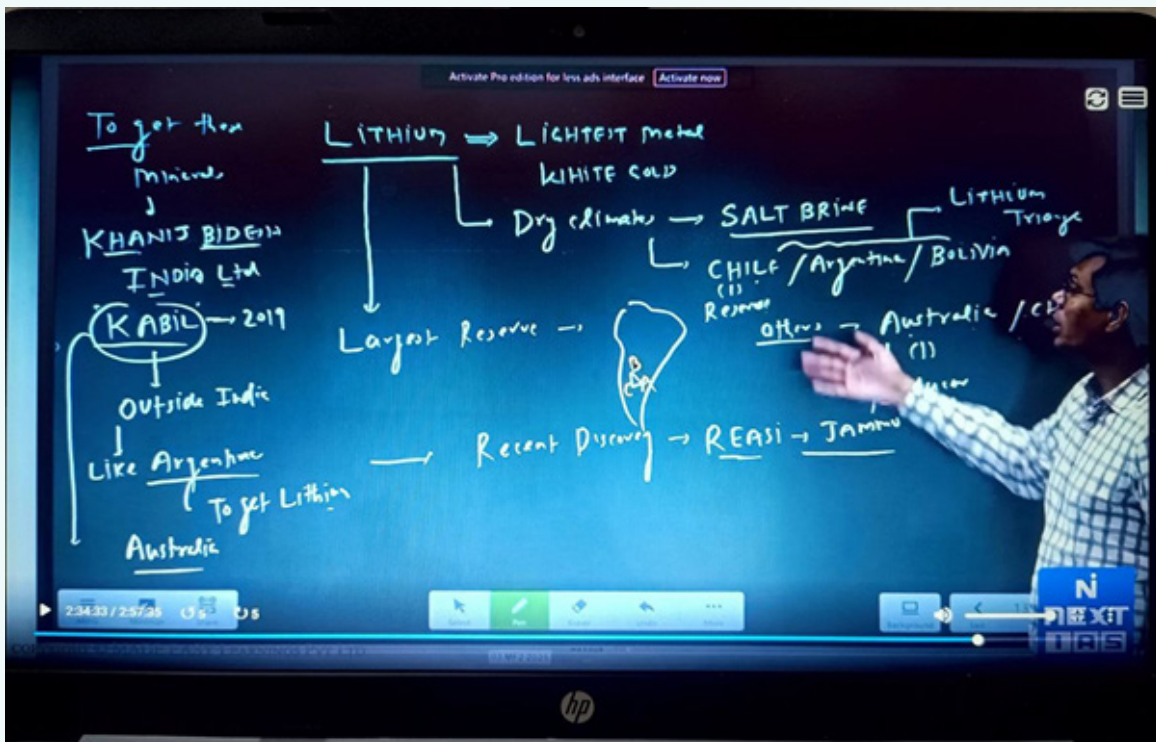
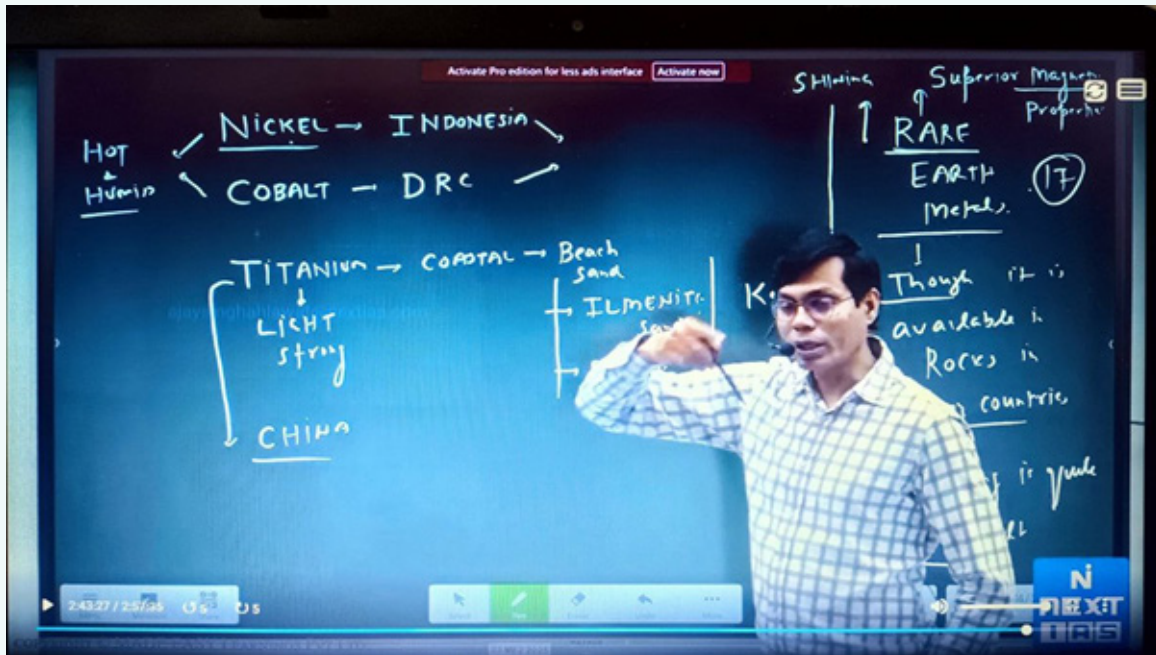
• largest Producer of → Diamond

• Richest mine → Tlokweng mine
(place of small stone)

Map showing Botswana's location relative to Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.

Spiral

GS Foundation Class Notes



GS Foundation Class

