IAS BABA

UPSC HIT RATIO

PRELIMS 2025



POLITY | ECONOMY | SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY | ENVIRONMENT | GEOGRAPHY | HISTORY | CURRENT AFFAIRS

IASBABA'S UPSC PRELIMS HIT RATIO 2025

Your Success. Our Commitment. One Powerful Strategy.

What a moment it has been!
The UPSC Prelims 2025 results are out, and **IASbaba is proud to announce a stunning 73% strike rate — 73 questions out of 100** were **directly or indirectly** covered through our holistic ecosystem**: Gurukul Foundation, Prelims Exclusive Program (PEP) Integrated Learning Program (ILP), TLP, Prelimspedia, Current Affairs, Test Series, and more**.

This isn't just a number.

👉 It's the result of your dedication.

👉 It's the power of structured preparation.

👉 It's proof that **smart work + the right guidance = UPSC success.**

💡 **What Made This Possible?**

☑ **Gurukul Foundation + Advanced Course:** Structured classroom-style mentorship, peer discussions, and focused learning—**without distractions**.

☑ **ILP (Integrated Learning Program):** A complete, micromanaged strategy with daily goals, current affairs integration, 60-day plan, and Mains answer writing (TLP). Not just a course—**a UPSC-ready lifestyle.**

☑ **Prelims Exclusive Program(Pep) Series:** Thematic Prelims Focused classes, Backed by PYQ analysis, trends, and elimination logic—sharpening your instincts for UPSC-style MCQs.

☑ **Daily Current Affairs, Prelimspedia & Quiz:** Making relevance a daily habit—**not a last-minute panic.**

🔥 **Why IASbaba Works—Every Single Year**

✓ **Relevance:** Questions designed to reflect UPSC's evolving mindset.

✓ **Consistency:** From 60+ hits in 2024 to 73 this year—we don't miss the target.

✓ **Credibility:** Every claim is backed by resources, PYQs, and your trust.

You believed in IASbaba. We believed in you.
And now—**Prelims 2025 success is your reality.**

IASBABA

🚀 Be a Part of This Success Story

- Join the IASbaba Tribe.
- Follow the path that works.
- Make your UPSC journey structured, smart, and unstoppable.

Because here, success isn't luck—it's a strategy.
Let's crack Mains 2025. Together.

Set B Paper 2025 and the Sources from Iasbaba's Programmes

Q.1) Consider the following types of vehicles:

1. Full battery electric vehicles
2. Hydrogen fuel cell vehicles
3. Fuel cell electric hybrid vehicles

How many of the above are considered as alternative powertrain vehicles?

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

Q.2) With reference to Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), consider the following statements:

1. All types of UAVs can do vertical landing.
2. All types of UAVs can do automated hovering.
3. All types of UAVs can use battery only as a source of power supply.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

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

1. Cobalt
2. Graphite
3. Lithium
4. Nickel

How many of the above usually make up battery cathodes?

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

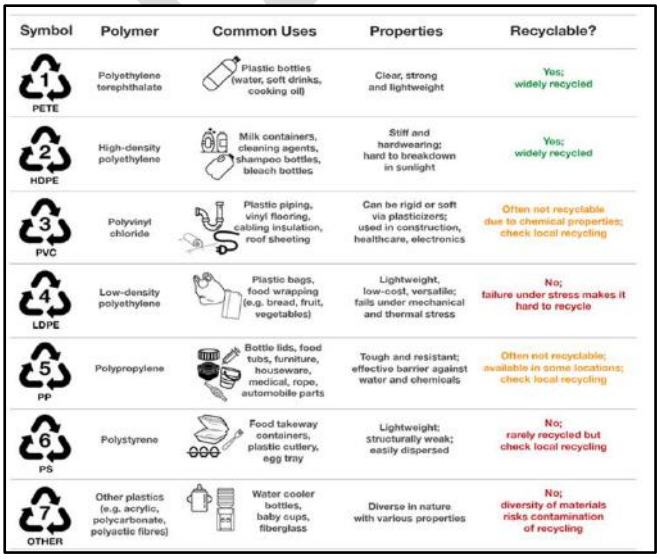
Q.4) Consider the following:

1. Cigarette butts
2. Eyeglass lenses
3. Car tyres

How many of them contain plastic?

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

Source- January PEP Current affairs module.



Symbol	Polymer	Common Uses	Properties	Recyclable?
1 PETE	Polyethylene terephthalate	Plastic bottles (water, soft drinks, cooking oil)	Clear, strong and lightweight	Yes; widely recycled
2 HDPE	High-density polyethylene	Milk containers, cleaning agents, shampoo bottles, bleach bottles	Stiff and hardwearing; hard to breakdown in sunlight	Yes; widely recycled
3 PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	Plastic piping, vinyl flooring, cabling insulation, roof sheeting	Can be rigid or soft via plasticizers; used in construction, healthcare, electronics	Often not recyclable due to chemical properties; check local recycling
4 LDPE	Low-density polyethylene	Plastic bags, food wrapping (e.g. bread, fruit, vegetables)	Lightweight, low-cost, versatile; fails under mechanical and thermal stress	No; failure under stress makes it hard to recycle
5 PP	Polypropylene	Bottle lids, food tubs, furniture, houseware, medical, rope, automobile parts	Tough and resistant; effective barrier against water and chemicals	Often not recyclable; available in some locations; check local recycling
6 PS	Polystyrene	Food takeway containers, plastic cutlery, egg tray	Lightweight; structurally weak; easily dispersed	No; rarely recycled but check local recycling
7 OTHER	Other plastics (e.g. acrylic, polycarbonate, polyactic fibres)	Water cooler bottles, baby cups, fiberglass	Diverse in nature with various properties	No; diversity of materials risks contamination of recycling

Q.5) Consider the following substances:

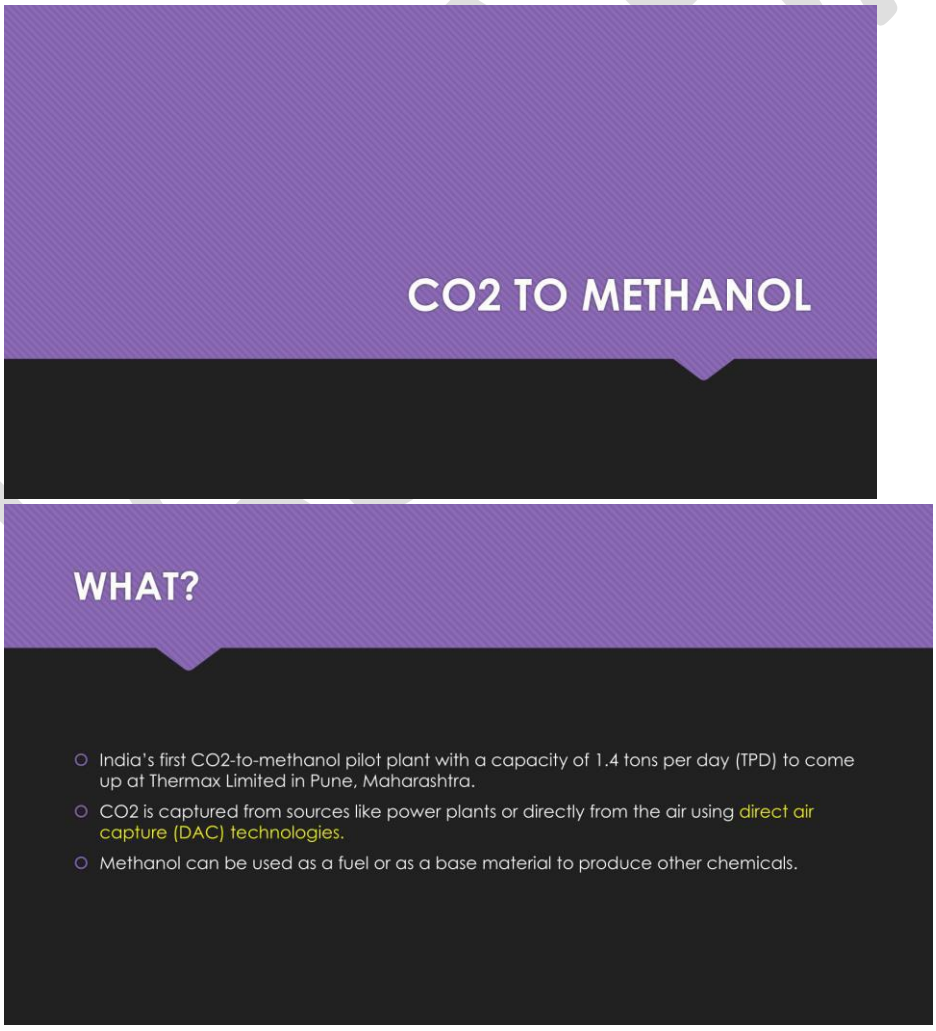
1. Ethanol
2. Nitroglycerine
3. Urea

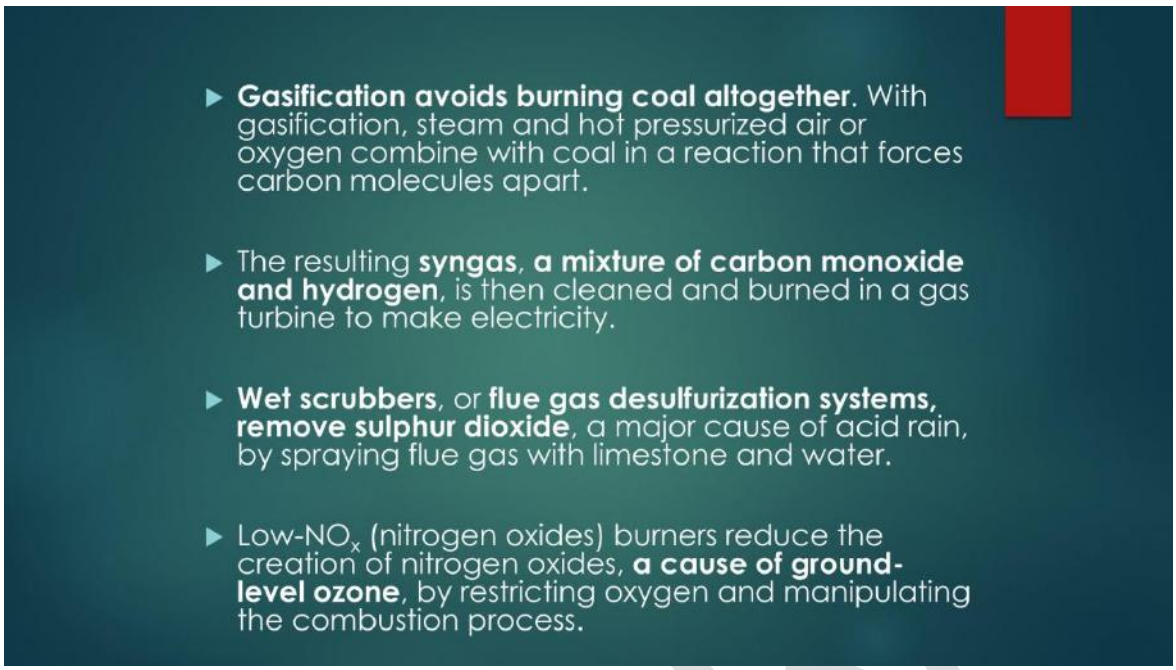
Coal gasification technology can be used in the production of how many of them?

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

Source-PEP Environment session 10

Source-September 2024 Weekly Current affairs session-4th week





Q.6) What is the common characteristic of the chemical substances generally known as CL-20, HMX and LLM-105, which are sometimes talked about in media?

a) These are alternatives to hydrofluorocarbon refrigerants
b) These are explosives in military weapons
c) These are high-energy fuels for cruise missiles
d) These are fuels for rocket propulsion

Q.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

Source: https://iasbaba.com/2025/03/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-1st-march-2025/

Monthly Current Affairs Magazine February

MAJORANA 1
Context: Microsoft has announced a new chip, called Majorana 1, that it said showed quantum computing is "years, not decades" away, joining Google and IBM in predicting that a fundamental change in computing technology is closer than believed. **Background:**

Q.8) With reference to monoclonal antibodies, often mentioned in news, consider the following statements:

I. They are man-made proteins.
II. They stimulate immunological function due to their ability to bind to specific antigens.
III. They are used in treating viral infections like that of Nipah virus.

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

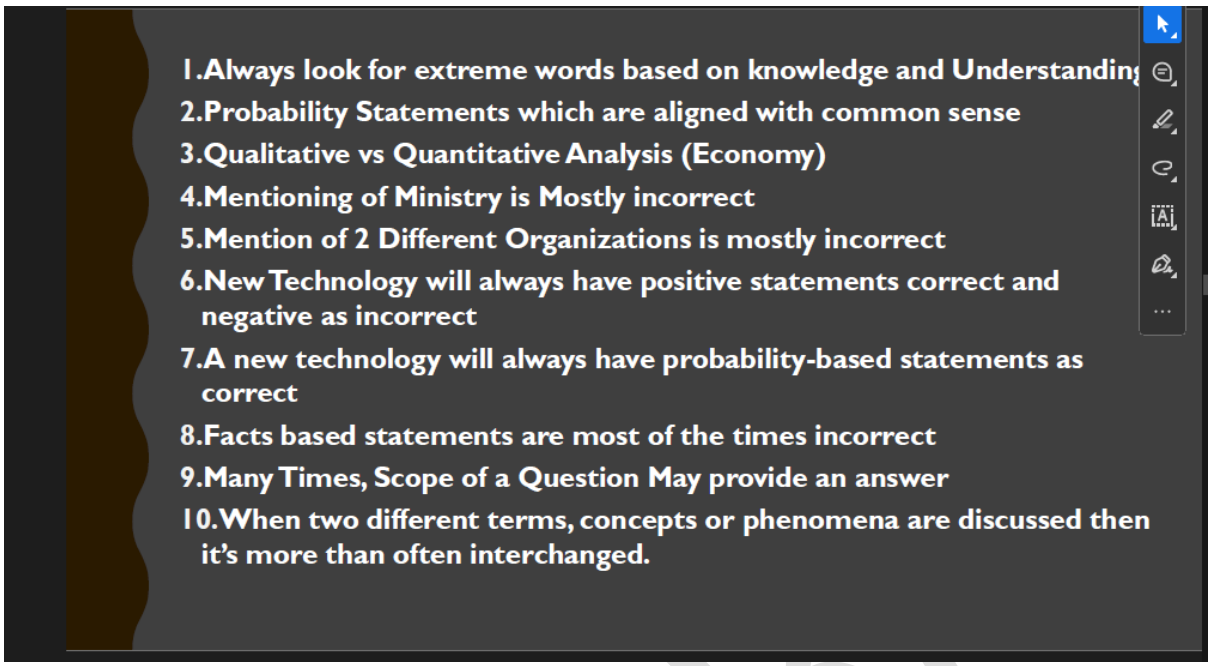
Q.9) Consider the following statements:

I. No virus can survive in ocean waters.
II. No virus can infect bacteria.
III. No virus can change the cellular transcriptional activity in host cells.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Source: Strategy Sessions for Prelims 2025. Session 1



Q.10) Consider the following statements

Statement I:

Activated carbon is a good and an attractive tool to remove pollutants from effluent streams and to remediate contaminants from various industries.

Statement II:

Activated carbon exhibits a large surface area and a strong potential for adsorbing heavy metals.

Statement III:

Activated carbon can be easily synthesized from environmental wastes with high carbon content.

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

Activated carbon can be easily synthesized from environmental wastes with high carbon content.

- While there is no known method that can extract and remove PFAs from the atmosphere itself, there are many effective, albeit expensive, methods to remove them from rainwater that has been collected through various rainwater harvesting methods.
- One way to do this would be to use a filtration system with activated carbon.
- The activated carbon will need to be removed and replaced regularly.

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 22ND AUGUST

Q.11) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Studies indicate that carbon dioxide emissions from cement industry account for more than 5% of global carbon emissions.

Statement II:

Silica-bearing clay is mixed with limestone while manufacturing cement.

Statement III:

Limestone is converted into lime during clinker production for cement manufacturing.

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

Q.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 the health sector.

Statement III:

If India's health sector is decarbonized, the resilience of its healthcare 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

Source-PEP Current affairs class December 2023



Q.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.

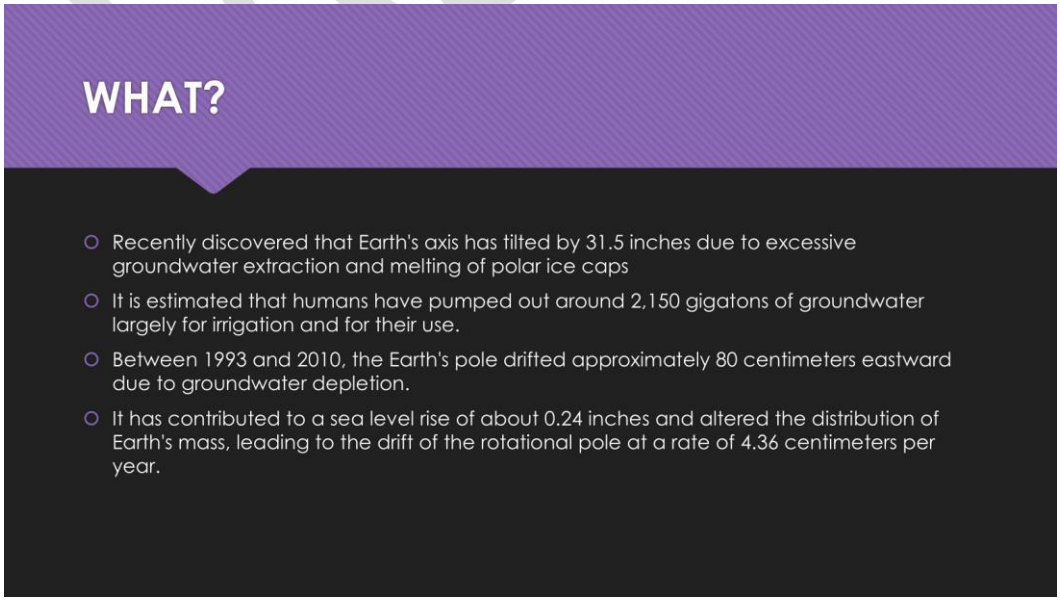
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

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

Source-November 4th week Weekly Current affairs

Source-PRELIMSPEDIA 7TH DECEMBER





Q.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.

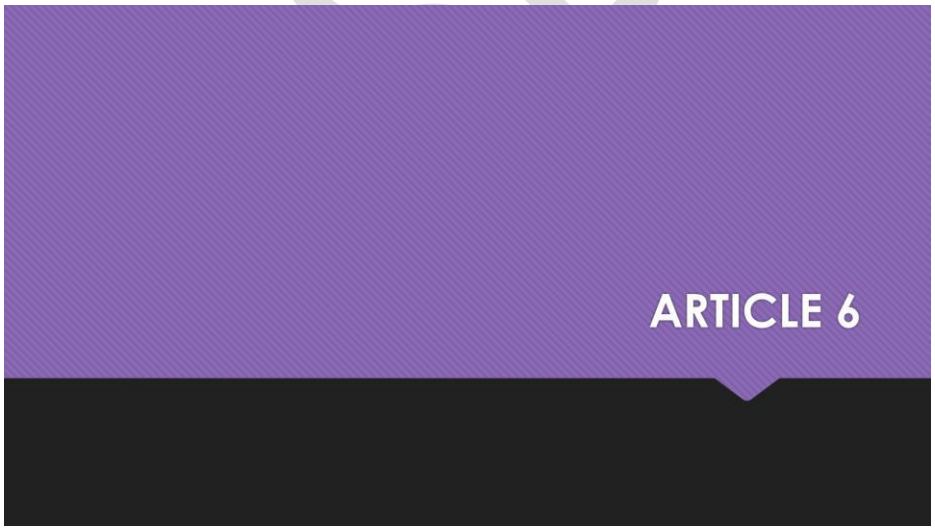
Statement III:

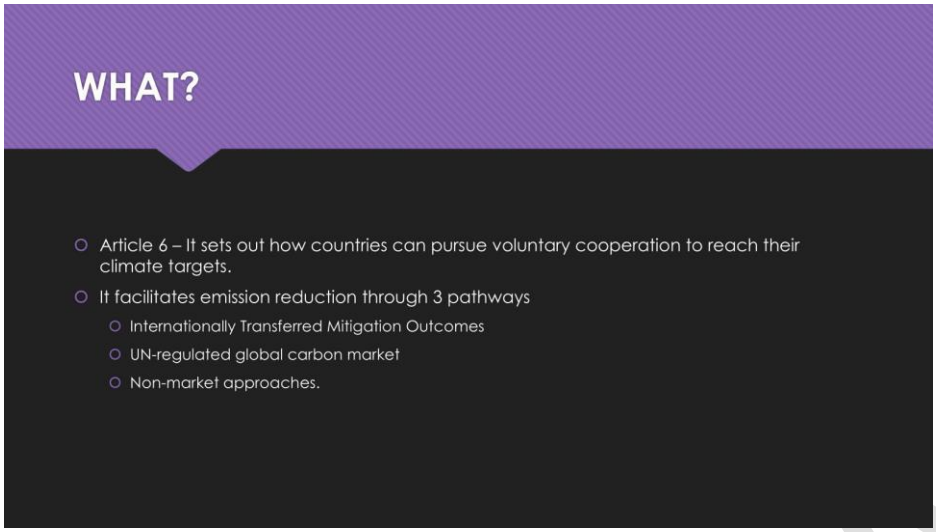
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change intends to promote inter-country non-market strategies to reach their climate targets.

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

Source-December 4th week Weekly Current Affairs





Q.15) Which one of the following launched the 'Nature Solutions Finance Hub for Asia and the Pacific'?

a) The Asian Development Bank (ADB)
b) The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
c) The New Development Bank (NDB)
d) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Q.16) With reference to 'Direct Air Capture', an emerging technology, which of the following statements is/are correct?

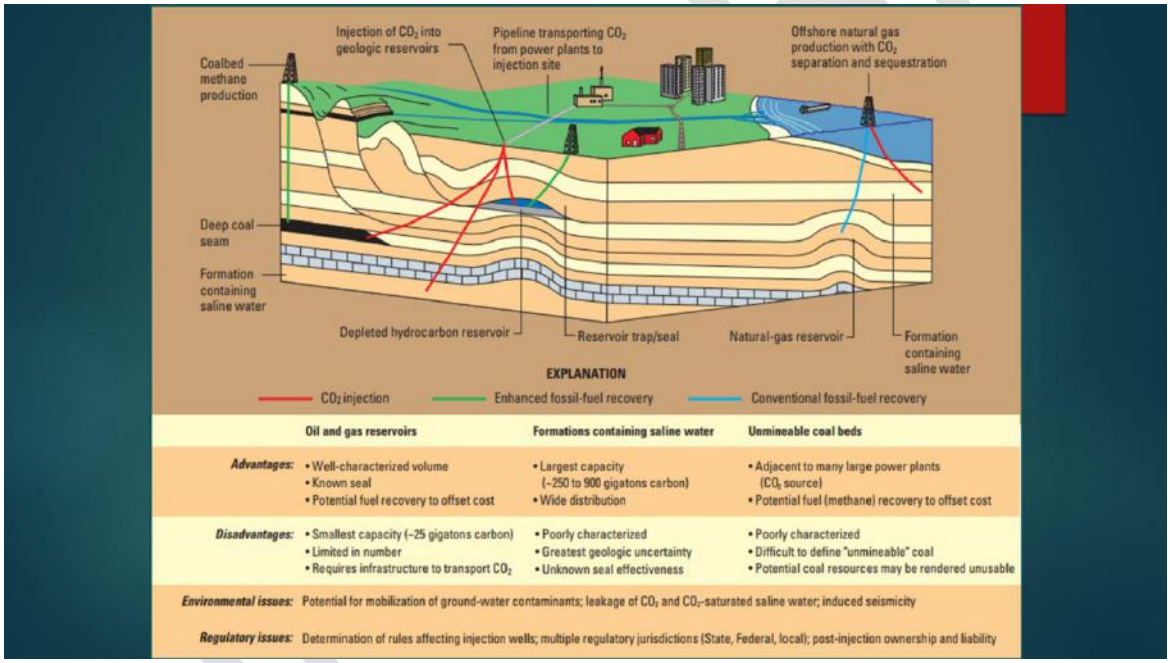
I. It can be used as a way of carbon sequestration.
II. It can be a valuable approach for plastic production and in food processing.
III. In aviation, it can be a source of carbon for combining with hydrogen to create synthetic low-carbon fuel.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I and II only
b) III only
c) I, II and III
d) None of the above statements is correct

Source-Environment PEP Class-session 10

- CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE
  - catches and **sequesters (hide) carbon dioxide (CO_2)** from stationary sources like power plants.
  - Capture: Flue-gas separation removes CO_2 and condenses it into a concentrated CO_2 stream.
  - After capture, secure containers sequester the collected CO_2 to prevent or stall its re-entry into the atmosphere.



	Oil and gas reservoirs	Formations containing saline water	Unmineable coal beds
Advantages:	• Well-characterized volume • Known seal • Potential fuel recovery to offset cost	• Largest capacity (~250 to 900 gigatons carbon) • Wide distribution	• Adjacent to many large power plants (CO_2 source) • Potential fuel (methane) recovery to offset cost
Disadvantages:	• Smallest capacity (~25 gigatons carbon) • Limited in number • Requires infrastructure to transport CO_2	• Poorly characterized • Greatest geologic uncertainty • Unknown seal effectiveness	• Poorly characterized • Difficult to define "unmineable" coal • Potential coal resources may be rendered unusable
Environmental issues:	Potential for mobilization of ground-water contaminants; leakage of CO_2 and CO_2-saturated saline water; induced seismicity		
Regulatory issues:	Determination of rules affecting injection wells; multiple regulatory jurisdictions (State, Federal, local); post-injection ownership and liability		

Q.17) Regarding *Peacock tarantula* (Gooty tarantula), consider the following statements:

I. It is an omnivorous crustacean.
II. Its natural habitat in India is only limited to some forest areas.
III. In its natural habitat, it is an arboreal species.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) I only
b) I and III

c) II only
d) II and III

Source-PRELIMSPEDIA 28TH AUGUST

Peacock Parachute Spider/Gooty Tarantula

- It is a critically endangered species of tarantula.
- It was spotted in the Pakkamalai Reserve Forests.
- The species, known to be endemic to India, was found at different locations in the reserve forests.

Q.18) Consider the following statements:

I. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions in India are less than 0.5 t CO_2 per capita.
II. In terms of CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, India ranks second in the Asia-Pacific region.
III. Electricity and heat producers are the largest sources of CO_2 emissions in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Consider the following pairs:

Plant	**Description**
Cassava	Woody shrub
Ginger	Herb with pseudostem
Malabar spinach	Herbaceous climber
Mint	Annual shrub
Papaya	Woody shrub

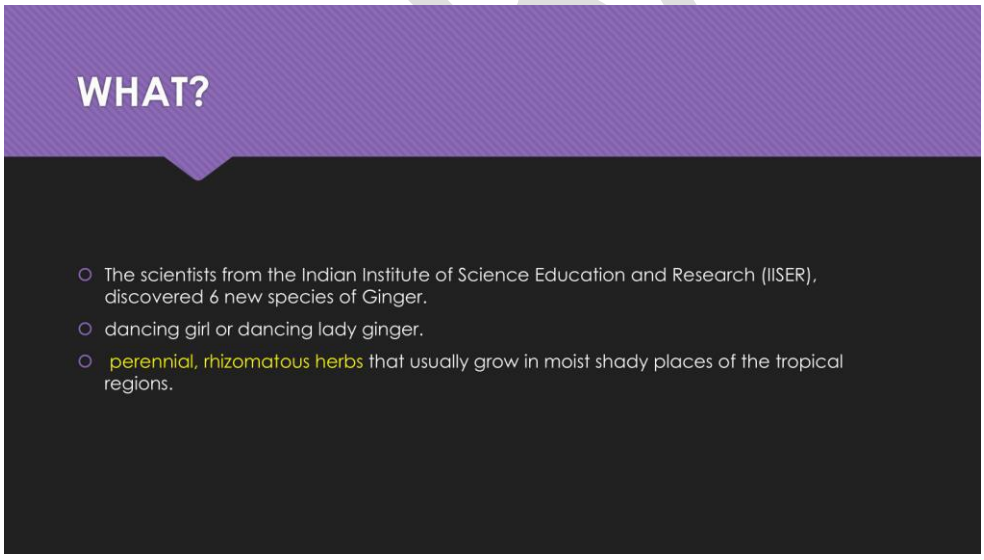
How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Source-September 2nd week Weekly Current affairs

Source-January 2024 PEP Current affairs Module







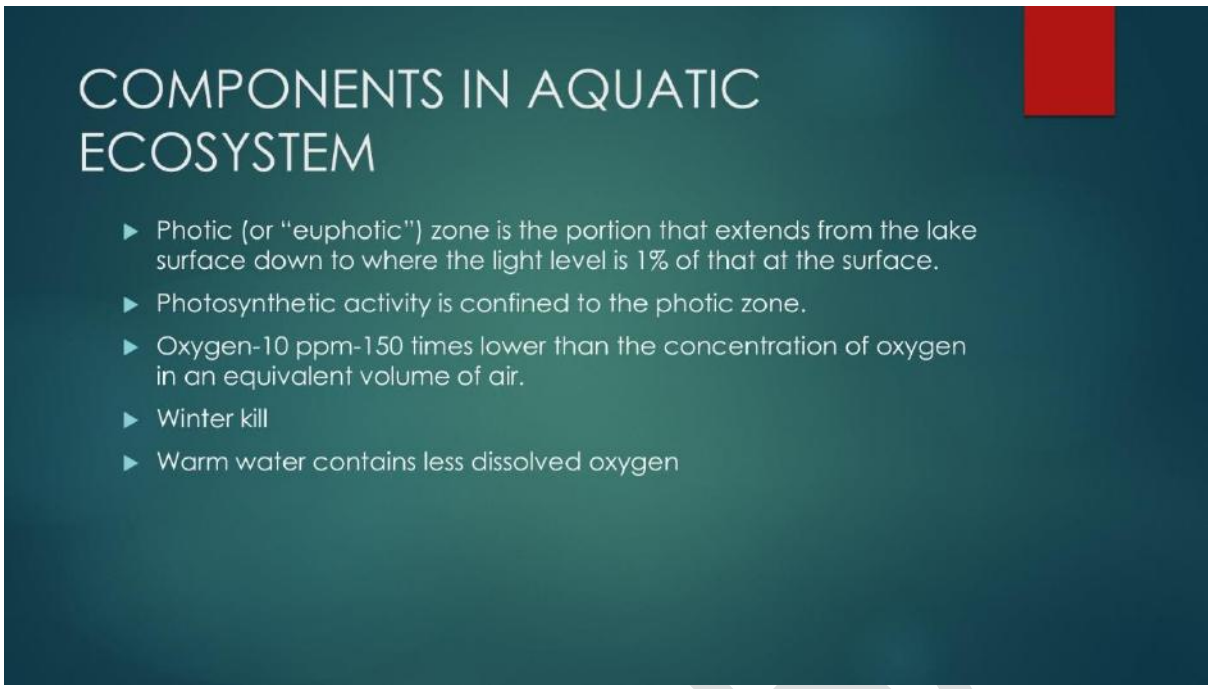
Q.20) With reference to the planet Earth, consider the following statements:

I. Rain forests produce more oxygen than that produced by oceans.
II. Marine phytoplankton and photosynthetic bacteria produce about 50% of the world's oxygen.
III. Well-oxygenated surface water contains several folds higher oxygen than that in atmospheric air.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) I and II
b) II only
c) I and III
d) None of the above statements is correct

Source-Environment Foundation class-session 5



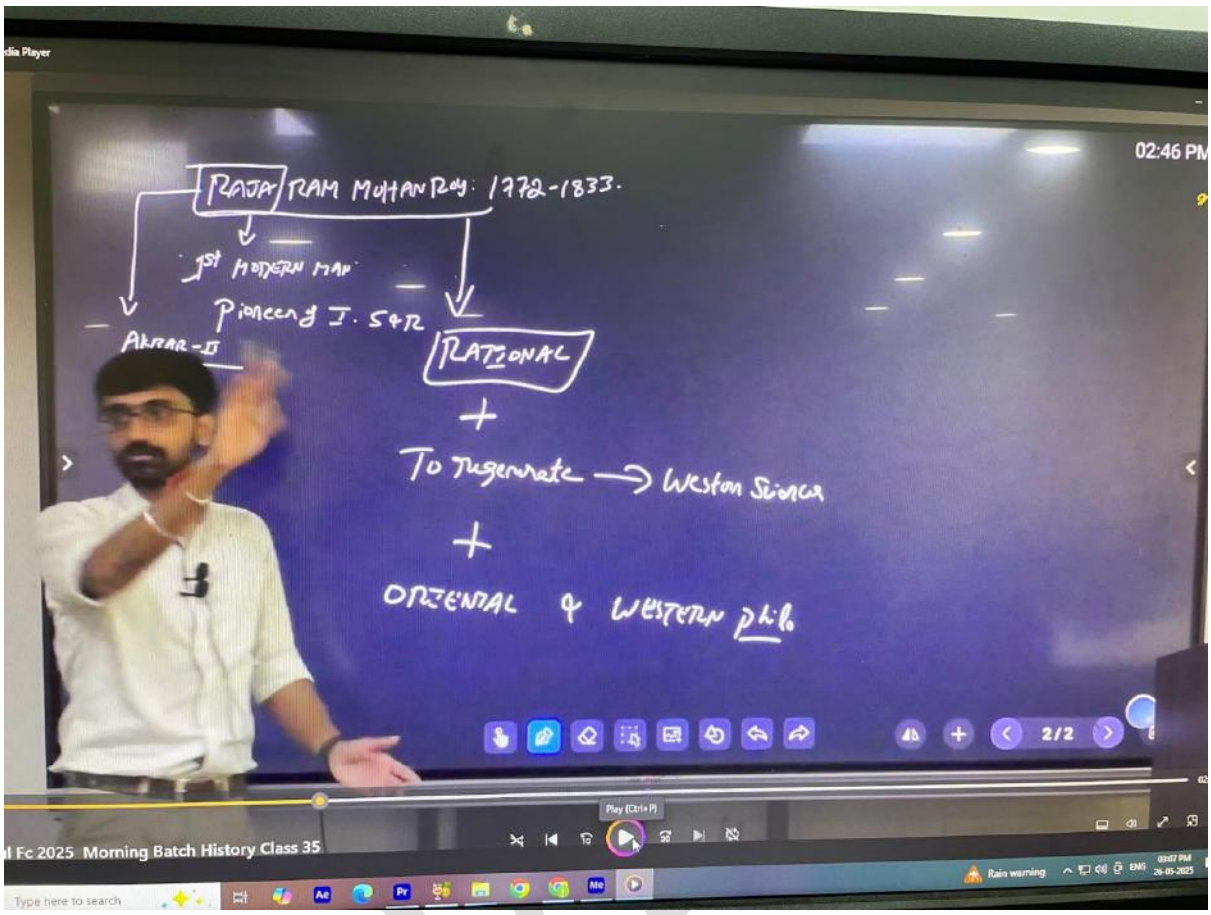
Q.21) Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

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

Sources- IASBABA.60 DAYS PROGRAM (DAY 4) and FOUNDATION CLASSES



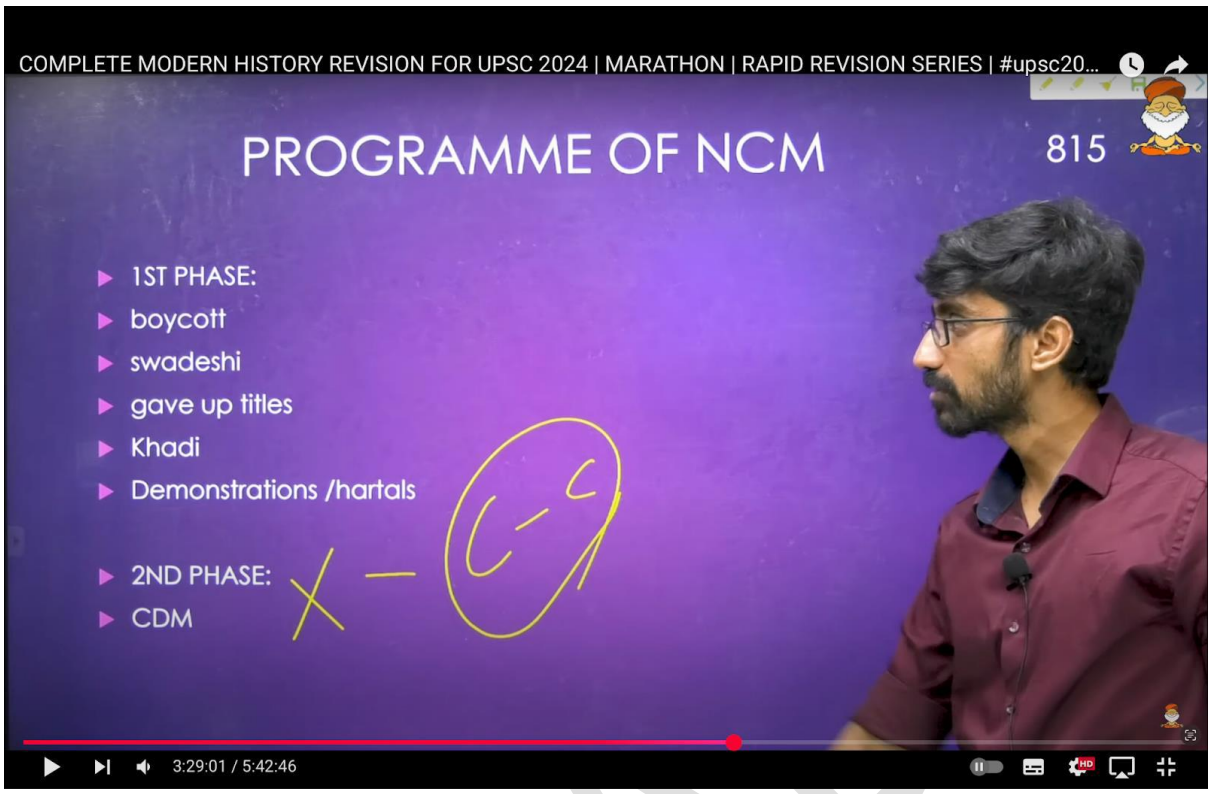
Q.22) Consider the following subjects with regard to Non-Cooperation Programme:

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 Non-Cooperation Programme?

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

SOURCES: RAPID REVISION CLASSES ,IAS BABA 60 DAYS PROGRAM (DAY 16)

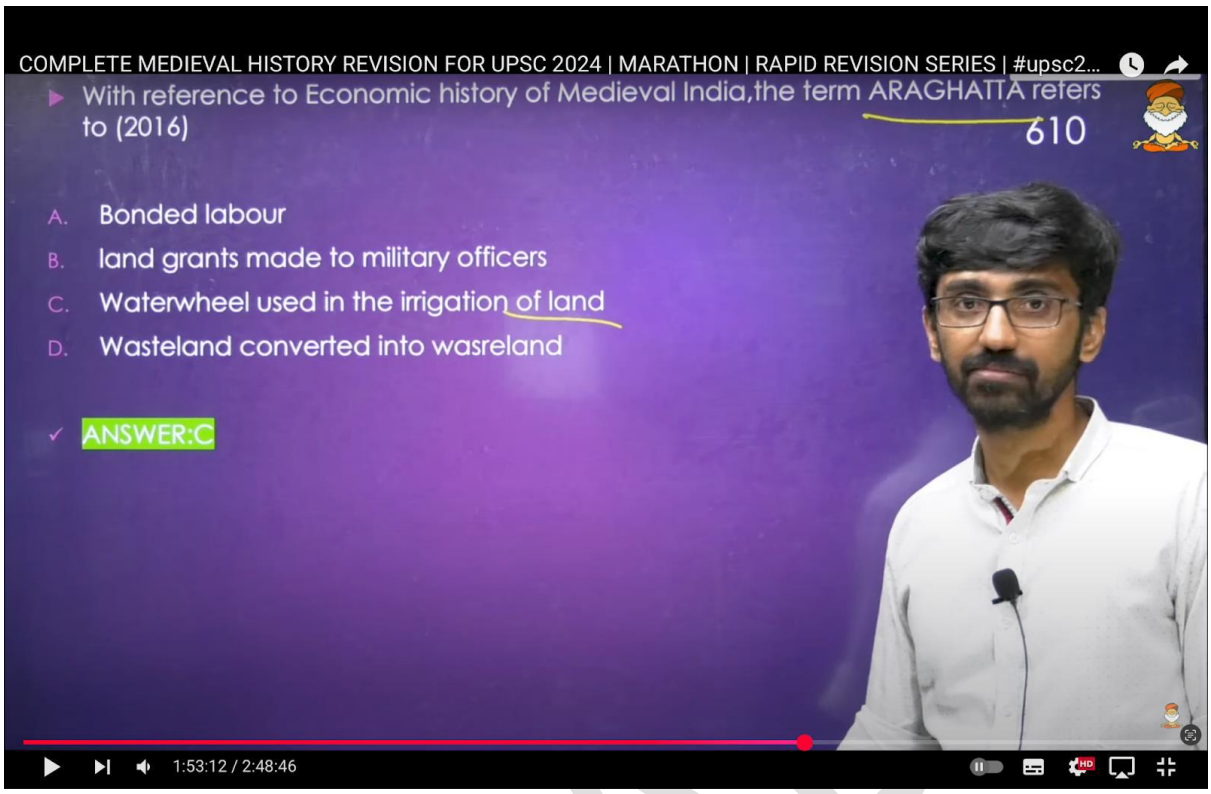


Q.23) The irrigation device called 'Araghatta' was

a) a water bag made of leather pulled over a pulley
b) a large wheel with earthen pots tied to the outer ends of its spokes
c) a larger earthen pot driven by bullocks
d) a large water bucket pulled up by rope directly by hand

SOURCES:RAPID REVISION CLASSES

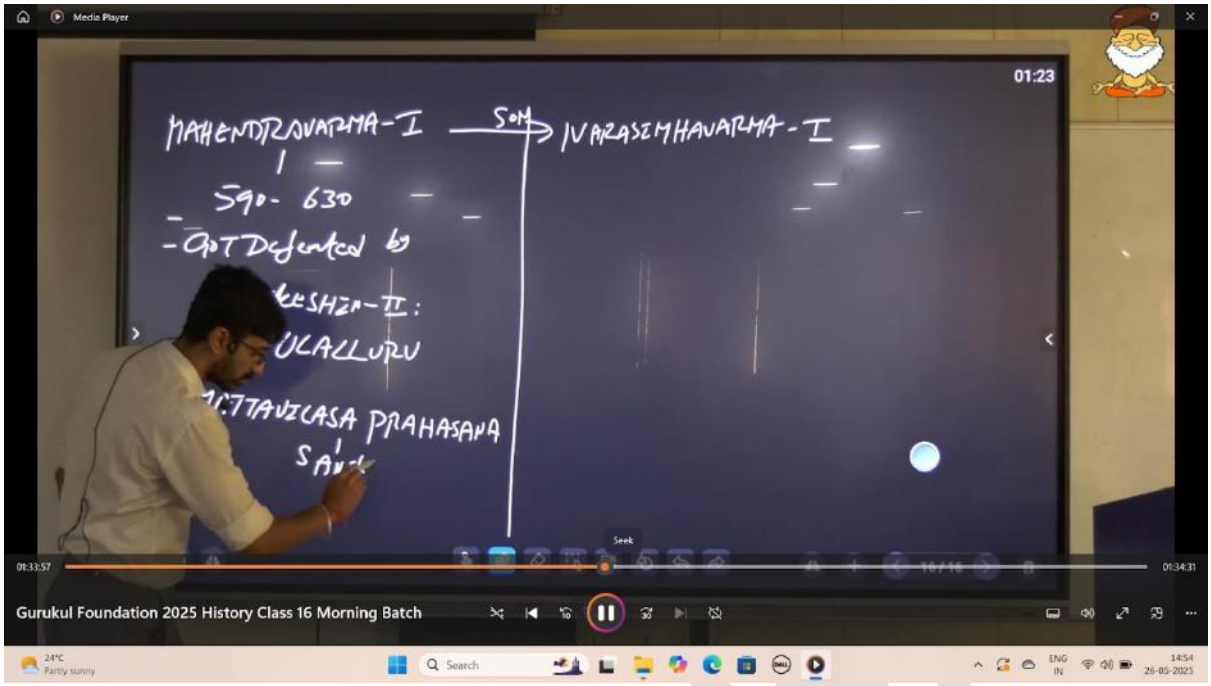
(IAS BABA PEP TEST 7 MEDIEVAL INDIA)



Q.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

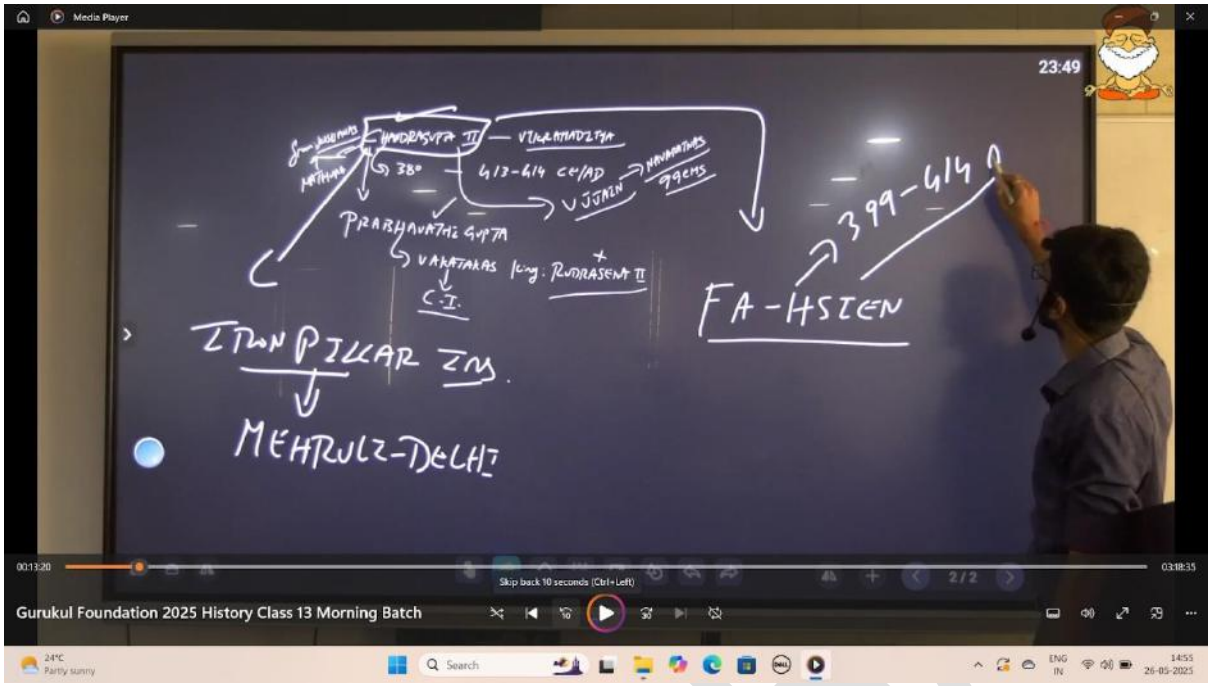
SOURCES: FOUNDATION CLASSES



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

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

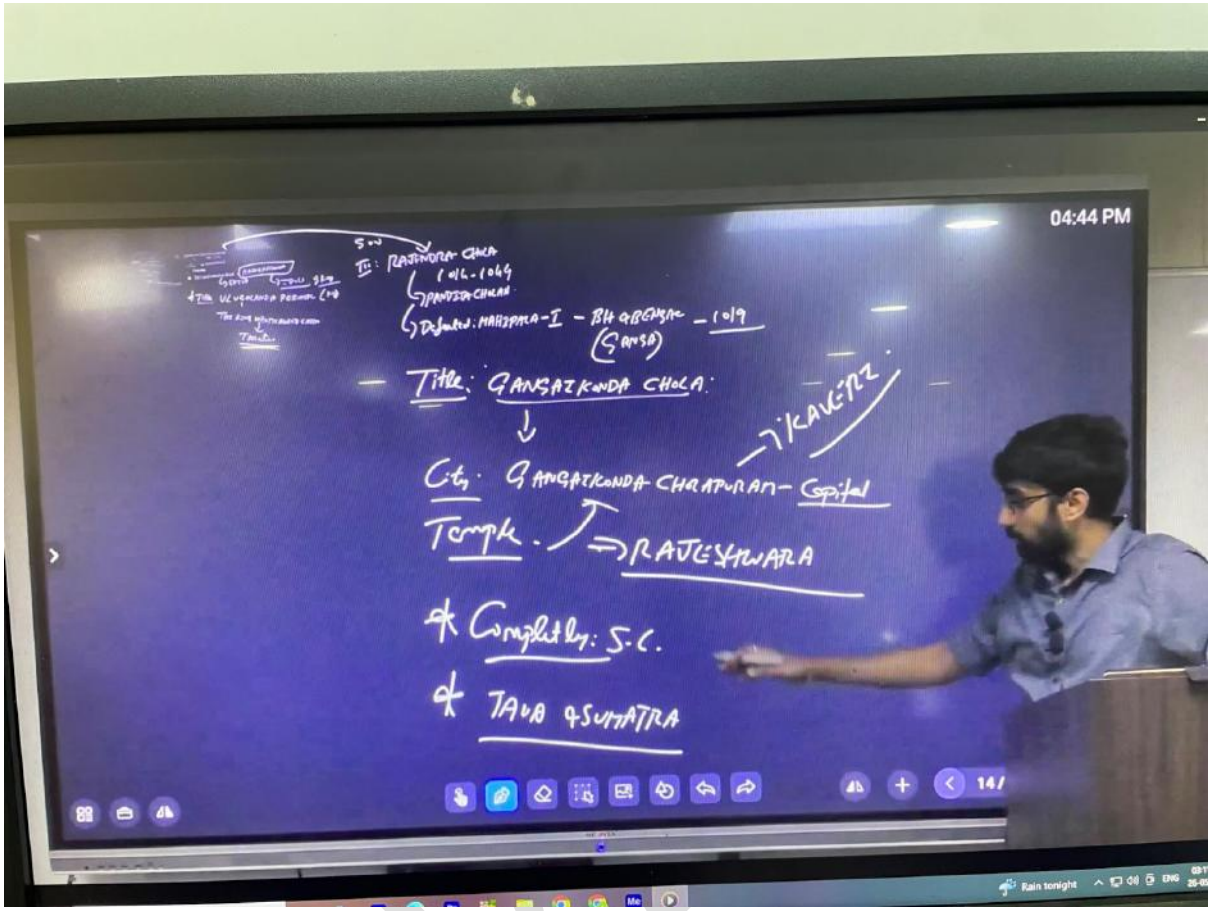
SOURCES: FOUNDATION AND PEP CLASSES

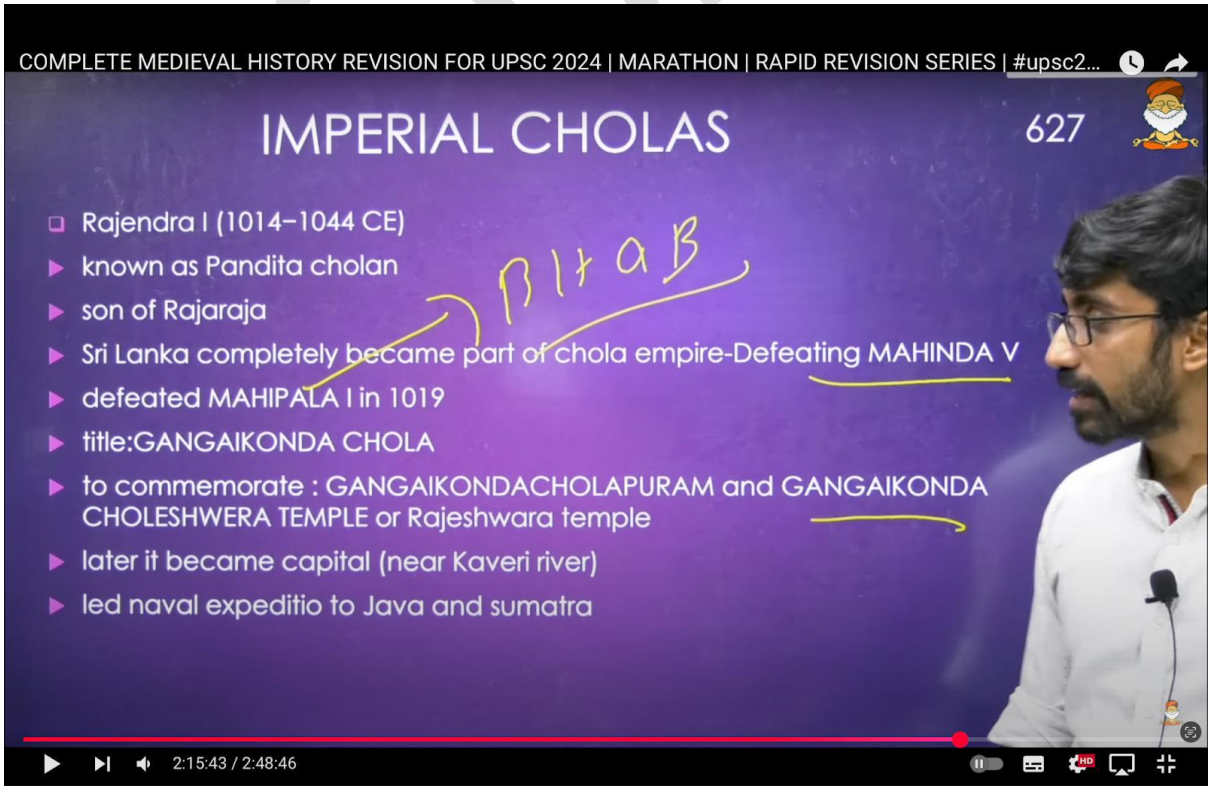


Q.26) Who among the following led a successful military campaign against the kingdom of Srivijaya, the powerful maritime State, which ruled the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and the neighbouring islands?

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

SOURCES:FOUNDATION AND RAPID REVISION CLASSES


04:44 PM
Title: GANGAIKONDA CHOLA
City: GANGAIKONDA CHOLAPURAM – Capital
Temple → RAJESHWARA
Completed by: S.C.
JAVA & SUMATRA


COMPLETE MEDIEVAL HISTORY REVISION FOR UPSC 2024 | MARATHON | RAPID REVISION SERIES | #upsc2...
IMPERIAL CHOLAS
627
Rajendra I (1014–1044 CE)
known as Pandita cholan
son of Rajaraja
Sri Lanka completely became part of chola empire-Defeating MAHINDA V
defeated MAHIPALA I in 1019
title:GANGAIKONDA CHOLA
to commemorate : GANGAIKONDACHOLAPURAM and GANGAIKONDA CHOLESHWERA TEMPLE or Rajeshwara temple
later it became capital (near Kaveri river)
led naval expeditio to Java and sumatra
2:15:43 / 2:48:46

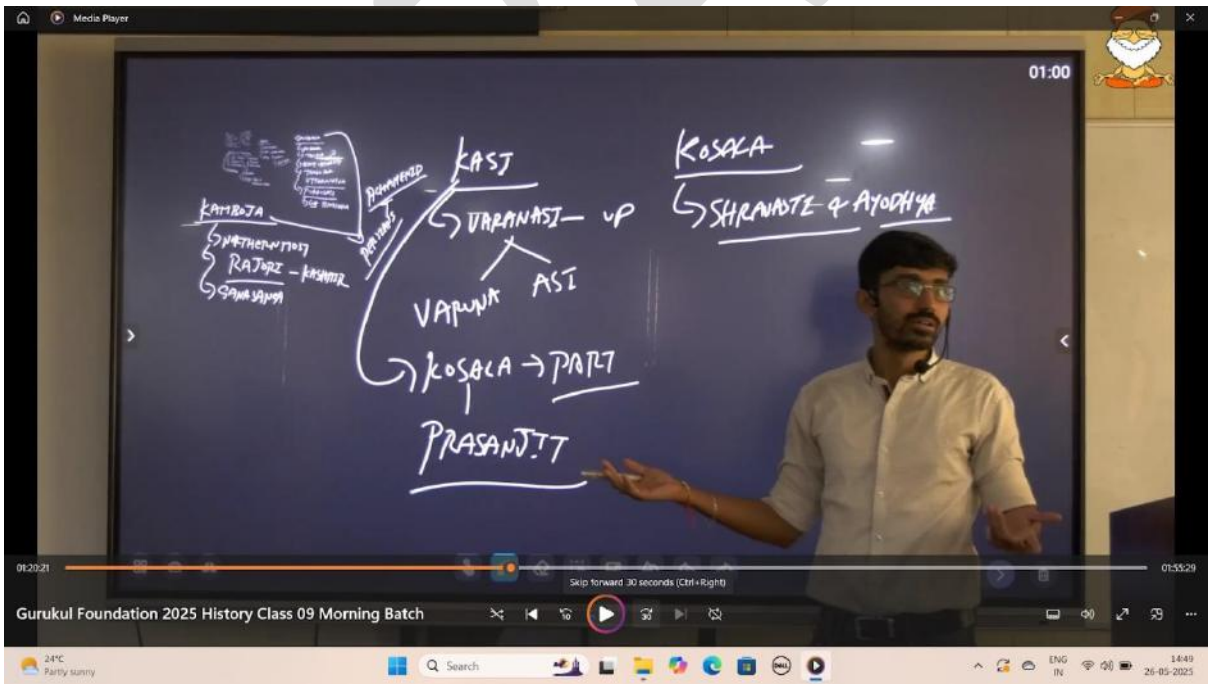
Q.27) With reference to ancient India (600–322 BC), consider the following pairs:

Territorial region	River flowing in the region
1. Asmaka	Godavari
2. Kamboja	Vipas
3. Avanti	Mahanadi
4. Kosala	Sarayu

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

SOURCES: FOUNDATION AND ILP CLASSES



Q.28) The first Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, a music training school, was set up in 1901 by Vishnu Digambar Paluskar in

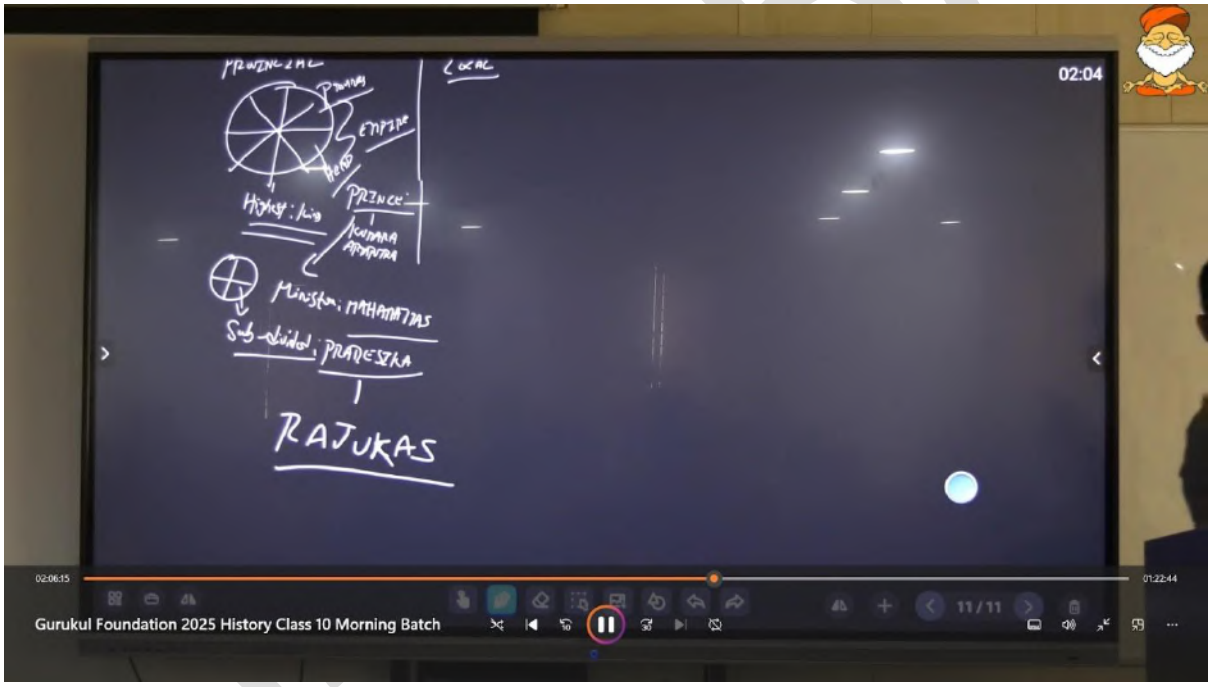
a) Delhi

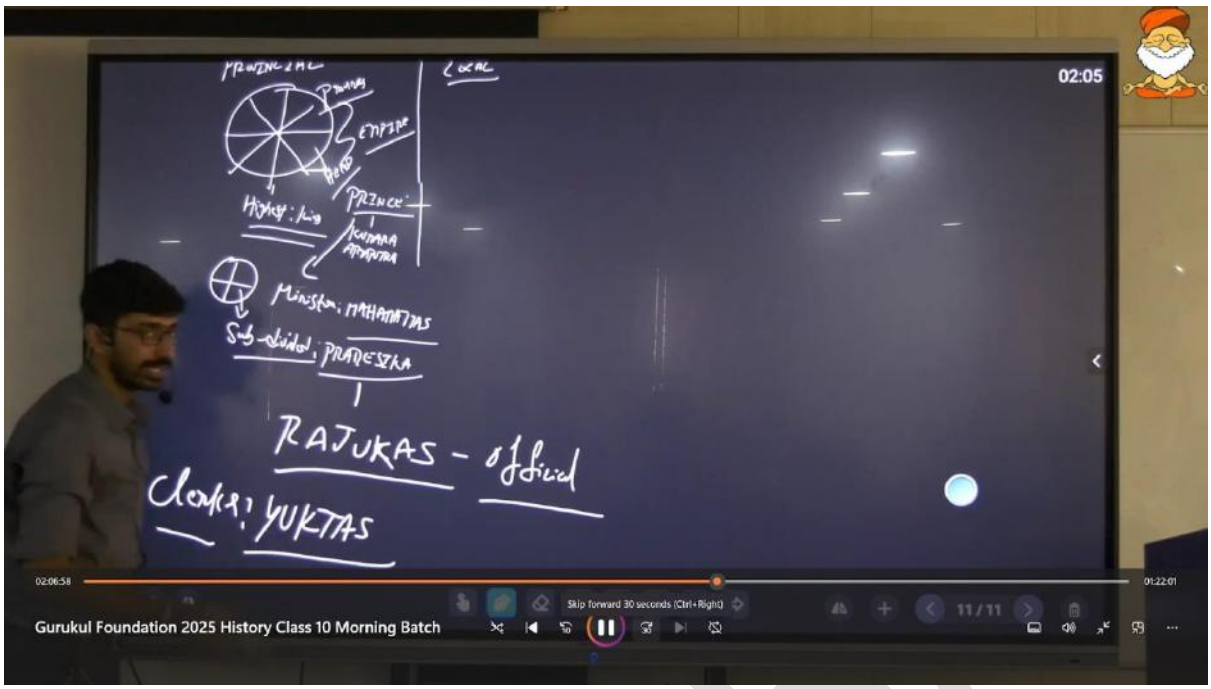
b) Gwalior
c) Ujjain
d) Lahore

Q.29) Ashokan inscriptions suggest that the 'Pradesika', '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

SOURCES : FOUNDATION CLASSES





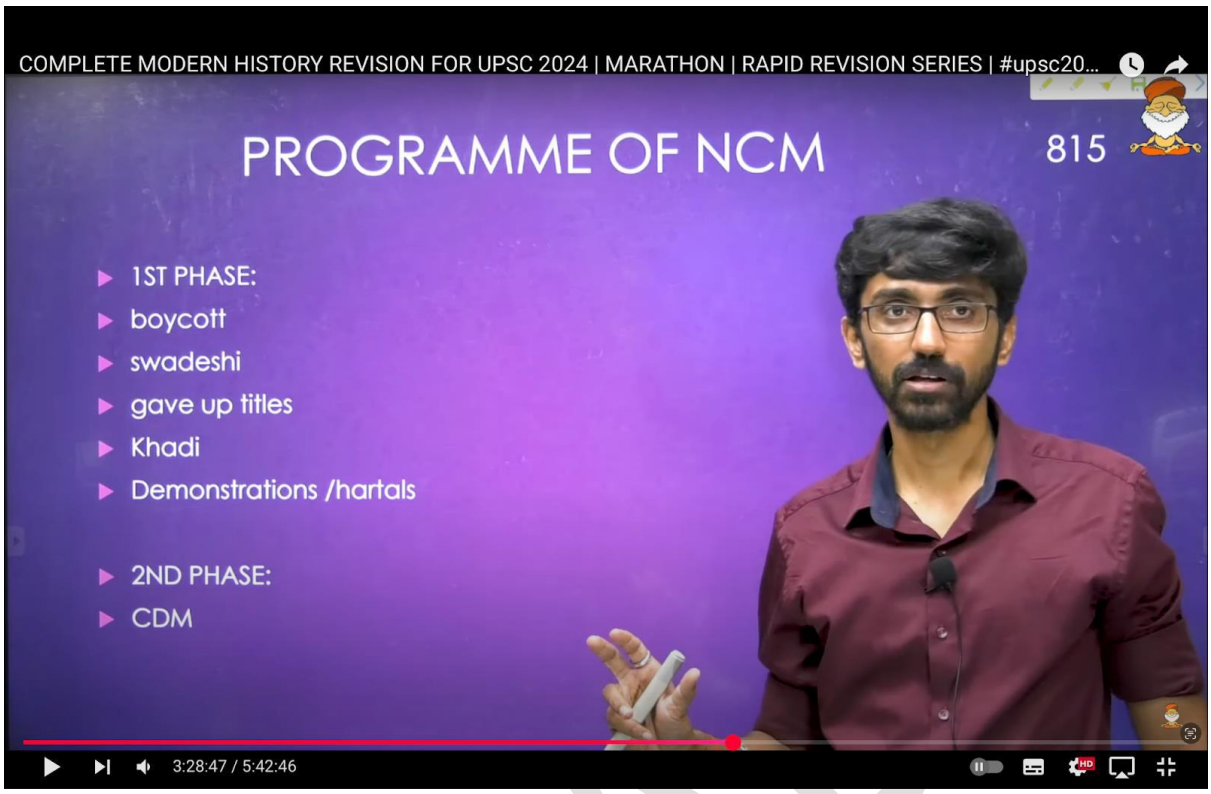
Q.30) Consider the following statements in respect of the Non-Cooperation Movement:

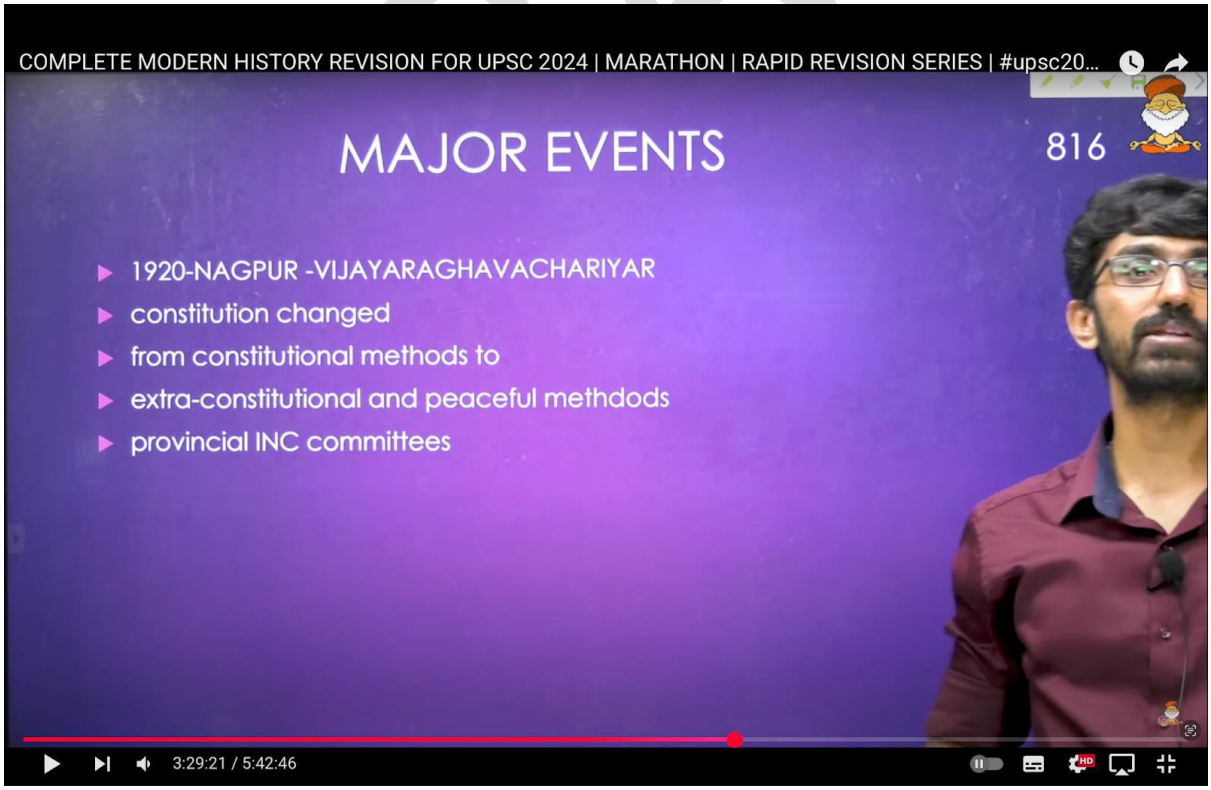
I. The Congress declared the attainment of 'Swaraj' by all legitimate and peaceful means to be its objective.
II. It was to be implemented in stages with civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes for the next stage only if 'Swaraj' did not come within a year and the Government resorted to repression.

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

SOURCES: RAPID REVISION CLASSES AND FOUNDATION CLASSES


COMPLETE MODERN HISTORY REVISION FOR UPSC 2024 | MARATHON | RAPID REVISION SERIES | #upsc20...
PROGRAMME OF NCM
815
1ST PHASE:
boycott
swadeshi
gave up titles
Khadi
Demonstrations /hartals
2ND PHASE:
CDM
3:28:47 / 5:42:46


COMPLETE MODERN HISTORY REVISION FOR UPSC 2024 | MARATHON | RAPID REVISION SERIES | #upsc20...
MAJOR EVENTS
816
1920-NAGPUR -VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIYAR
constitution changed
from constitutional methods to
extra-constitutional and peaceful methdods
provincial INC committees
3:29:21 / 5:42:46

Q.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

Source: Daily News Analysis (DNA) - 29th March 2024

https://iasbaba.com/2024/03/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-29th-march-2024/

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS (AIF)

Syllabus

- ***Prelims – Economy***

Context: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently made changes to the norms governing investments in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) by regulated entities (REs).

Background:

- These revisions were implemented to ensure uniformity in implementation among REs and address concerns raised by various stakeholders.

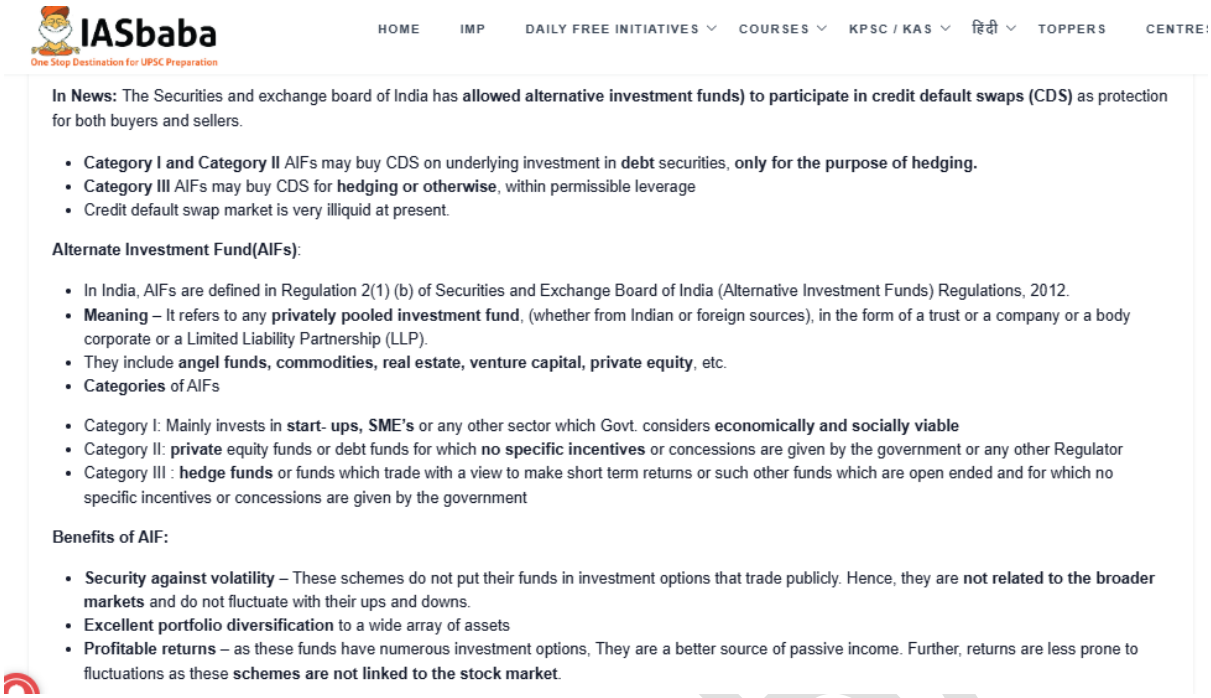
About Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs)

- Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) are privately pooled investment funds that invest in accordance with a defined investment policy.
- They aim to provide investors with exposure to alternative asset classes beyond traditional equities and fixed income.
- These funds collect capital from sophisticated investors (both Indian and foreign) and invest it according to a defined investment policy.

Categories of AIFs:

- Category I AIFs: These funds can invest in start-ups, early-stage ventures, social ventures, SMEs, and sectors considered socially or economically desirable by the government or regulators.
- Category II AIFs: These funds include private equity funds, real estate funds, debt funds, and funds for distressed assets. They do not undertake excessive leverage.
- Category III AIFs: These funds employ complex trading strategies, including leverage through derivatives. Hedge funds fall under this category.

https://iasbaba.com/2023/01/alternate-investment-fund-and-credit-default-swap/



IASbaba
One Stop Destination for UPSC Preparation

HOME IMP DAILY FREE INITIATIVES COURSES KPSC / KAS हिंदी TOPPERS CENTRE

In News: The Securities and exchange board of India has **allowed alternative investment funds) to participate in credit default swaps (CDS)** as protection for both buyers and sellers.

- **Category I and Category II** AIFs may buy CDS on underlying investment in **debt** securities, **only for the purpose of hedging.**
- **Category III** AIFs may buy CDS for **hedging or otherwise**, within permissible leverage
- Credit default swap market is very illiquid at present.

Alternate Investment Fund(AIFs):

- In India, AIFs are defined in Regulation 2(1) (b) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.
- **Meaning** – It refers to any **privately pooled investment fund**, (whether from Indian or foreign sources), in the form of a trust or a company or a body corporate or a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).
- They include **angel funds, commodities, real estate, venture capital, private equity**, etc.
- **Categories** of AIFs

- Category I: Mainly invests in **start- ups, SME's** or any other sector which Govt. considers **economically and socially viable**
- Category II: **private** equity funds or debt funds for which **no specific incentives** or concessions are given by the government or any other Regulator
- Category III : **hedge funds** or funds which trade with a view to make short term returns or such other funds which are open ended and for which no specific incentives or concessions are given by the government

Benefits of AIF:

- **Security against volatility** – These schemes do not put their funds in investment options that trade publicly. Hence, they are **not related to the broader markets** and do not fluctuate with their ups and downs.
- **Excellent portfolio diversification** to a wide array of assets
- **Profitable returns** – as these funds have numerous investment options, They are a better source of passive income. Further, returns are less prone to fluctuations as these **schemes are not linked to the stock market**.

Q.32) Which of the following are the sources of income for the Reserve Bank of India?

I. Buying and selling Government bonds
II. Buying and selling foreign currency
III. Pension fund management
IV. Lending to private companies
V. Printing and distributing currency notes

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I and II only
b) I, III and IV
c) I, III, IV and V
d) I, II and V

Source: Daily News Analysis

https://iasbaba.com/2022/05/rbi-surplus-transfer/

99,126 crore in the year ended March 2021 and lower than the Rs 74,000 crore budgeted by the government for the current fiscal.

- The fall in the transferable surplus is because of the **increased interest the RBI had to pay banks which parked their surplus liqudity in the reverse repo window**

Background

RBI's Earning:

- **Returns earned on its foreign currency assets**, which could be in the form of bonds and treasury bills of other central banks or top-rated securities, and deposits with other central banks.
- **Interest on its holdings of local rupee-denominated government bonds or securities**, and while lending to banks for very short tenures, such as overnight.
- **Management commission on handling the borrowings of state governments** and the central government.

RBI's Expenditure:

- **Printing of currency notes and on staff**, besides the commission it gives to banks for undertaking transactions on behalf of the government across the country, and to primary dealers, including banks, for underwriting some of these borrowings
- The **Surplus Distribution Policy of RBI** that was finalized is in line with the **recommendations of the Bimal Jalan committee** that was formed by the RBI, in consultation with the Government, to review the extant **Economic Capital Framework of the RBI.**
- The Committee's recommendations were based on the **consideration of the role of central banks'** financial resilience, cross-country practices, statutory provisions and the impact of the RBI's public policy mandate and operating environment on its balance sheet and the risks involved.
- In view of the RBI's function as a lender of last resort, it needs to maintain some **Contingent Risk Buffer (CRB)** to insure the economy against any tail risk of financial stability crisis.
- **The Jalan Committee recommended that the CRB needs to be maintained at a range of 5.5% to 6.5% of the RBI's balance sheet.**
- The surplus transfer policy is now formula-based and thus transparent, which is an important departure from the past.
- The formula-based CRB will take care of the risk provisioning and the central board of RBI will decide on the level of risk provisioning.

Q.33) With reference to the Government of India, consider the following information:

Organization	Some of its Functions	It works under
1. Directorate of Enforcement	Enforcement of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018	Internal Security Division-1, Ministry of Home Affair
2. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	Enforces of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962	Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance
3. Directorate General of Systems and Data Management	Carrying out big data analytics to assist tax officers for better policy and nabbing	Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance

	tax evaders	

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

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

Sources: PRELIMSPEDIA 1ST OCTOBER

Economy VAN

- The Enforcement Directorate (ED) plays a critical role in maintaining financial security and combating economic crimes in India.
- Formation: Established in 1956.
- Headquarters: New Delhi
- The leadership structure comprises the Director of Enforcement at the helm, who oversees regional offices in Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, and Delhi, which are led by Special Directors of Enforcement.
- The ED's zonal and sub-zonal offices, headed by Joint and Deputy Directors, respectively, extend its operational reach.
- Parent Agency: Operates under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Mandate and Functions

- The ED is responsible for enforcing several key laws aimed at combating financial crimes:
  - Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA):
    - Purpose: Prevents money laundering and provides for the confiscation of property derived from or involved in money laundering.
    - Functions: Investigates money laundering activities, attaches properties involved, and ensures prosecution and confiscation by the Special Court.
  - Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA):
    - Purpose: Facilitates external trade and payments and promotes the orderly development and maintenance of the foreign exchange market in India.
    - Functions: Investigates suspected violations of foreign exchange laws, adjudicates cases, and imposes penalties.
  - Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA):
    - Purpose: Deters economic offenders from evading Indian law by remaining outside its jurisdiction.
    - Functions: Attaches properties of fugitive economic offenders and provides for their confiscation to the Central Government.



Daily News Analysis(DNA) -

https://iasbaba.com/2023/03/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-27th-march-2023/

Extradition of fugitive economic offenders

Syllabus

- ***Mains – GS 2 (Governance) and GS 3 (Economy)***

Context: India has called upon G20 countries to adopt multilateral action for faster extradition of fugitive economic offenders and recovery of assets both on domestic front as well as from abroad, during the first anti-corruption working group meeting in Delhi.

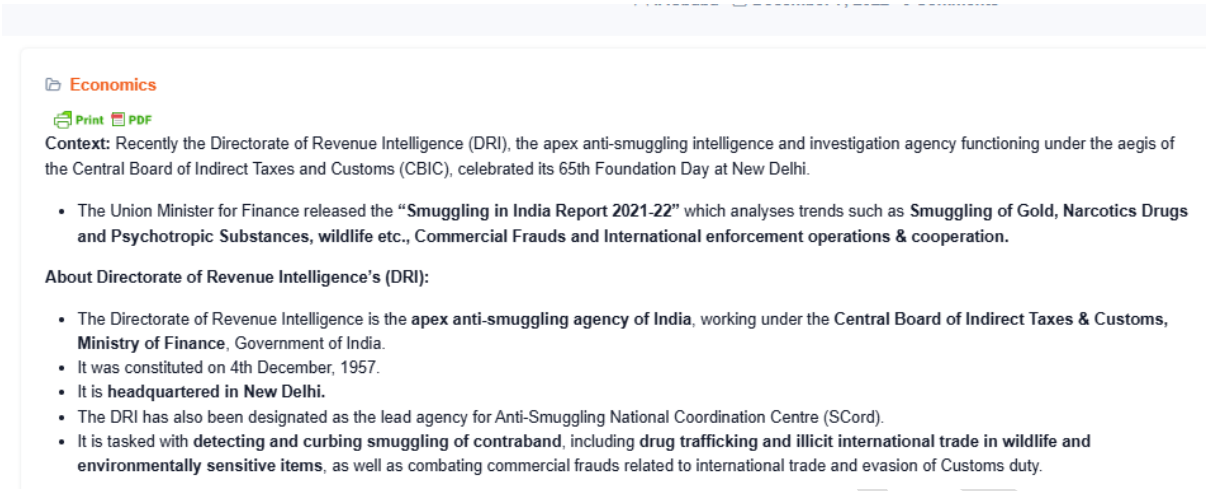
About India's Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018:

- India has put in place specialized legislation in the form of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.
- The 'fugitive economic offender' (FEO) is defined **as an individual against whom a warrant of arrest in relation to scheduled offence** has been issued by any court in India and who has left the country so as to avoid criminal prosecution; or the FEO abroad, refuses to return to face criminal prosecution.
- The Act aims to help **confiscate assets of high-value economic offenders absconding from India** till they submit to the jurisdiction of the appropriate legal forum.

Salient features of the act:

- Its purpose is to take the assets of economic criminals who have left the country to escape prosecution or refuse to return to face charges.
- **Statement of FEO**: After hearing the application, a special court (created under the PMLA, 2002) may designate someone as a fugitive economic offender.
- It has the **right to take any property**, whether in India or abroad, **including Benami assets and criminal gains.**
- Upon confiscation, the **central government will become the only owner and own all rights and titles to the property** (such as any charges on the property).
- **Prohibition Against Filing or Defending Civil Claims**: The Act permits any civil court or tribunal to bar a designated fugitive economic offender from filing or defending any civil claim.

https://iasbaba.com/2022/12/directorate-of-revenue-intelligences-dri-65th-founding-day/



Economics

Print PDF

Context: Recently the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), the apex anti-smuggling intelligence and investigation agency functioning under the aegis of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), celebrated its 65th Foundation Day at New Delhi.

- The Union Minister for Finance released the **"Smuggling in India Report 2021-22"** which analyses trends such as **Smuggling of Gold, Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, wildlife etc., Commercial Frauds and International enforcement operations & cooperation.**

About Directorate of Revenue Intelligence's (DRI):

- The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is the **apex anti-smuggling agency of India**, working under the **Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, Ministry of Finance**, Government of India.
- It was constituted on 4th December, 1957.
- It is **headquartered in New Delhi.**
- The DRI has also been designated as the lead agency for Anti-Smuggling National Coordination Centre (SCord).
- It is tasked with **detecting and curbing smuggling of contraband**, including **drug trafficking and illicit international trade in wildlife and environmentally sensitive items**, as well as combating commercial frauds related to international trade and evasion of Customs duty.

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The Reserve Bank of India mandates all the listed companies in India to submit a Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR).

Statement II:

In India, a company submitting a BRSR makes disclosures in the report that are largely non-financial in nature.

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

Source: Daily News Analysis (DNA)

https://iasbaba.com/2023/09/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-16th-september-2023/

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)

Syllabus

- ***Prelims –ECONOMY***

Context: Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) recently, organized a workshop on **Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)**.

Background:-

- The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), organized a workshop on Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) in collaboration with UNICEF and the National Stock Exchange at the NSE premises in Mumbai on September 12, 2023.
- The workshop aimed to **provide a comprehensive understanding of the BRSR framework**, which is based on the nine principles of the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC).

About Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR):-

- The BRSR framework is a **mandatory disclosure mechanism for the top 1000 listed companies** or **businesses** to report their performance on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects.
- It demonstrates their **commitment to responsible business practices**.
- It will be **applicable to the top 1000 listed entities** (by market capitalization), for **reporting on a voluntary basis** for FY 2021 – 22 and on a mandatory basis from **FY 2022 – 23.**
- It includes:-
- **Sustainability Reporting**: disclosure and communication of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) goals.
- It is intended to have quantitative and standardized disclosures on **ESG parameters** to enable comparability across companies, sectors, and time.
  - **Environmental criteria**: consider how a company performs as a steward of nature.
  - **Social criteria:** examine how it manages relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, and the communities where it operates.
  - **Governance:** deals with a company's leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls, and shareholder rights.
- The listed entities already preparing and disclosing sustainability reports based on **internationally accepted frameworks** (such as GRI, SASB, TCFD, or Integrated Reporting)

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

In India, income from allied agricultural activities like poultry farming and wood rearing in rural areas is exempted from any tax.

Statement II:

In India, rural agricultural land is not considered a capital asset under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

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

Source: Economy VAN Part - 3

(f) any work of art

The following do not come under the category of capital asset:

- Any stock, consumables or raw material, held for the purpose of business or profession
- Personal goods such as clothes and furniture held for personal use
- Agricultural land in rural India.
- 6½% gold bonds (1977) or 7% gold bonds (1980) or National Defence gold bonds (1980) issued by the central government

Q.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

Source: Daily UPSC Quiz

https://iasbaba.com/2024/09/upsc-quiz-2024-iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-quiz-27th-september-2024/

1. Question

Consider the following statements about Minerals Security Partnership

1. MSP is a collaboration of 14 countries and European Union to catalyze public and private investment in critical minerals supply chains.
2. India joined Minerals Security Partnership in 2023.
3. The focus of the grouping is on Cobalt, Nickel, Lithium and also the 17 "rare earth" minerals.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Daily News Analysis

https://iasbaba.com/2024/02/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-9th-february-2024-2/

MINERALS SECURITY PARTNERSHIP (MSP)

Syllabus

- *Prelims: Current Event*

Context: India plans to acquire critical mineral assets overseas by leveraging the US-led Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) or Critical Minerals Club.

Background:

- The future global economy will be powered by technologies that depend on minerals such as lithium, graphite, cobalt, titanium and rare earth elements. These are essential for the advancement of many sectors, including high- tech electronics, telecommunications, transport, and defence.

About MINERALS SECURITY PARTNERSHIP:

- The Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) is a US-led collaboration of 14 countries and the EU that aims to catalyze public and private investment in responsible critical minerals supply chains globally.
- Critical minerals are essential for the production of clean energy technologies, such as batteries, solar panels, wind turbines, and electric vehicles.
- The MSP was established in 2022.
- India joined the MSP in June 2023, as part of its efforts to secure its energy transition and reduce its dependence on China for critical minerals.

Q.37) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

As regards returns from an investment in a company, generally, bondholders are considered to be relatively at lower risk than stockholders.

Statement II:

Bondholders are lenders to a company whereas stockholders are its owners.

Statement III:

For repayment purpose, bondholders are prioritized over stockholders by a company.

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 I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement II
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

Source: Economy VAN Part - 2

Debentures or Bond holders and savers v/s equity holders

- The Debentures or Bond holders and Savers receive fixed periodical income from their financial assets. The purchasing power of their asset remains intact only if interest rate is more than rate of inflation.
- The security holder's income depends on the profit of the company. In inflationary situation, the companies earn more profit. So, the equity holders also earn more income.

Q.38) Consider the following statements:

I. India accounts for a very large portion of all equity options contracts traded globally thus exhibiting a rapid growth.
II. India's stock market has grown rapidly in the recent past even overtaking Hong Kong's at some point of time.
III. There is no regulatory body either to warn investors against dealing on unregistered financial advisors or to take actions on this regard.

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

Q.39) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Circular economy reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Statement II:

Circular economy reduces the use of raw materials as inputs.

Statement III:

Circular economy reduces wastage in the production process.

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

Source: TLP test series

https://iasbaba.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/IASbabas_TLP_DAILY_MAINS_ANSWER_WRITING_DAY82_SYNOPSIS_.pdf

Circular economy is an economic model designed to minimize waste and maximize the use of resources by emphasizing the circular flow of materials and products. It is based on the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Body

There are several best practices associated with the circular economy model that have been successfully implemented by businesses, governments, and communities worldwide. Here are some examples:

- Product design for durability and repairability: Companies like Patagonia and Eileen Fisher have introduced take-back programs to repair, refurbish, and resell their products, thereby reducing waste and extending the life of their products.
- Resource efficiency in manufacturing: Philips has implemented a closed-loop recycling system for the plastic used in their products, enabling them to reuse 90% of the material.
- Sharing platforms for products and services: Shared mobility services such as Zipcar and bike-sharing schemes like Mobike have enabled users to access transportation on a pay-per-use basis, reducing the need for individual ownership and associated resource use.
- Zero waste initiatives: Some companies, such as Unilever and Nestle, have set targets to eliminate waste in their operations and supply chains. For instance, Unilever's Sustainable Living Plan aims to achieve zero waste to landfill from their factories by 2020.

Best practice at India level:

- Reliance Industries: Embraced the circular economy model by implementing a Zero-Waste Campus initiative. The company has also set up a plastic recycling plant that converts plastic waste into fuel.
- E- Waste Management: Attero Recycling is a company that specializes in recycling electronic waste, and it has set up several recycling centers across India

Q.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 for 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

Source:

Economy VAN Part 3

- **Capital Receipts in Union Budget;**
  - Capital receipts refer to incoming cash flows. They can be both non-debt and debt receipts. Loan from the general public, foreign governments and RBI form a major part of capital receipts.
  - Example of capital receipts: Recovery of loans and advances given to state governments and foreign governments, disinvestment proceeds, money accrued to the government from issue of bonus shares, etc., are all examples of non-debt capital receipts.
  - Debt receipts are those which the government needs to repay along with interest. Most of the government's capital receipts are debt receipts. They are shown as liabilities in the government's balance sheet.

Features of a Capital Receipt:

- It causes a decrease in the resources of the public authority, for instance, the sale of equity shares of public ventures, and so forth.
- Capital receipts are non-routine and non-recurring practices in nature.
- It should make liability for the public authority, for instance, acquired by the public authority.

Kinds of Capital Receipts in Government Budget:

Borrowing and Other Liabilities:

a. It incorporates essentially borrowings by the public authority. The public authority gets
   i. from the market
   ii. from general society
   iii. from the national bank
   iv. from foreign states and bodies.
b. Raising assets through acquiring leads to increment in the liabilities of the public authority.

Disinvestment:

c. At the point when the public authority raises assets by selling its equity shares holding, it is called disinvestment. It leads to decrease in the resources held by the public authority.

Recuperation of Loans or Recovery of Loans:

d. The local government awards credits to state legislatures, association region states, and different gatherings.
e. Conceding credits build the monetary resources of the public authority. At the point when the government recuperates or recovers these credits from its borrowers, it is treated as capital receipts. It leads to decrease in the monetary resources of the public authority.

Q.41) Consider the following countries:

I. Austria
II. Bulgaria
III. Croatia
IV. Serbia
V. Sweden
VI. VI. North Macedonia

How many of the above are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

a) Only three
b) Only four
c) Only five
d) All the six

Source- PEP May 2024 Current affairs module

PRELIMSPEDIA 28TH JUNE

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty** (also called the Washington Treaty) of April, 1949, by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
- There are currently 32 member states.
- **Its original members were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States.**
- Joining the original signatories were Greece and Turkey (1952), West Germany (1955, from 1990 as Germany), Spain (1982), the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland (1999), Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia (2004), Albania and Croatia (2009), Montenegro (2017), and North Macedonia (2020).
- France withdrew from the integrated military command of NATO in 1966 but remained a member of the organization, it resumed its position in NATO's military command in 2009.
- **Recently, Finland (2023) and Sweden (2024) have joined NATO.**
- Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.
- Headquarters of Allied Command Operations: Mons, Belgium.



Q.42) Consider the following countries:

I. Bolivia

II. Brazil
III. Colombia
IV. IV. Ecuador
V. V. Paraguay
VI. VI. Venezuela

Andes mountains pass through how many of the above countries?

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

Q.43) Consider the following water bodies:

I. Lake Tanganyiak
II. Lake Tonlé Sap
III. Patos Lagoon

Through how many of them does the equator pass?

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

IASBABA

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 4TH MARCH

Context: The governments of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Zambia have launched a five-year, $14.5 million project to assess and address transboundary threats to the biodiversity of the Lake Tanganyika Basin.

Decoding the context: With a population of over 10 million people, the Lake Tanganyika Basin is internationally recognized as a global biodiversity hotspot. However, the lake's biodiversity is under serious threat, worsened by increasing human populations and their intensified use of natural resources, and climate change.

Learning Corner:



Q.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

Source: Prelimspedia

Context: Evidence of turmeric adulteration with lead chromate across South Asia has emerged from a new study.

Decoding the context: Food adulteration with toxic chemicals is a global public health threat. Lead chromate adulterated spices have been linked with lead poisoning in many countries.

Learning Corner:

- Turmeric, commonly referred to as "the golden spice", is consumed daily in many households across South Asia.
- Turmeric roots belong to the Zingiberaceae family and owe their yellow-orange hue to curcumin, a natural polyphenol pigment found in turmeric.
- Turmeric, thanks to the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of curcumin, has been used as a natural medicine in South Asian countries for thousands of years.
- India is the primary producer, exporter, and consumer of turmeric worldwide. India produces 80 % of the world's turmeric supply, predominantly in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka.
- To a lesser extent, turmeric is also cultivated in other South Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.

Q.45) Which of the following are the evidences of the phenomenon of continental drift?

I. The belt of ancient rocks from Brazil coast matches with those from Western Africa.
II. The gold deposits of Ghana are derived from the Brazil plateau even though the continents lay side by side.
III. The Gondwana system of sediments from India is known to have its counterparts in six different landmasses of the Southern Hemisphere.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Source: Geography Foundation Classes by Azam Sir

Q.46) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The amount of dust particles in the atmosphere is more in subtropical and temperate areas than in equatorial and polar regions.

Statement II:

Subtropical and temperate areas receive less dry winds.

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

Source: : IAS BABA PEP DAY 4 GEOGRAPHY Daily Test

Q.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

Q.48) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

In the context of effect of water on rocks, chalk is known as a very permeable rock whereas clay is known as quite an impermeable or at least permeable rock.

Statement II:

Chalk is porous and hence can absorb water.

Statement III:

Clay is not at all porous.

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

a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both 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

Source: Basic Geography Covered in Geography Classes by Azam Sir

Q.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

Source: Basic Geography Covered in Geography Classes by Azam Sir

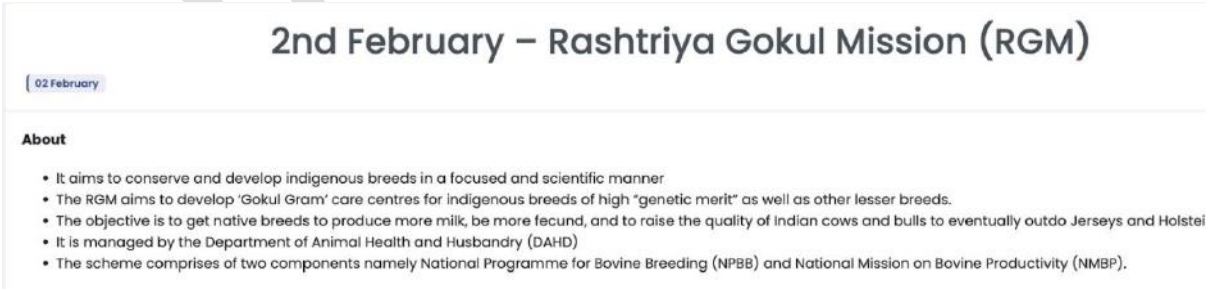
Q.50) Consider the following statements about the Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

I. It is important for the upliftment of rural poor. The majority of low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.
II. It was initiated to promote indigenous cattle and buffalo rearing and conservation in a scientific and holistic manner.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 2nd february



Q.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, levied by the State, between the State and the Panchayats at the intermediate level.

Which of the statements given above is not correct?

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

Sources: Polity VAN - Part 3

- Minimum age for contesting for elections to panchayats is 21 years, for fixed 5 years tenure

State Finance Commission

- Within 1 year of coming into force of this act & henceforth every 5 years, state gov. (Governor) shall appoint a state finance commission, to review the financial positions of the panchayats & to suggest different means to enhance the same

Q.52) Consider the following statements in respect of BIMSTEC

I. It is a regional organization consisting of seven member States till January 2025.
II. It came into existence with the signing of the Dhaka Declaration, 1999.
III. Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Nepal are founding member States of BIMSTEC.
IV. In BIMSTEC, the subsector of 'tourism' is being led by India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) I and II
b) II and III

c) I and IV
d) II and III

Source- **PRELIMSPEDIA 3rd April**

3rd April – BAY OF BENGAL INITIATIVE FOR MULTI-SECTORAL TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION (BIMSTEC)

[3 April] [International Organizations]

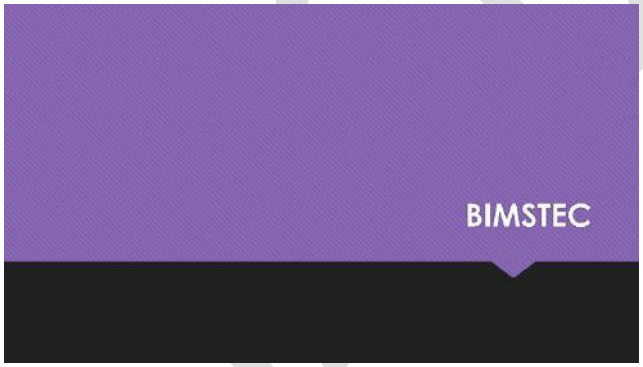
Category: INTERNATIONAL

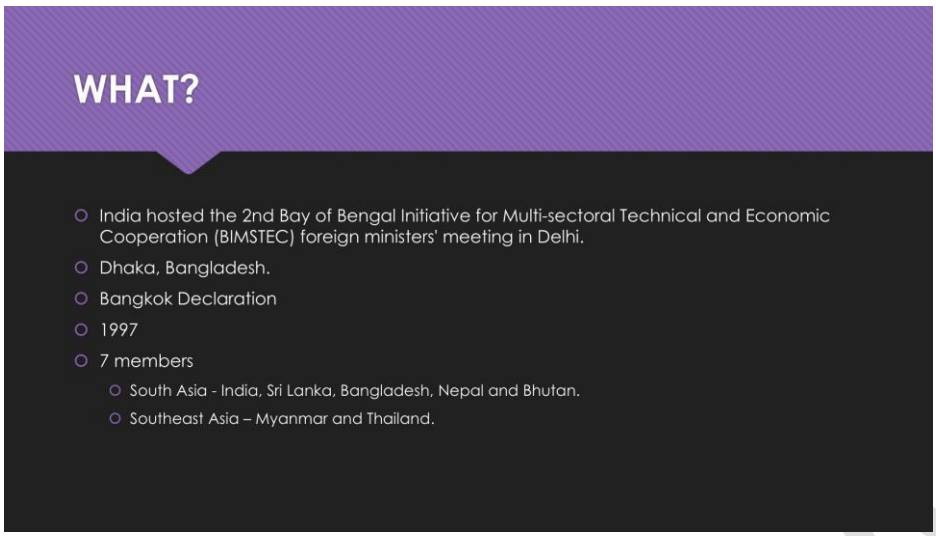
Context: External Affairs Minister (EAM) S. Jaishankar emphasized that BIMSTEC should adopt a more ambitious approach amid the ongoing global churn that is creating a new world order which is more regional and agenda-specific.

Decoding the context: Addressing a meeting of foreign ministers of the BIMSTEC in Bangkok, Jaishankar emphasised the central role of India, especially its landlocked northeastern region, in forging transport and connectivity linkages. The meeting was part of the preparations for the Bimstec Summit, and was held hours after US President unveiled his reciprocal tariffs.

Learning Corner:

- BIMSTEC is a regional organization comprising countries around the Bay of Bengal that aims to foster economic and technical cooperation. The organization bridges South Asia and Southeast Asia.
- BIMSTEC comprises seven member states:
  - South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka
  - Southeast Asia: Myanmar, Thailand
- It was established on June 6, 1997, through the Bangkok Declaration.
- Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation), it was later renamed BIMSTEC after the inclusion of Myanmar in 1997.
- The permanent secretariat is located in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Rotational Chairmanship: Leadership is rotated among members by a pre-determined order, ensuring that each country plays a central role in driving the agenda. Decisions are made on a consensus basis.
- BIMSTEC Charter was adopted during the 5th BIMSTEC Summit (2022), giving the organization a legal framework.





Q.53) Who amongst the following are members of the Jury to select the recipient of 'Gandhi Peace Prize'?

I. The President of India
II. The Prime Minister of India
III. The Chief Justice of India
IV. The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a) II and IV only
b) I, II and III
c) II, III and IV
d) I and III only

Source-PEP Current affairs class-June 2023

PRELIMSPEDIA 20th june

20th June – GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

[20 June] [Art Forms] [Culture]

Context: The Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2021 is being conferred on Gita Press, Gorakhpur.

Decoding the context: Jury headed by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi recognizes contribution of the hundred year old institution in promoting Gandhian ideals of peace and social harmony.

Learning Corner:

- Gandhi Peace Prize is an annual award instituted by Government of India in 1995, on the occasion of 125thBirth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi as a tribute to the ideals espoused by Mahatma Gandhi.
- The award is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, language, caste, creed or gender.
- The award carries an amount of Rs. 1 crore, a citation, a plaque and an exquisite traditional handicraft/handloom item.
- The past awardees include organizations such as ISRO, Ramakrishna Mission, Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari, Akshaya Patra, Bengaluru, Ekal Abhiyan Trust, India and Sulabh International, New Delhi. It has also been awarded to luminaries like Late Dr. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, Dr. Julius Nyerere, Former President of Tanzania, Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, Founder President of Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, Sri Lanka, Dr. Gerhard Fischer, Federal Republic of Germany, Baba Amte, Dr. John Hume, Ireland, Mr. Vaclav Havel, former President of Czechoslovakia, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, Shri Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Shri Yohei Sasakawa, Japan.
- Recent awardees include Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said, Oman (2019) and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (2020), Bangladesh.
- The Jury headed by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, after due deliberations on 18thJune, 2023 unanimously decided to select Gita Press, Gorakhpur as the recipient of the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2021, in recognition of it's outstanding contribution towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violent and other Gandhian methods.



Q.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 transport.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

9th December – GAGAN

09 December | Space Related

GAGAN



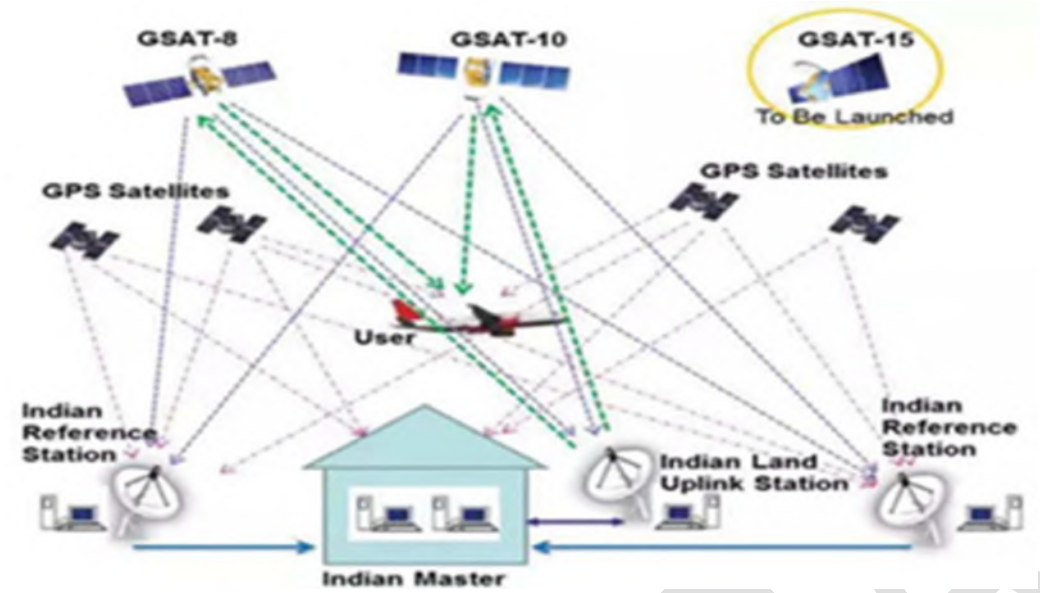
- GAGAN is an acronym for **GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation.**
- It is a **Space Based Augmentation System (SBAS)** jointly developed by **ISRO and AAI** to provide the best possible navigational services (Flight Information Region) with the capability of expanding to neighbouring FIRs.
- GAGAN is a system of satellites and ground stations that provide GPS signal corrections, giving you **better position accuracy.**
- GPS alone does not meet the ICAOs navigational requirements for accuracy, integrity and availability.
- GAGAN **corrects for GPS signal errors caused by Ionospheric disturbances, timing and satellite orbit errors** and also it provides vital in regarding the health of each satellite.

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 9th december

Foundation S&T session 4

GAGAN

- (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation).
- Space Based Augmentation System (SBAS) jointly developed by ISRO and AAI
- system of satellites and ground stations that provide GPS signal corrections, giving you better position accuracy.
- only four Space-Based augmentation systems available in the world namely India (GAGAN), US (WAAS) Europe (EGNOS) and Japan (MSAS).
- GAGAN corrects for GPS signal errors caused by Ionospheric disturbances, timing and satellite orbit errors
- Unmanned railway crossings, marine operations



Q.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 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

Source-February 2025 PEP Current affairs module



- The AI Action Summit is a global forum that brings together world leaders, policymakers, technology experts, and industry representatives to discuss AI governance, ethics, and its role in society.
- The AI Action Summit in Paris is the 3rd summit, following the Bletchley Park Summit (UK 2023) and the Seoul Summit (South Korea 2024).
- Joint Statement on 'Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet' was signed by 58 countries including India, China, EU, except US and the UK (expressing concerns related to excessive regulations on AI)

Q.56) Consider the following pairs:

Award/Recognition	**Year**
1. International Year of the Woman Farmer	2026
2. International Year of Sustainable and Resilient Tourism	2027
3. International Year of Peace and Trust	2025
4. International Year of Asteroid Awareness and Planetary Defence	2029

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.57) Consider the following statements with regard to BRICS:

I. 16th BRICS Summit was held under the Chairmanship of Russia in Kazan.
II. Indonesia has become a full member of BRICS.

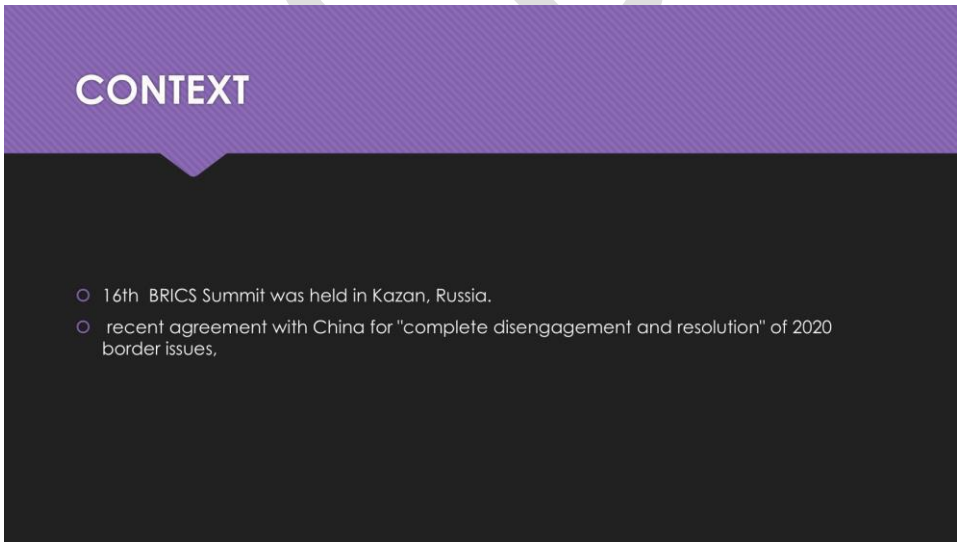
III. The theme of the 16th BRICS Summit was Strengthening Multiculturalism for Just Global Development and Security.

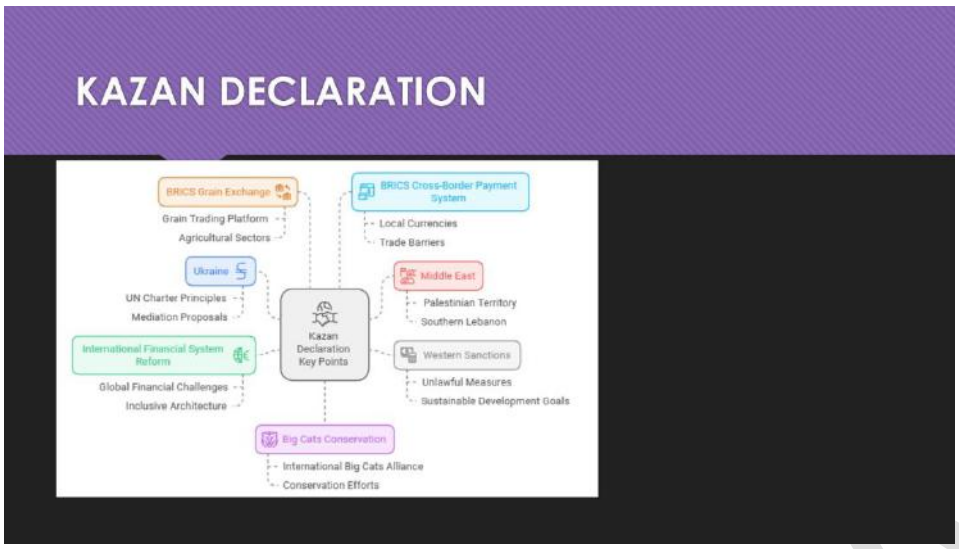
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

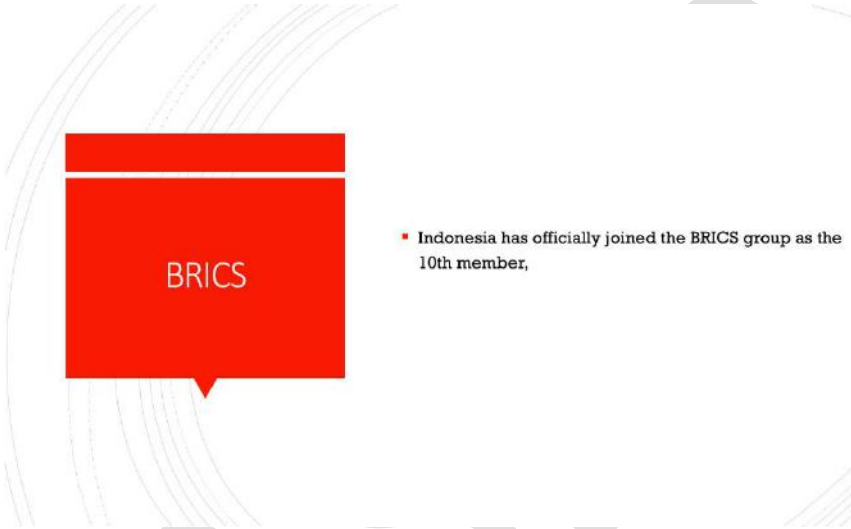
a) I and II
b) II and III
c) I and III
d) I only

Source-October 4th week Weekly Current Affairs and January PEP Current affairs module









Q.58) Consider the following statements about Lokpal :

I. The power of Lokpal applies to public servants of India, but not to the Indian public servants posted outside India.
II. The Chairperson or a Member shall not be a Member of the Parliament or a Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory, and only the Chief Justice of India, whether incumbent or retired, has to be its Chairperson.
III. The Chairperson or a Member shall not be a person of less than forty-five years of age on the date of assuming office as the Chairperson or Member, as the case may be.
IV. Lokpal cannot inquire into the allegations of corruption against a sitting Prime Minister of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) III only
b) II and III

c) I and IV
d) None of the above statements is correct

Solutions:

Sources:

Polity VAN - Part 3

Powers:

- Lokpal's jurisdiction will cover all categories of public servants.

Qualifications:

- Chairperson shall be either a sitting or retired Chief justice of India or sitting or retired SC Judge or person of eminence in public affairs.

- PRIME MINISTER has been brought under purview of the Lokpal, so also central ministers and senior officials.

Q.59) Consider the following statements in respect of the first Kho Kho World Cup:

I. The event was held in Delhi, India.
II. Indian men beat Nepal with a score of 78–40 in the final to become the World Champion in men category.
III. Indian women beat Nepal with a score of 54–36 in the final to become the World Champion in women category.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.60) Consider the following statements:

I. In the finals of the 45th Chess Olympiad held in 2024, Gukesh Dommaraju became the world's youngest winner after defeating the Russian player Ian Nepomniachtchi
II. Abhimanyu Mishra, an American chess player, holds the record of becoming world's youngest ever Grandmaster.

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

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 23rd september

23rd September – CHESS OLYMPIAD

[23 September] [Skill Development]

Context: India on Sunday scripted history as its men's and women's teams clinched their maiden gold medals in the 45th Chess Olympiad after beating their respective opponents in the final round.

Decoding the context: Indian men had earlier won two bronze — in 2014 and 2022 — in the tournament. Indian women had won a bronze in the 2022 edition in Chennai.

Learning Corner:

- The Chess Olympiad is a biennial chess tournament where teams from around the world compete. Organized by the International Chess Federation (FIDE), it is one of the most prestigious events in the chess.
- Inception: The first official Chess Olympiad was held in 1927 in London.
- Frequency: It is held every two years, with teams representing various countries.

Q.61) Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Some rare earth elements are used in the manufacture of flat television screens and computer monitors.

Statement II:

Some rare earth elements have phosphorescent properties.

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

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 5th March

Learning Corner:

- Rare Earth Elements (REEs) or Rare Earth Metals are a set of 17 chemical elements in the periodic table – the 15 lanthanides, plus scandium and yttrium, which tend to occur in the same ore deposits as the lanthanides, and have similar chemical properties.
- Despite their name, most rare earth elements are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust, but they are rarely found in concentrated, economically exploitable forms.
- REEs are classified as light RE elements (LREE) and heavy RE elements (HREE).
- The 17 Rare Earths are cerium (Ce), dysprosium (Dy), erbium (Er), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), holmium (Ho), lanthanum (La), lutetium (Lu), neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), promethium (Pm), samarium (Sm), scandium (Sc), terbium (Tb), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), and yttrium (Y).
- Major Producers:
  - China: Dominates global REE production (over 60%) and reserves (37%). Key mining areas include Inner Mongolia and Sichuan.
  - Australia: Second-largest producer, with significant reserves in Mount Weld.
  - United States: Mines REEs at Mountain Pass, California.

Why are REEs important?

- REEs are an essential – although often tiny – component of more than 200 consumer products, including mobile phones, computer hard drives, electric and hybrid vehicles, semiconductors, flatscreen TVs and monitors, and high-end electronics.
- Rare Earth elements are also used in space shuttle components, jet engine turbines, and drones.
- Scandium is used in televisions and fluorescent lamps, and yttrium is used in drugs to treat rheumatoid arthritis and cancer.

Q.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' – an Automatic Train Protection system – is developed in collaboration with Germany.
III. 'Kavach' system consists of RFID tags fitted on 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

Source-PEP Current affairs June 2

PRELIMSPEDIA 16th APRIL

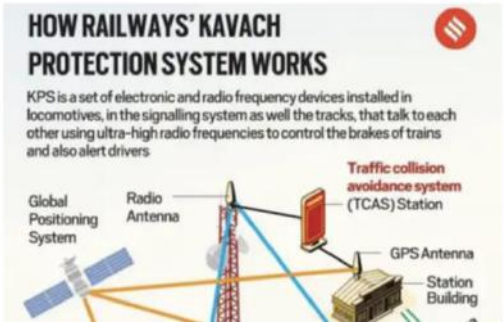
16th April – KAVACH

[16 April] [Recent Advancements]

Category: SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Context: In a major step to upgrade Mumbai's suburban train travel, Union Minister for Railways Ashwini Vaishnaw announced that Kavach 5.0, the latest in the series of Automatic Train Protection (ATP) systems, will be implemented to increase the number of trains by 30 percent.

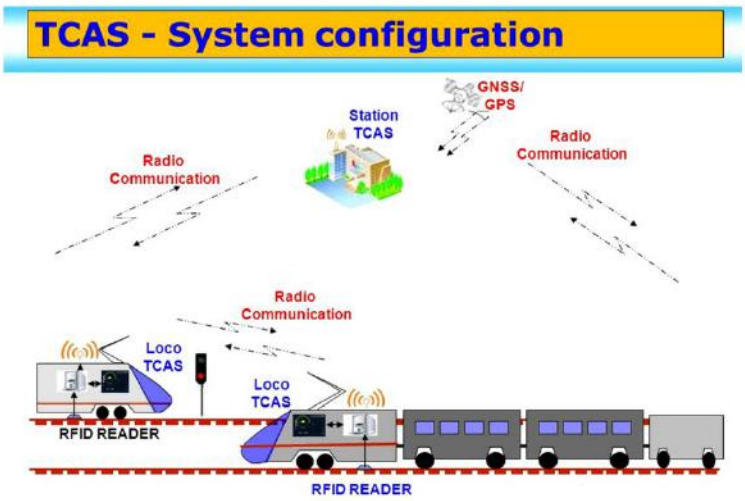
Decoding the context: Currently, Kavach 4.0 version is under implementation in the different parts of Indian Railways.



023 class +Foundation S&T class 5

KAVACH

- Traffic collision avoidance system (TCAS), with the help of equipment on board the locomotive and transmission towers at stations connected with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags,
- helps in two-way communication between the station master and loco-pilot to convey any emergency message.
- Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) in collaboration with the Indian industry



Q.63) Consider the following Space missions :

I. Axiom-4
II. SpaDeX
III. Gaganyaan

How many of the space missions given above encourage and support microgravity research?

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

9th July – AXIOM-4

[09 July] [SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY]

Context: The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has selected two out of its four trained Gaganyaan astronauts to participate in the **Axiom-4 mission.**

Decoding the context: Only one of the shortlisted astronauts will go on the mission which is supposed to take place "no earlier than October 2024," according to the information available on NASA website.

Learning Corner:

- The **Axiom-4** mission is **a private spaceflight to the International Space Station (ISS) conducted by Axiom Space in collaboration with NASA.**
- It will be the fourth private astronaut mission to the ISS.
- The mission will last for fourteen days.

Spacecraft:

- The spacecraft used for the Axiom-4 mission is a SpaceX Crew Dragon.

Indian Involvement:

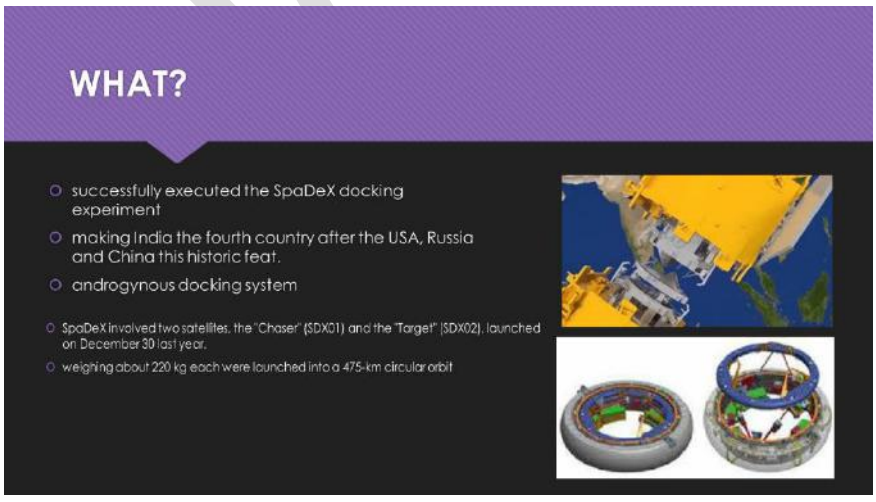
- **The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has shortlisted two of its four trained Gaganyaan astronauts to participate in the mission.**
- These Indian astronauts will receive training from NASA, international partners, and SpaceX.

Objectives:

- **The mission aims to facilitate commercial activities in space, including scientific research, technological development, and space tourism.**
- It will demonstrate the viability of commercial space stations as platforms for business and innovation.

Source-Jan 1st week Weekly Current affair

PRELIMSPEDIA 9TH JULY



Q.64) With reference to India's defence, consider the following pairs:

Aircraft Type	Description
I. Dornier-228	Maritime patrol aircraft
II. IL-76	Supersonic combat aircraft
III. C-17 Globemaster III	Military transport aircraft

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 1ST DECEMBER

- The system is equipped with a 240-degree coverage radars in contrast to the existing Phalcon Airborne Early Warning and Control (AWACS) systems integrated with the Russian IL-76, which provide a 360-degree coverage over a 400-km range.

Q.65) Artificial way of causing rainfall to reduce air pollution makes use of:

a) silver iodide and potassium iodide
b) silver nitrate and potassium iodide
c) silver iodide and potassium nitrate
d) silver nitrate and potassium chloride

Source- PRELIMSPEDIA 9TH MAY

Context: The Delhi government has approved five Cloud-Seeding Trials at an outlay of three crore 21 lakh rupees to Combat Air Pollution.

Decoding the context: The Delhi government said that after the trials, scientific evaluations will assess the effectiveness and environmental impact of cloud seeding in reducing air pollution.

Learning Corner:

- Cloud Seeding is a weather modification technique that enhances precipitation (rain/snow) from clouds by introducing certain substances (cloud condensation nuclei) to stimulate cloud droplet formation.
- It involves introducing agents like silver iodide, potassium iodide, or dry ice into moisture-rich clouds to act as nuclei for water droplet or ice crystal formation, thereby inducing artificial rain.

Mechanism

- Suitable clouds (with sufficient moisture and vertical growth) are identified using meteorological data.
- Agents like silver iodide are dispersed via aircraft or ground-based generators. These agents mimic ice nuclei, encouraging water droplets to coalesce or freeze, eventually falling as rain or snow when heavy enough.
- In Delhi's case, the trials aim to wash away pollutants like PM2.5 and PM10, which contribute to the city's hazardous Air Quality Index (AQI).

Types of Cloud Seeding:

- Static Cloud Seeding

Q.66) Consider the following statements with regard to pardoning power of the President of India :

I. The exercise of this power by the President can be subjected to limited judicial review.
II. 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 p
b) II only
c) Both I and II
d) Neither I nor II

SOURCE: IASBABA POLITY VAN - 3

PRELIMSPEDIA 15TH JUNE

15th June – PARDONING POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

[15 June] [Governance Issues] [POLITY]

Open in new tab

Context: President Droupadi Murmu has rejected the mercy petition of Mohammed Arif, a Pakistani national convicted for the terrorist attack on the Red Fort on December 22, 2000.

Decoding the context: This attack resulted in the tragic loss of three jawans from the Rajputana Rifles. The President's decision underscores the Indian government's firm stance against terrorism and emphasizes the rule of law.

Learning Corner:

- **Article 72 of the Indian Constitution deals with the pardoning powers of the President of India.**
- The President can take action over the case of punishment or the sentence of any person convicted for an offence, which takes the form of his pardoning powers.
- There are **five types of pardoning powers of the President**:
- **Pardon:** Completely absolves the convict of the crime and the punishment.
- **Reprieve:** Temporarily suspends the execution of the sentence, especially in death penalty cases.
- **Respite:** Awards a lesser sentence on special grounds like pregnancy or ill-health.
- **Remit:** Reduces the amount of sentence without changing its character.
- **Commute:** Substitutes the punishment with a lesser degree of punishment.
- **The President can use any one of the pardoning powers in the following cases:**
- When considering a case of punishment against a person who has committed an offence against a Union Law.
- When considering a case of punishment where the latter is given by the court-martial or military court.
- When considering a death sentence.
- **The power to pardon is a part of the Constitutional scheme and exists to prevent injustice, whether from harsh, unjust laws or from judgments which result in injustice.**
- Hence, the necessity of vesting that power in an authority other than the judiciary has always been recognized.
- **The Constitution of India also confers similar pardoning powers on the Governors of the States by Article 161.**
- However, the President's and Governor's clemency powers are limited by the courts.
- This limitation prevents unscrupulous politicians from abusing this constitutional prerogative in favour of persons with power and influence.

- The exercise of power by the President is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide or discriminatory.

Q.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 new 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, passed by a majority of all the then Members of the House, provided that no such resolution shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

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

Sources: PRELIMSPEDIA 27TH JUNE

Learning Corner:

- The **Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.**
- **The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.**
- Usually, the Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha.
- However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:
- if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha;
- if he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and
- if he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.
- **When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present.**
- However, he can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes.
- It should be noted here that, **whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly-elected Lok Sabha meets.**

Polity VAN PART - 2

members of the House) and **not by an ordinary majority** (i.e. a majority of the members present and voting in the House). This motion of removal can be considered and discussed **only when it has the support of at least 50 members.**

- He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by an absolute majority (i.e. a majority of the total

Q.68) Consider the following statements:

I. If any question arises as to whether a Member has become subject to disqualification under the Tenth 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

Sources: PRELIMSPEDIA 29TH JULY

Learning Corner:

- Rare Earth Elements (REEs) or Rare Earth Metals are a set of 17 chemical elements in the periodic table — the 15 lanthanides, plus scandium and yttrium, which tend to occur in the same ore deposits as the lanthanides, and have similar chemical properties.
- Despite their name, most rare earth elements are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust, but they are rarely found in concentrated, economically exploitable forms.
- REEs are classified as light RE elements (LREE) and heavy RE elements (HREE).
- The 17 Rare Earths are cerium (Ce), dysprosium (Dy), erbium (Er), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), holmium (Ho), lanthanum (La), lutetium (Lu), neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), promethium (Pm), samarium (Sm), scandium (Sc), terbium (Tb), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), and yttrium (Y).
- Major Producers:
  - China: Dominates global REE production (over 60%) and reserves (37%). Key mining areas include Inner Mongolia and Sichuan.
  - Australia: Second-largest producer, with significant reserves in Mount Weld.
  - United States: Mines REEs at Mountain Pass, California.

Why are REEs important?

- REEs are an essential — although often tiny — component of more than 200 consumer products, including mobile phones, computer hard drives, electric and hybrid vehicles, semiconductors, flatscreen TVs and monitors, and high-end electronics.
- Rare Earth elements are also used in space shuttle components, jet engine turbines, and drones.
- Scandium is used in televisions and fluorescent lamps, and yttrium is used in drugs to treat rheumatoid arthritis and cancer.

Polity VAN - Part 3

The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha (and not by the president of India). In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Chairman/Speaker in this regard is subject to judicial review.

Q.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

Solutions:PRELIMSPEDIA 14TH MARCH

Context: The Supreme Court has recently examined a batch of over 80 petitions filed by various private mining companies.

Decoding the context: These petitions challenge the right of state governments to levy taxes on mining activities within their respective territories. The crux of the dispute lies in the distinction between royalty charged on mining and taxes imposed by states.

Learning Corner:

- The **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957** forms the basic framework of mining regulation in India.
- The act is **applicable to all minerals except minor minerals and atomic minerals.**
- **MMDR Act, 1957, mandate that every mining lease holder needs to pay royalty for major minerals removed or consumed.**
- This **royalty compensates for the privilege of extracting minerals from leased areas.**
- The MMDR Act explicitly places the **responsibility for mineral development and regulation** within the purview of the Central
- **Central Government has the authority to specify the royalty rates for various minerals.**
- The Second Schedule of the MMDR Act provides royalty rates for various minerals.
- Under the MDR Act, **states have the authority to collect royalties.** This provision ensures that mining activities contribute to state revenue while adhering to sustainable practices.
- It was amended in 2015 and 2016 to bring several reforms in the mineral sector.

Learning Assessment:

Q1. With reference to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, consider the following statements?

1. The act is applicable to all minerals except minor minerals and atomic minerals.
2. As per the Act, State Government has the authority to specify the royalty rates for various minerals.
3. Under the Act, states have the authority to collect royalties.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

Q.70) Which organization has enacted the 'Nature Restoration Law (NRL)' to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss?

a) The European Union
b) The World Bank
c) The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
d) The Food and Agriculture Organization

Source: https://iasbaba.com/2024/10/upsc-quiz-2024-iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-quiz-23rd-october-2024/#:~:text=Under%20the%20NRL%2C%20Member%20States,%2C%20agricultural%2C%20and%20urban%20areas.&text=By%202050%2C%20the%20measures%20should,all%20ecosystems%20%E2%80%9Crequiring%20restoration%E2%80%9D.

Q.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

Source: Economy VAN Part - 3

Types of Deficits:

There are 3 Types of Deficits, namely -

1. Revenue Deficit
2. Fiscal Deficit
3. Primary Deficit

1. Revenue Deficit

- In simple words, a Revenue Deficit can be defined as the excess of Revenue Expenditure over Revenue Receipts.
- In other words, when the government tends to spend more on Revenue expenditure than earn from its Revenue receipts, it is subjected to Revenue Deficit.
    - *Revenue Deficit = Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts*

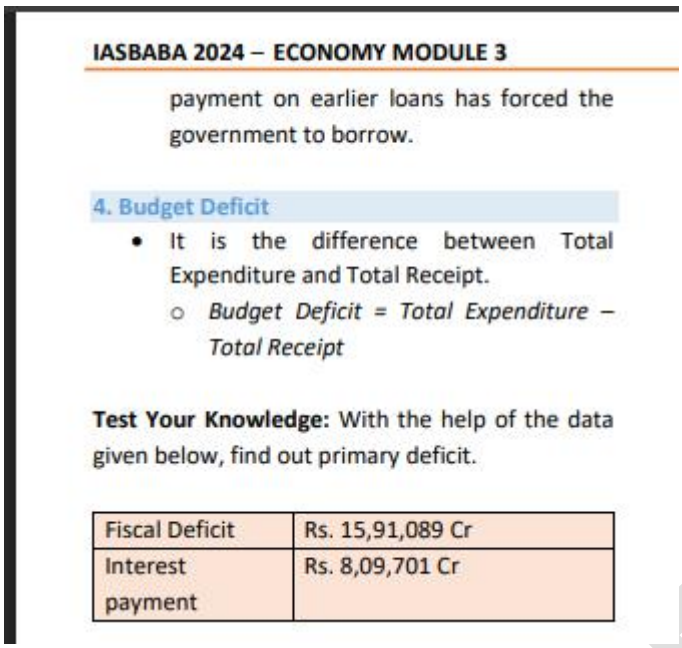
Such a Deficit also signifies that the Government's earnings are not enough to keep the operations of its departments and other services actively running. Furthermore, such a Deficit leads to more borrowing. Since loans have to be paid with interest, it further increases the bulk of Revenue expenditure. In turn, it leads to a greater Revenue Deficit and implies a repayment burden for the future.

2. Fiscal Deficit

- Typically, the Fiscal Deficit meaning can be described as the situation, wherein, a government's total expenditure exceeds its total receipts, minus the borrowings within a financial year. It serves as a measure of the amount of money that the government needs to borrow to meet its expenses, especially at a time when its resources are insufficient. It can be expressed as –
    - *Gross Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure – (Revenue Earning + Non-Debt Creating Receipts)*

3. Primary Deficit

- It can be explained as the fiscal Deficit of a given year without the payment of interest on previous borrowings.
- In simple words, it can be said that fiscal Deficit tends to indicate the borrowing requirement of the government inclusive of loan interest payment. On the other hand, the primary Deficit indicates the borrowing requirement that excludes loan interest payment.
- Primary Deficit helps the government to figure out the amount of money they need to borrow to meet all expenses other than loan interest payment. Notably, when this type of government Deficit is zero, it indicates that the government just needs to borrow an amount that would suffice to meet the interest payment.
    - *Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit – Interest payment on previous loans*



IASBABA 2024 – ECONOMY MODULE 3

payment on earlier loans has forced the government to borrow.

4. Budget Deficit

- It is the difference between Total Expenditure and Total Receipt.
  - *Budget Deficit = Total Expenditure – Total Receipt*

Test Your Knowledge: With the help of the data given below, find out primary deficit.

Fiscal Deficit	Rs. 15,91,089 Cr
Interest payment	Rs. 8,09,701 Cr

Q.72) India is one of the founding members of the International North–South Transport Corridor (INSTC), a multimodal transportation corridor, which will connect

a) India to Central Asia to Europe via Iran
b) India to Central Asia via China
c) India to South-East Asia through Bangladesh and Myanmar
d) India to Europe through Azerbaijan

Source-June 4th week Weekly Current Affairs

PRELIMSPEDIA 22ND MAY

IASBABA

Context: Russia and Iran have signed a MoU to build a rail link that will boost INSTC enabling to expand burgeoning India-Russia trade.

Decoding the context: Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi and his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin on Wednesday signed an agreement via video link to finalize the construction of the Rasht (Iranian city on Caspian Sea)-Astara (Azerbaijan) railway, which is expected to boost the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC).

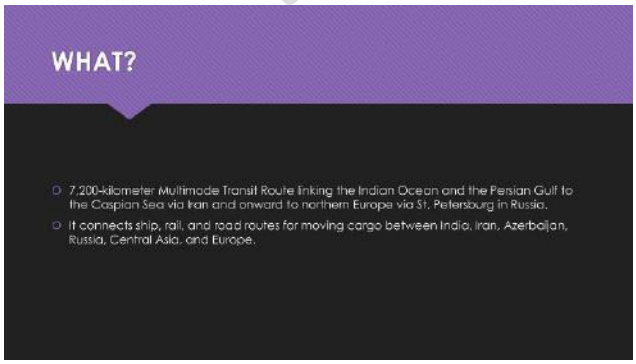
Learning Corner:

- International North-South Transport Corridor is a multi modal transportation established in 2000 for the purpose of promoting transportation cooperation among the Member States.
- Russia, India and Iran signed preliminary agreements to develop the 7,200-km-long International North-South Transport Corridor (NSTC) in 2002.
- Three years later, Azerbaijan signed up for the project. This agreement was eventually ratified by 13 countries — India, Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Tajikistan, Turkey and Ukraine.
- The ambitious trade corridor seeks to link Russia's Baltic Sea coast to India's western ports in the Arabian Sea through Azerbaijan and Iran.
- The corridor encompasses sea, road and rail routes.
- The main purpose of the corridor was to reduce carriage costs and transit time between India and Russia. The transit time is expected to reduce to almost half, once the corridor becomes fully functional.









Q.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.

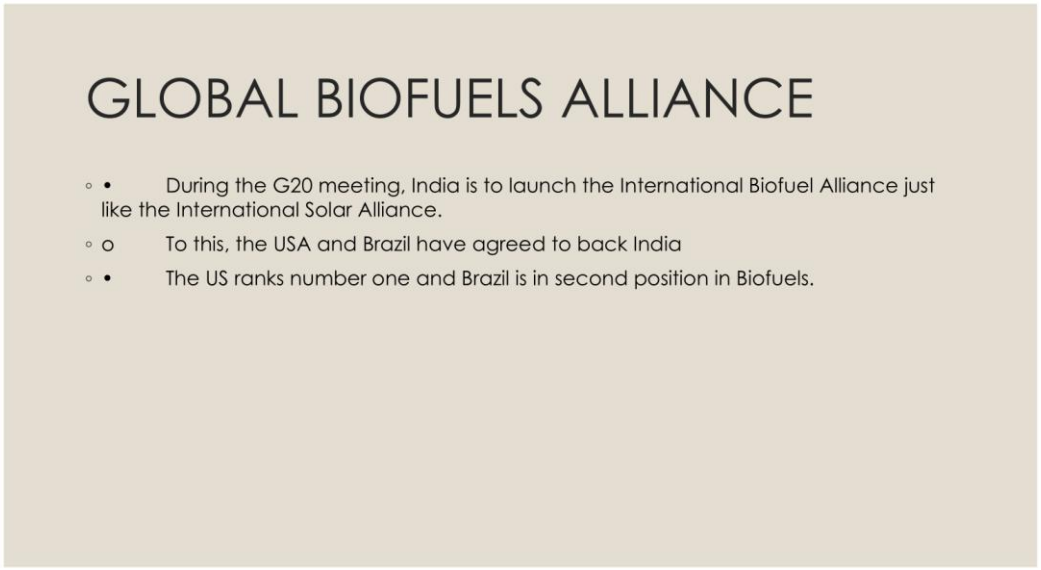
Statement II:

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

Source-PEP Current affairs class-Feb 2023



Q.74) The World Bank warned that India could become one of the first places where wet-bulb temperatures routinely exceed 35°C. Which of the following statements best reflect(s) the implication of the above-said report?

1. Peninsular India will most likely suffer from flooding, tropical cyclones and droughts.
2. The survival of animals including humans may be affected as their body heat through perspiration becomes ineffective.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.75) A country's fiscal deficit stands at ₹50,000 crores. It is receiving ₹10,000 crores through non-debt creating capital receipts. If 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

Source:

Economy VAN Part - 3

2. Fiscal Deficit

- Typically, the Fiscal Deficit meaning can be described as the situation, wherein, a government's total expenditure exceeds its total receipts, minus the borrowings within a financial year. It serves as a measure of the amount of money that the government needs to borrow to meet its expenses, especially at a time when its resources are insufficient. It can be expressed as –
    - *Gross Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure – (Revenue Earning + Non-Debt Creating Receipts)*

IASBABA 2024 – ECONOMY MODULE 3

- A higher Fiscal Deficit indicates that the government has to borrow a substantial amount of money to meet its expenses. Resultantly, such Deficits often lead to debt traps and create inflationary pressure. Thus, from the financial point of view;
    - *Gross Fiscal Deficit = Net Borrowing at Home + Total Borrowing from RBI + Total Borrowing from Abroad*
- However, depending on the use, the Fiscal Deficit can prove to be beneficial for an economy if it leads to the creation of new capital assets and sustainable sources of revenue. Contrarily, it may have an unfavourable impact on the economy if it is used only to tide over the revenue Deficit.

IASBABA 2024 – ECONOMY MODULE PART 3

- Reduce subsidies on non-merit goods.

Test Your Knowledge: With the help of the data given below, find out Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit.

Capital receipts (Net of Borrowings)	Rs. 85 Crore
Revenue expenditure	Rs. 100 Crore
Revenue receipt	Rs. 70 Crore
Capital expenditure	Rs. 110 Crore
Interest payment	Rs. 15 Crore

Q.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 incentives for 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 I
c) I, III and IV
d) I, III and IV

Source: Economy VAN Part 3

IASBABA 2024 – ECONOMY MODULE 3

- **Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission**
  - It has recommended that both central and state governments should focus on **debt consolidation** and comply with the fiscal deficit and debt levels as per their respective **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts**.
  - It recommended that both the central and state governments should make **full disclosure of extrabudgetary borrowings** and these liabilities should be clearly identified and eliminated in a time-bound manner.
  - The Commission recommended **broadening the tax base**, **streamlining tax rates**, and **increasing capacity and expertise of tax administration** in all tiers of the government.
- **Post-pandemic fiscal response by states**: Re-prioritizing expenditures towards more productive high multiplier capital projects has to be made center stage.
- **Investing in health care systems and social safety nets** in line with the states' demographic and comorbid profiles and **strengthening urban infrastructure** have to be an integral part of the fiscal strategy.

an integral part of the fiscal strategy.

- **Debt Management**: Like the Centre, states may also consider **revising their fiscal legislations** by bringing in the desired counter-cyclicality and by incorporating debt as a medium-term anchor.
- **Low reliance on Cess & Surcharges**: According to **Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy**, all cesses in force for a long duration or where there is evidence of non-utilization and diversion of funds should be abolished.
    - In future, **cesses should be imposed for a narrowly defined purpose and with a clear estimation of the amount** of money that the Union government aims to raise through the cesses.
- **GST Compensation**: The long-term solution to the compensation issue lies in **fostering greater economic growth**. The GST Council must routinely relook some of the tax changes it proposes and put them to test, with focus on economic growth rather than effect on revenues in mind.

Q.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 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

Source: International Relations VAN

PRELIMSPEDIA 5TH JUNE

World Bank Group

The World Bank Group consists of five organizations:

- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.
- The International Development Association
- The International Development Association (IDA) provides interest-free loans – called credits – and grants to governments of the poorest countries.
- Together, IBRD and IDA make up the World Bank.

WORLD BANK

The **World Bank (WB) Group today consists of five closely associated institutions** propitiating the role of development in the member nations in different areas. A brief account is as follows:

1. IBRD

- The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** is the oldest of the World Bank institutions which started functioning (1945) in the area of reconstruction of the war-ravaged regions (**World War II**) and later for the development of **the middle-income and creditworthy poorer economies** of the world.
- **Human development was the main focus** of the developmental lending with a very low interest rate (1.55 per cent per annum)—the areas of focus being agriculture, irrigation, urban development, healthcare, family welfare, dairy development, etc. It commenced lending for India in 1949.

2. IDA

- The **International Development Agency (IDA)** which is also known as the soft window of the WB was set up in 1960 with the basic aim of developing infrastructural support among the member nations, long-term lending for the development of economic services.
- Its loans, known as credits are extended mainly to economies with less than $895 per capita income.
- The credits are for a period of 35-40 years, interest-free, except for a small charge to cover administrative costs.

Q.78) Consider the following statements in respect of RTGS and NEFT :

I. In RTGS, the settlement time is instantaneous while in case of NEFT, it takes some time to settle payments.
II. In RTGS, the customer is charged for inward transactions while that is not the case for NEFT.
III. Operating hours for RTGS are restricted on certain days while this is not true for NEFT.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) I only
b) I and II

c) I and III
d) III only

Q.79) Consider the following countries :

I. United Arab Emirates
II. France
III. Germany
IV. Singapore
V. Bangladesh

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

Source-PEP Current affairs class-March 2023

PRELIMSPEDIA 13TH FEBRUARY

Context: India launches **UPI and Rupay** Payment Services in **Sri Lanka, Mauritius**.

Decoding the context: The move marks a significant step in India's bilateral economic relations with Sri Lanka and Mauritius. The expansion of UPI services enables the seamless settlement of payments for Indian nationals traveling to Sri Lanka and Mauritius, as well as for Mauritian nationals visiting India.

Learning Corner:

- Unified Payments Interface is It is a **real-time payment system** that allows you to transfer money between bank accounts using a mobile app.
- UPI is **developed by the National Payments Corporation of India** (NPCI) **and regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA).**
- **UPI** has enabled faster, easier, and smoother cashless payments in India, and has also **expanded to other countries** such as France, Singapore, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Mauritius and UAE.
- UPI **promotes financial inclusion** by providing access to digital financial services to a large segment of the population, especially those who are unbanked or underbanked.
- UPI also **allows non-banking institutions**, such as payment wallets and fintech companies, to participate in the digital payments ecosystem, expanding the range of financial services available to users.
- UPI has also enabled **non-banking institutions to collaborate with banks and other entities to facilitate cross-border transactions.**
- UPI also **creates a digital identity for users,** which can be used for various financial purposes.
- **UPI transaction limit depends on the type and purpose of the transaction, and may vary from ₹1 lakh to ₹5 lakh per transaction.**
- The general limit for UPI transactions remains at ₹1 lakh per transaction, except for some categories such as capital markets, collections, insurance, and foreign inward remittances, where the limit is ₹2 lakh per transaction.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently increased the UPI transaction limit to ₹5 lakh per transaction for retail investors who want to invest in initial public offerings (IPOs) and government bonds through the RBI Retail Direct Scheme.
- Some examples of UPI apps are BHIM, Google Pay, PhonePe, and Paytm.



https://iasbaba.com/2023/01/india-and-france-relations/#:~:text=Launch%20of%20Unified%20Payment%20Interface,Indo%2DPacific%20and%20global%20periphery.

Economic:

- France is the 7th largest foreign investor in India with a cumulative FDI stock of USD 9 billion from 2000 to 2020, which represents 2 % of the total FDI inflows into India.
- In FY 2020-21, bilateral trade stood at $ 9.12 Bn and has increased to $ 9.87 Bn during the period April 2021 – January 2022.
- Launch of Unified Payment Interface (UPI) in France
- "Co-localisation of production" with India as a priority indicates urgency to take steps for ensuring a more diversified and stable Indo-Pacific and global periphery.

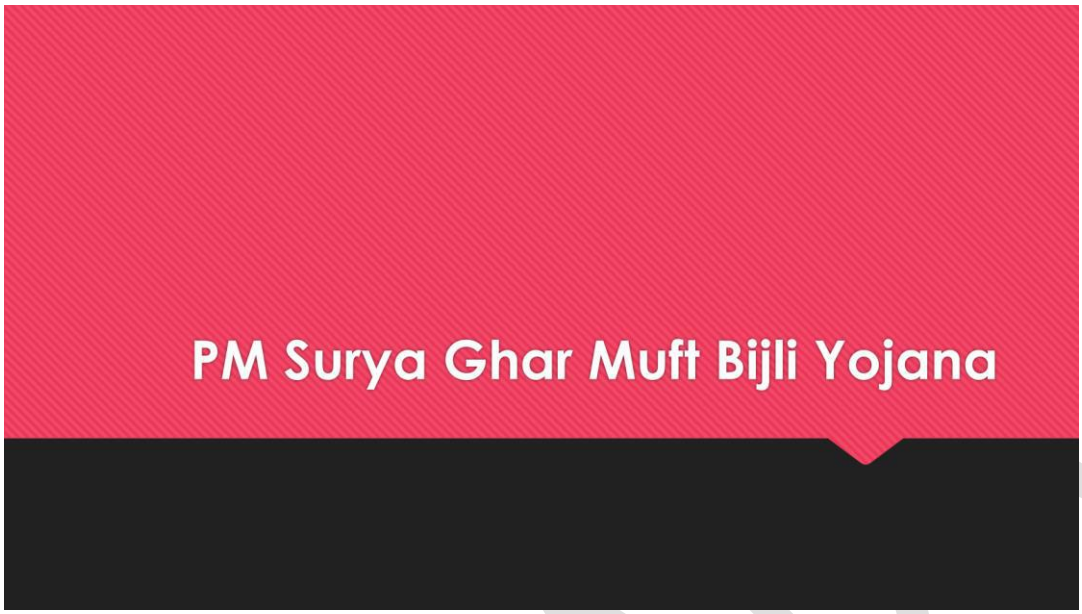
Q.80) Consider the following statements about 'PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana':

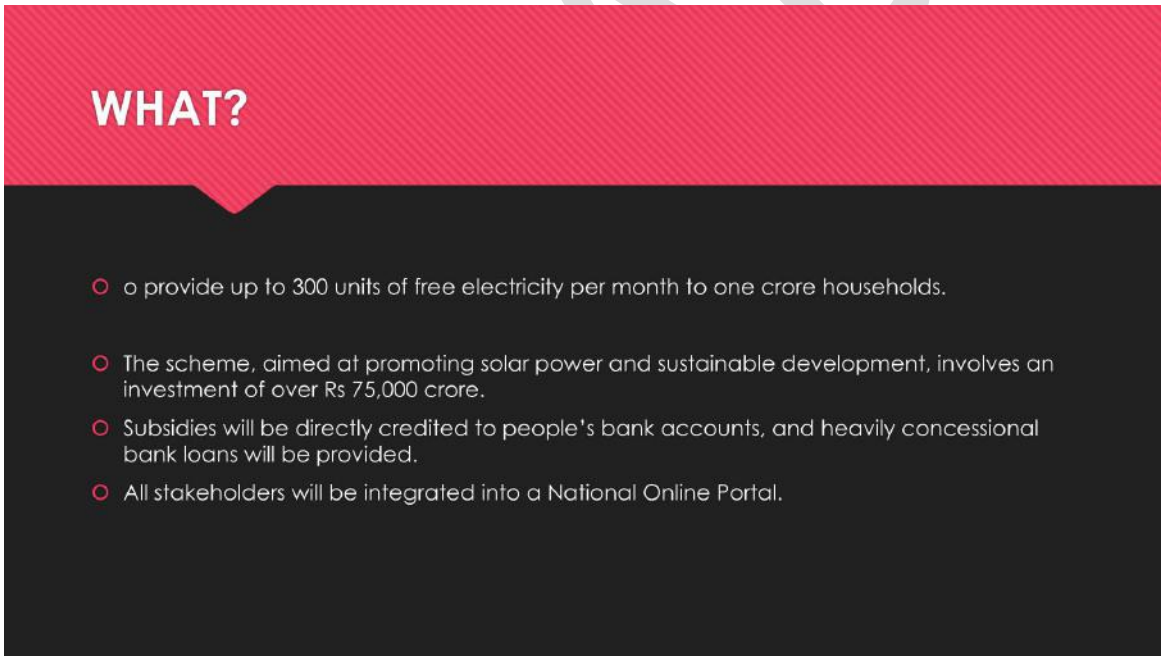
I. It targets installation of one crore solar rooftop panels in the residential sector.
II. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy aims to impart training on installation, operation, maintenance and repairs of solar rooftop systems at grassroots levels.
III. It aims to create more than three lakhs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

Source-Weekly Current affairs February 2023 2nd week





Q.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

Sources: PRELIMSPEDIA 20TH MAY

Learning Corner:

- Article 123 of the Indian Constitution grants the President of India certain Lawmaking powers i.e. to Promulgate Ordinances when either of the two Houses of the Parliament is not in session which makes it impossible for a single House to pass and enact a law.
- These ordinances have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament but are in the nature of temporary laws.
- The ordinance can only be promulgated on those subjects on which Parliament is empowered to legislate, that is, the Union list or Concurrent list .
- An ordinance is subject to the same constitutional limitations as an Act of Parliament. Hence, an ordinance cannot abridge or take away any of the fundamental rights.
- Every ordinance issued must be laid before both the Houses of Parliament within six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament and it ceases to exist if it is not approved within six weeks of reassembly.
- Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an ordinance is introduced in the House, a statement explaining the circumstances that had necessitated immediate legislation through ordinance route should also be placed before the House.
- After the ordinance has been passed it is required to be approved by the parliament within six weeks of reassembling. The same will cease to operate if disapproved by either House.
- 44th Constitutional Amendment has reiterated that the satisfaction of the President to promulgate ordinance could be challenged in case an 'immediate action' was not required. Thus, it is subject to Judicial Review.
- The President may withdraw an ordinance at any time. However, he exercises his power with the consent of the Council of Ministers headed by the President.
- The Ordinances may have retrospective effect and may modify or repeal any act of parliament or other ordinances.
- Ordinances were incorporated in the Constitution of India from the Government of India Act, 1935, which gave the authority to the Governor-General to promulgate Ordinances.

Q.82) Consider the following pairs:

State	Description
I. Arunachal Pradesh	The capital is named after a fort, and the State has two National Parks
II. Nagaland	The State came into existence on the basis of a Constitutional Amendment Act
III. Tripura	Initially a Part 'C' State, it became a centrally administered territory with the reorganization of States in 1956 and later attained the status of a full-fledged State

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.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

Sources: Polity VAN - Part 3

Q.17) Consider the following statements regarding the Zonal Councils: (IAS BABA 60.DAYS PROGRAM - DAY 37)

The **Inter-State Council (ISC)** is a constitutional mechanism provided under **Article 263** of the Indian Constitution to promote **coordination between the Union and the States**, and among the states themselves. It reflects the spirit of **cooperative federalism**, ensuring that India's federal structure functions smoothly by offering a platform for discussion and conflict resolution on matters of common interest.

Zonal Councils

Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies.

They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

Q.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

Source: **IAS BABA 60 DAYS PROGRAM - DAY 26**

Q.85) Consider the following pairs:

Provision in the Constitution of India	**Stated under**
1. Separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State	The Directive Principles of the State Policy
2. Valuing and preserving the rich heritage of our composite culture	The Fundamental Duties
3. 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

Sources:

Polity VAN - Part 1

Article 24

Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories, etc.

- No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Article 50

Separation of judiciary from executive

- The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

Q.86) Consider the following statements: With reference to the Constitution of India, if an area in a State is declared as a Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule:

I. The State Government loses its executive power in such areas and a local body assumes total administration.
II. The Union Government can take over the total administration of such areas under certain circumstances on the recommendations of the Governor.

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

Q.87) With reference to India, consider the following pairs:

Organization	**Union Ministry**
I. The National Automotive Board	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
II. The Coir Board	Ministry of Heavy Industries
III. The National Centre for Trade Information	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.88) Consider the following subjects under the Constitution of India :

I. List I-Union List, in the Seventh Schedule
II. Extent of the executive power of a State
III. Conditions of the Governor's office

For a constitutional amendment with respect to which of the above, ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States is required before presenting the bill to the President of India for assent?

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

Q.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 or any vote given by them in 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

Sources: TIP connect 2024 - polity test 2

Q.41) With reference to the office of State Governor, consider the following statements:

1. No criminal proceedings can be conducted against him during his term of office.
2. The oath of office of the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court.

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

Q.90) Consider the following activities :

I. Production of crude oil
II. Refining, storage and distribution of petroleum
III. Marketing and sale of petroleum products
IV. Production of natural gas

How many of the above activities are regulated by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board in our country?

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

Sources: Prelimspedia 1st April

About Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board:

- The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) was formed under the **Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, of 2006.**
- **Objective:** To protect the interests of consumers and entities engaged in specified activities relating to petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and to promote competitive markets and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- PNGRB authorises the CGD networks, natural gas and petroleum product pipelines, determines tariffs, lays down the technical and safety standards etc.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

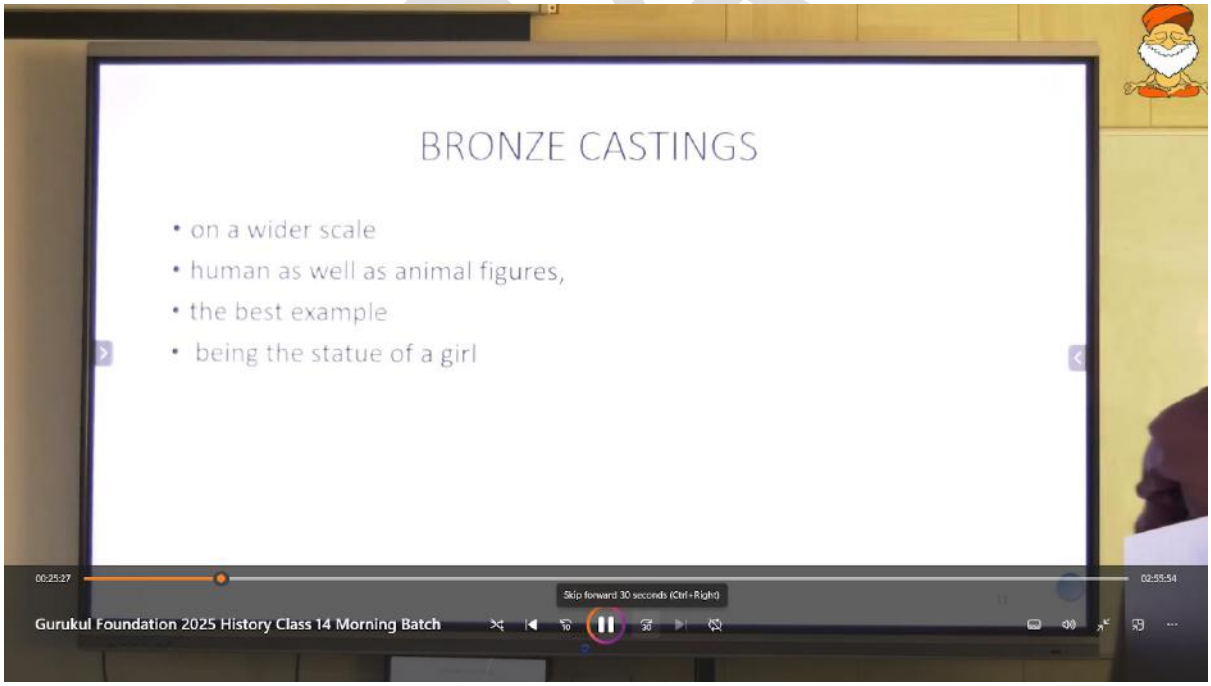
Q.91) "Sedition has become my religion" was the famous statement given by Gandhiji at the time of:

a) the Champaran Satyagraha
b) publicly violating Salt Law at Dandi
c) attending the Second Round Table Conference in London
d) the launch of the Quit India Movement

Q.92) The famous female figurine known as 'Dancing Girl', found at Mohenjo-daro, is made of:

a) Carnelian
b) Clay
c) Bronze
d) Gold

SOURCES: FOUNDATION CLASSES



Q.93) Who provided legal defence to the people arrested in the aftermath of Chauri Chaura incident?

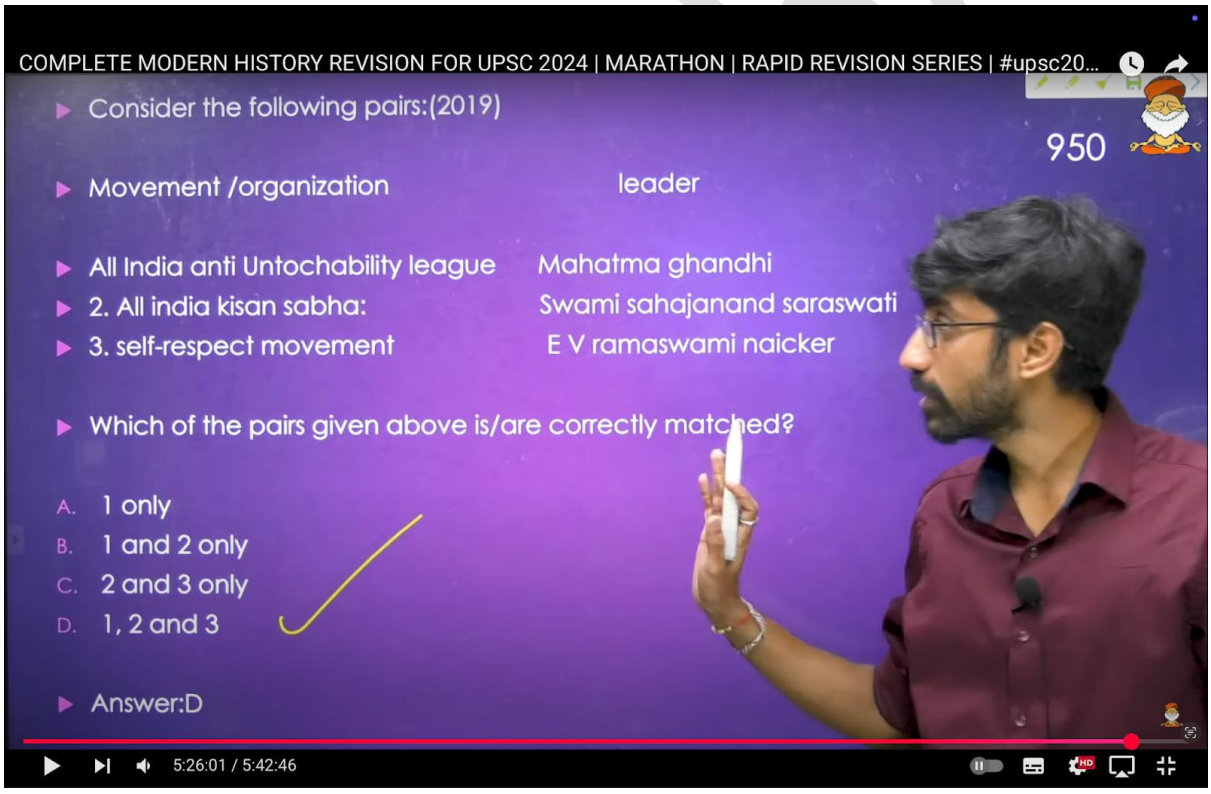
a) C. R. Das
b) Madan Mohan Malaviya and Krishna Kant

c) Dr. Sifuddin Kitchlew and KhwajaHasan Nizami
d) M. A. Jinnah

Q.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?

a) The Poona Pact
b) The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement (Delhi Pact)
c) Arrest of Congress leadership at the time of the Quit India Movement
d) Promulgation of the Government of India Act, 1935

SOURCES: RAPID REVISION CLASSES and (IAS BABA 60 DAYS PROGRAM)





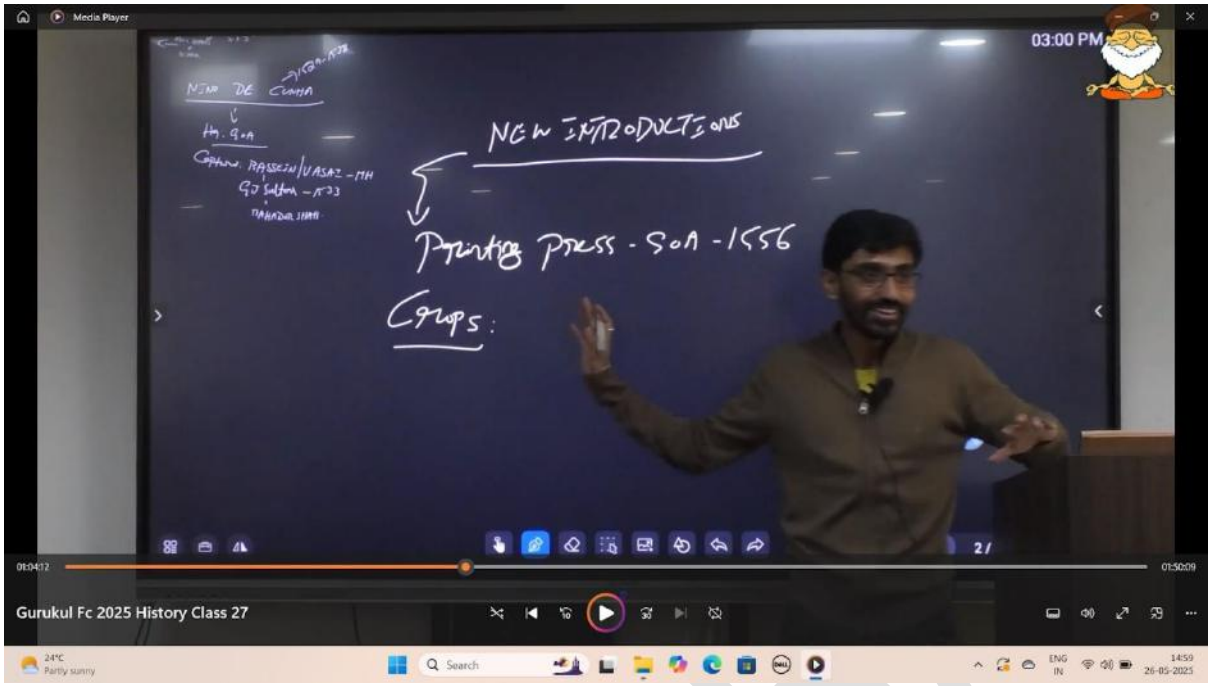
Q.95) Consider the following fruits:

I. Papaya
II. Pineapple
III. Guava

How many of the above were introduced in India by the Portuguese in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

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

SOURCES : FOUNDATION CLASSES



Q.96) Consider the following countries:

I. United Kingdom
II. Denmark
III. New Zealand
IV. Australia
V. Brazil

How many of the above countries have more than four time zones?

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

Q.97) Consider the following statements:

I. Anadyr in Siberia and Nome in Alaska are a few kilometers from each other, but when people are waking up and getting set for breakfast in these cities, it would be different days.
II. When it is Monday in Anadyr, it is Tuesday in Nome.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

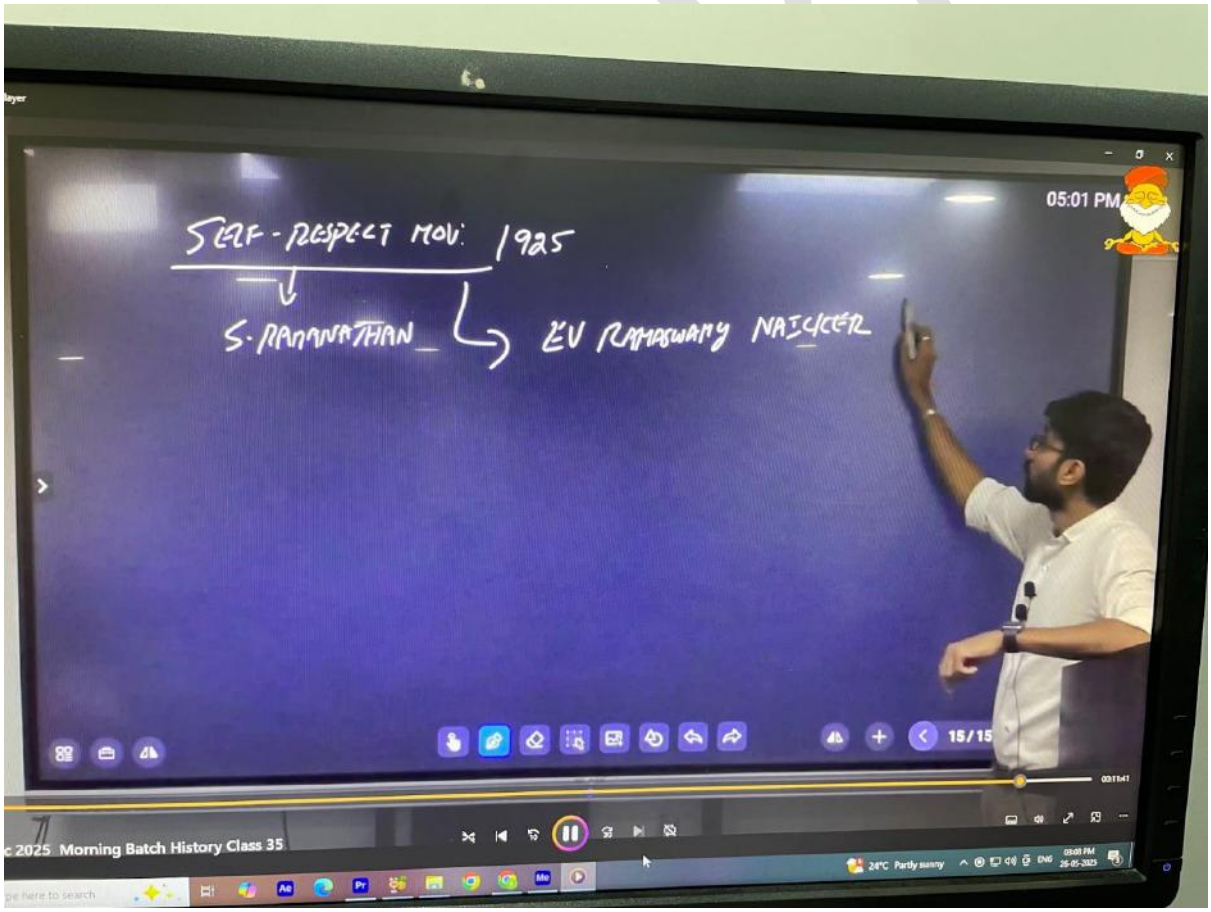
a) I only

b) II only
c) Both I and II
d) Neither I nor II

Q.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

SOURCES: FOUNDATION CLASSES AND RAPID REVISION



Q.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

Q.100) Consider the following pairs:

Region	**Country**
1. Mallorca	Italy
2. Normandy	Spain
3. Sardinia	France

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

IASBABA

Subject Wise- Hit Ratio

Environment	
Questions Asked	10
Questions Found	8
Hit Ratio	**80%**

Science and Technology	
Questions Asked	13
Questions Found	8
Hit Ratio	**61.53%**

Geography	
Questions Asked	9
Questions Found	2
Hit Ratio	**22.2%**

Economy	
Questions Asked	15
Questions Found	13

IASBABA

Hit Ratio	**86.6%**

International Relation	
Questions Asked	5
Questions Found	4
Hit Ratio	**80%**

Polity	
Questions Asked	14
Questions Found	10
Hit Ratio	**70%**

History	
Questions Asked	16
Questions Found	13
Hit Ratio	**81.25%**

Current Affairs	
Questions Asked	12
Questions Found	10

IASBABA

Hit Ratio	**80%**

Schemes	
Questions Asked	2
Questions Found	2
Hit Ratio	**100%**

Miscellaneous/Awards	
Questions Asked	4
Questions Found	3
Hit Ratio	**75%**

IASBABA

IASBABA