KHIPRA OCS PRELIM 2024

OCS 2024 Prelim
GS Paper I
(Question & Answer)

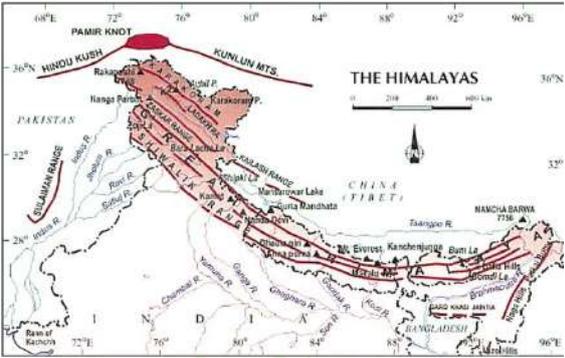### CSE 2024 Preliminary Exam held on 12th October 2025

CIVIL SERVICE CORNER

Where every day is exam day

1	**Match List - I with List - II and select from Code :** List - I (Name) – List - II (Activities) a) Madhusudan Das b) Buxi Jagabandhu c) Fakir Mohan Senapati d) Krushna Chandra Gajapati 1. Leader of Khurda Rebellion 2. Founder of Utkal Sammilani 3. Pioneer of Modern Odia literature 4. Played Key role in Odisha's separate province formation **Code :** (A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 (B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4 (C) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3 (D) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2	B	a) Madhusudan Das 2) Founder of Utkal Sammilani b) Buxi Jagabandhu 1) Leader of Khurda Rebellion c) Fakir Mohan Senapati 3) Pioneer of Modern Odia literature d) Krushna Chandra Gajapati 4) Played Key role in Odisha's separate province formation
2	**What does NISAR stand for?** (A) NASA-ISRO Space and Aeronautics Research (B) NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (C) National Indian Space and Aeronautics Radar (D) NASA International Satellite for Advanced Research	B	NISAR stands for **NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar**. NISAR satellite was successfully launched from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. **NISAR satellite** - NISAR is an L and S-band, global, **microwave imaging mission, with capability to acquire fully polarimetric and interferometric data.** - Developed jointly by ISRO and the American space agency NASA - NASA provided the L-band radar, GPS receiver, high-rate telecom system, Solid-State Recorder, and the 12-meter deployable antenna. - ISRO contributed the S-band radar, the spacecraft bus, the GSLV-F16 launch vehicle, and associated systems and services. - In terms of total investment, NASA has contributed about \$1.16 billion, while ISRO has pitched in with \$90 million. - Weight: 2,392 kg - Launch Vehicle: ISRO's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)-F16. - Orbit: Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit - It is the first time a GSLV rocket was used to place a satellite into a 743 km Sun-Synchronous orbit (SSO). - GSLV is typically used for placement in Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit/GTO (35 786 km). - SSO is a polar orbit where satellites are in sync with Sun, matching earth's rotation around sun and appearing to be in the same position relative to sun.

			• Mission Life: 5 years
3	Consider the contributions and challenges of the Services Sector in India: 1. The Services sector is the largest contributor to India's GDP and has been the primary driver of economic growth in recent decades. 2. Despite its large share in GDP, the services sector's share in total employment is significantly lower than that of agriculture. 3. The growth in services has often been termed "jobless growth" in the formal sector, leading to a rise in informal service sector's employment. 4. Digitalization and the rise of the IT/ITeS sector have further solidified India's position as a global service hub, but the benefits are not uniformly distributed across the workforce. Which of the above statements are correct? (A) 1, 2 and 3 only; (B) 1, 3 and 4 only; (C) 2, 3 and 4 only; (D) All of the above	D	Service Sector, termed as '**Old War Horse'** in the Economic Survey 2024-25 tabled in the Parliament today by Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. 'The service sector has been fuelling growth both domestically and globally. In FY25 so far, services propped up GDP growth when manufacturing has been affected by dampening global merchandise trade. The critical role of services exports in strengthening India's external balance and the increasing 'servicification' of the industrial sector adds to its importance to the Indian Economy', highlights the Economic Survey 2024-25. India's services sector has been the steadiest contributor to the Gross Value Added (GVA) in the economy. **Its contribution to the total GVA at current prices has increased from 50.6% in FY14 to about 55% in FY25**. The growth in the service sector, as measured by YoY change in the real GVA by services, has been above 6% in each year in the last decade, except for the Covid-19 pandemic that affected FY21. The average services growth rate before the pre-pandemic year was 8%. The average services growth in the post-pandemic Year, i.e. FY23 to FY25 has risen to 8.3%. The service sector also provides employment to approximately 30% of the workforce. Services also contribute indirectly to the GDP through the 'servicification' of manufacturing, i.e., increasing utilization of services in manufacturing production and post-production value addition. Refer- https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2098048
4	Consider the following statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R): **Assertion (A):** In central and southern Odisha, the Proterozoic era is represented by the Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt, which consists of khondalite, charnockite, migmatite, anorthosite and alkaline rocks. **Reason (R):** These rock formations are linked to the mineralisation of bauxite, manganese, graphite, and gemstones. Select the correct option: (A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A; (B) Both A and R are true, but R does not correctly explain A; (C) A is true, but R is false; (D) A is false, but R is true	A	(A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. The Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt in central and southern Odisha is a Proterozoic formation rich in various rocks, and the associated geological processes have led to the formation of valuable mineral deposits like bauxite, manganese, and gemstones. • **Assertion (A):** This is true. The Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt is indeed a geological feature from the Proterozoic era, and its composition includes khondalite, charnockite, migmatite, anorthosite, and alkaline rocks. • **Reason (R):** This is also true. The geological processes that formed the belt are responsible for the formation of important mineral resources found in the region, such as bauxite, manganese, graphite, and gemstones. • **Explanation:** The reason correctly explains the assertion because the mineralizations are a direct consequence of the specific geological processes and rock types (like the khondalite and charnockite) that define the Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt.
5	**Match List - I with List - II and Select**	B	(a) M. C. Raja All India Depressed Classes Association (often linked with

	the correct answer: List - I (Leader) – List - II (Organisation) a) M. C. Raja b) Jagjivan Ram c) B.R. Ambedkar d) Mahatma Gandhi 1. All India Depressed Classes League 2. All India Depressed Classes Congress 3. All India Depressed Classes Association 4. All India Harijan sangha **Code :** (A) 3 2 4 1 (B) 3 1 2 4 (C) 1 3 2 4 (D) 4 2 1 3		similar initial efforts) (b) Jagjivan Ram 1) All India Depressed Classes League [1935] (c) B.R. Ambedkar 2) All India Depressed Classes Congress (founded as a rival organization to the League) (d) Mahatma Gandhi Harijan Sevak Sangh (Implied, as an organization to serve the untouchables)
6	The **Ganjam Plates** of Madhav Raja II of the Shailodbhava dynasty provide valuable information about which aspect of early Medieval Odisha's history? (A) The genealogy and territorial extent of the Shailodbhava rulers; (B) The maritime trade networks of the Shailodbhavas with Southeast Asia; (C) The construction of the Mukteshvara temple at Bhubaneswar (D) The diplomatic relations between the Shailodbhavas and the Gupta Empire	A	The lost glory of the Sailodbhava dynasty was restored and firmly established by Madhavaraja II Sainyabhita II, the son and successor of Charamparaja. He ruled over Kongoda *Mandala* under different circumstances at least for fifty years as feudatory and independent ruler exhibiting his diplomatic genius. In his Ganjarn grant dated 620 AD., he has been described as the Mahasamanta of Sasanka. In the Khurda Charter of Madhavaraja, he is described as the Lord of entire Kalinga. This shows that around 626 A.D., with the fall of Sasanka, Madhvaraja II asserted his Independence and grabbed entire Kalinga assuming the title *Sakala-Kalingadhipati.* The Gangas, who had been driven away from Kalinga by Sasanka, now gained momentum and with the help of the Western Chalukyas reasserted their sway over Kalinga. This fact has been asserted from the Chicacole plates of the Ganga ruler Indravarman III. At this juncture, Madhavaraja II thought it prudent to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Gangas which has been corroborated by the subsequent Charters. After the issue of Khurda Charter, he never, mentions himself as the 'Lord ot Kalinga'.
7	Which of the following statements about the Asia Cup cricket tournament is NOT correct? 1. The Asia Cup is a cricket tournament played among the Asian group of nations. 2. The Asia Cup is organised by the Asian Cricket Council. 3. The Asia Cup was first held in the year 1984. 4. The first Asia Cup cricket tournament was played in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Select the correct answer from	D	The **Asian Cricket Council (ACC)** has announced that **India** will host the next edition of the **Men's Asia Cup** cricket tournament in 2025. This significant event will be played in the **T20 format**, serving as a precursor to the **T20 World Cup** scheduled to take place in India in 2026. The **Asia Cup** is one of the most prestigious cricket tournaments in the continent, bringing together top Asian nations in a battle for supremacy since **1984**. Organized by the **Asian Cricket Council (ACC)**, it is the only continental championship in international cricket, played in both **ODI** and **T20I formats** over the years. With thrilling rivalries, unforgettable finals, and dominant performances, the Asia Cup has produced countless memorable moments in cricket history. From India's consistent dominance to Sri Lanka's resilience and Pakistan's spirited victories, each edition has added a new chapter to Asian cricket. This **Asia Cup Winners List**

	the codes given below: (A) 1 and 2; (B) 2 and 3; (C) 3 and 1; (D) 4 only		**(1984 to 2025)** provides a year-wise record of champions, helping fans and aspirants easily track the journey of the tournament in one place.
8	Match List - I (Sub divisions of Himalayas) with List- II (Characteristics) and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: List-I: (a) Trans-Himalaya, (b) Greater Himalaya, (c) Lesser Himalaya, (d) Siwaliks List-II: 1. Known for hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie; 2. Composed of unconsolidated sediments forming foothills; 3. Includes Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar range; 4. Contain Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga Codes: (A) a-1, b-4, c-2, d-3; (B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4; (C) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1; (D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2	D	Trans-Himalaya (Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar), Greater Himalaya (Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga), Lesser Himalaya (hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie), Siwaliks (unconsolidated sediments, foothills).
9	Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Rajya Sabha? 1. It is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved. 2. One-third of its members retire every two years. 3. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. 4. It can be dissolved by the President during National Emergency. Options: (A) 1 and 2 only; (B) 1, 2 and 3 only; (C) 2 and 4 only; (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4	**B**	Statement 1 and 2 are correct as Rajya Sabha is a permanent house not subject to dissolution, with one-third of its members retiring every two years. Statement 3 is correct; the Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman. Statement 4 is incorrect because the Rajya Sabha
10	Who fought the Battle of Talikota? (A) Harihara I; (B) Devaraya II; (C) Krishna Deva Raya; (D) Rama Raya	D	The Battle of Talikota (1565) was fought between the forces of the **Vijayanagara Empire** (led by **Rama Raya**) and the confederacy of the Deccan Sultanates.
11	The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) functions under: (A) Ministry of Environment, Forest	B	The NDMA is the apex body for disaster management and is headed by the Prime Minister. Administratively, it functions under the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.

	and Climate Change; (B) Ministry of Home Affairs; (C) Cabinet Secretariat; (D) Prime Minister's Office (PMO)		
12	India's first OECM (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measure) recognition was awarded for which reason? (A) Ex-situ conservation of orchids; (B) Sacred groves with endemic fauna; (C) Biodiversity management in community forests; (D) Coral reef mapping	C	India's first OECM tag was awarded to the Majuli community in Assam for its sustainable biodiversity management in its community forests.
13	Who commissioned the construction of the rock-cut Jain Monasteries on Udayagiri Hills? (A) Ashoka; (B) Chandra Gupta Maurya; (C) Kharavela; (D) Bindusara	C	The most famous and extensive work, including the Hathigumpha inscription, was commissioned by **Kharavela**, the king of Kalinga.
14	Which of the following statements about Tropical Evergreen Forests in India are NOT correct? 1. They are confined only to the Eastern Ghats of India. 2. The trees shed their leaves simultaneously during the dry summer season. 3. They are found in regions receiving rainfall above 200 cm. 4. Ebony, mahogany, and rosewood are common species. (A) 3 and 4 only; (B) 1 and 2 only; (C) 2 and 3 only; (D) 1 and 4 only	B	Statement 1 is incorrect (they are found in the Western Ghats, Andaman & Nicobar, and parts of Northeast India, not just the Eastern Ghats). Statement 2 is incorrect (they do not shed leaves simultaneously). Statements 3 and 4 are correct.
15	What is the Surya Heliophysics Foundation Model? (A) A planetary rover; (B) An AI model to forecast solar activity; (C) An Earth observation satellite; (D) A spacecraft	B	NASA launched Surya, an advanced artificial intelligence model designed to transform space weather prediction. Developed alongside **IBM and trained on nine years of Solar Dynamics Observatory data, Surya offers early and accurate forecasts of solar flares and eruptions**. These solar events can disrupt satellites, power grids, aviation, and GPS systems on Earth. By making Surya open-source, NASA aims to encourage global collaboration to enhance protection against space weather hazards. **Space Weather and Its Impact** Space weather originates from solar eruptions such as solar flares and coronal mass ejections (CMEs). These release charged particles and magnetic energy that travel through the solar system. When they reach Earth, they can damage satellites, cause power outages, disrupt aviation routes, and endanger astronauts. Predicting these events is vital for safeguarding modern technology and infrastructure. **Surya – NASA's AI Model for Solar Forecasting** Surya uses machine learning to analyse vast solar data sets. Unlike traditional models, it detects subtle solar activity patterns and predicts eruptions up to

			two hours in advance. This improves forecast accuracy and lead time, offering better preparedness against space weather threats. Surya's open-source nature encourages researchers worldwide to develop new applications and improve forecasting.
16	Arrange the religious institutions established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in chronological order: a) Unitarian Committee; b) Vedanta College; c) Atmiya Sabha; d) Brahmo Samaj (A) d, a, b, c; (B) c, a, b, d; (C) b, d, c, a; (D) a, c, b, d	B	(c) **Atmiya Sabha** (Friendly Society) – **1815** (a) **Unitarian Committee** (or Unitarian Association) - **1821** (b) **Vedanta College** - **1825** (d) **Brahmo Samaj** (formerly Brahmo Sabha) - **1828**
17	Consider the following statements concerning India's **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** 1. India's MPI uses health, education and standard of living as dimensions, aligning with the global MPI methodology. 2. The MPI is published by NITI Aayog using data primarily from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). 3. The Global MPI is released annually by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). 4. India's MPI includes indicators such as nutrition, school attendance and access to clean cooking fuel, among others. Which of the above statements are correct? (A) 1 and 2 only; (B) 1, 2 and 4 only; (C) 2 and 3 only; (D) All of the above	D	The multidimensional poverty at an individual level is assessed by a multidimensional poverty index (MPI). If a person is deprived in a third or more of twelve (weighted) indicators, the National MPI identifies them as 'MPI poor'. Multidimensional poverty for India for the years 2005-06, 2015-16, and 2019-21, was estimated by **NITIAayog** using data from the corresponding **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)** rounds (3 to 5).
18	The "One Health" approach in public policy refers to: (A) Integrating traditional and modern health systems; (B) Linking human, animal and environmental health to prevent pandemics; (C) Making public and private hospitals work jointly; (D) Telemedicine expansion to rural areas	B	In a first-of-its-kind initiative, India is set to begin an ambitious, inter-ministerial scientific study aimed at detecting zoonotic diseases that could spill over from birds to humans, focusing on the critical intersection of human, bird, and forest health. The study entitled, "Building a surveillance model for detecting zoonotic spillover in increased bird-human interaction settings using the One Health approach: A study at selected bird sanctuaries and wetlands" was launched at the Indian Council of Medical Research Headquarters, here today. This unique study will be conducted in select bird sanctuaries and wetlands across Sikkim, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, leveraging the One Health approach to monitor the health of both human populations and migratory bird species, as well as the environment in which they coexist. Ref- https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2118855

| 19 | Which of the following statements about the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA) is NOT correct?
1. OIIPCRA is jointly funded by the Government of Odisha and the World Bank.
2. The project aims to improve irrigation infrastructure and promote climate-resilient farming practices in selected districts.
3. It primarily focuses on large-scale dam construction to increase irrigation potential in coastal Odisha.
4. The project supports farmer training, capacity building and the introduction of climate-smart agricultural technologies.

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 4 only | C | While the project aims to improve irrigation infrastructure, its focus is not primarily on large-scale dam construction but rather on enhancing water management practices, promoting climate-resilient farming techniques, and supporting farmer training and capacity building.
Why other options are incorrect:
• **(A) 1 only:**
This statement is correct. The project is indeed jointly funded by the Government of Odisha and the World Bank.
• **(B) 2 only:**
This statement is correct. The project's objective is to improve irrigation infrastructure and promote climate-resilient farming practices.
• **(D) 4 only:**
This statement is correct. The project supports farmer training, capacity building, and the introduction of climate-smart agricultural technologies. |

20	Who is the author of the book "Baidehisha Bilasa"? (A) Hari Charan Deva; (B) Sisu Sankar Das; (C) Upendra Bhanja; (D) Harihar Kabi	C	

53. Consider the following pairs.
Author : Work
1- Upendra Bhanja : Lavanyavati
2- Poet Dinakrushna Das : Rasakalhola,
3- Dhananjaya Bhanja : Vidagdha Chintamani
4- Abhimanyu Samantasimhara : Chatura Vinoda
Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1 and 4 only

A

3- Dhananjaya Bhanja : Raghunatha Vilas, Madana Manjari, Ichhabati, and Tripura Manjari,
4- Abhimanyu Samantasimhara : Vidagdha Chintamani, Prema Chintamani, Rasabati and Premakanta;

Dhananjaya Bhanja	Raghunatha Vilas, Madana Manjari, Ichhabati, and Tripura Manjari,
Ghana Bhanja	mythological Kavyas like Trailokya Mohini, Rasanidhi, and Govinda Vilasa,
Upendra Bhanja	Vaidehisa Vilasa, Subhadra Parinaya, Lavanyavati, Koti Brahmanda Sundari, Prema Sudhanidhi etc.
Poet Dinakrushna Das	Rasakallola, Rasa Vinoda, Gundicha Vijaya and Namaratna Gita
Abhimanyu Samantasimhara	Vidagdha Chintamani, Prema Chintamani, Rasabati and Premakanta;
Brajanatha Badajena	Amvika Vilasa and Chatura Vinoda,
Bhakta Charana Das	Mathura Manga/a
Biswanatha Khuntia's	Vichitra Ramayana
Mahadeva Dasa	Vishnu purana, Markanda purana, Padmapurana, Kartika Mahatmya, Magha Mahatmya and Baisakha Mahatmya , Baishakha
Narasimha Mishra	Siva Narayana Bhanja Mahodaya Notika, Kavi Ratna;
Purusottama Mishra	Sangita Narayana;

F2Z — 1A/34.   (Turnover)

Raghunatha Ratha	Natya Manorama;
Chandrasekhara Pattnaik	Lilavati Vistara;
Jadumani Routraya	Kavi Kalpadruma etc. were the immortal creations of that time.

54. Vaishnavism in Odisha under Sri Chaitanya was a great factor for the downfall of medieval Odisha. He had came to Puri in
a) 1510 A.D.
b) 1520 A.D.
c) 1530 A.D.
d) 1540 A.D.

A

Role of Sri Chaitanya and Vaishnavism
Vaishnavism in Odisha under Sri Chaitanya was a great factor for the downfall of medieval Odisha. He had came to Puri in 1510 A.D. He went to South for two years after his short stay at Puri and then went to Vrindavana, stayed there for two years and returned Puri where he stayed till his death due to the insistence of his mother Sachidevi.

21	Which of the following statements about Biosphere Reserves in India are NOT correct? 1. Great Nicobar is one of the designated biosphere reserves. 2. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is spread over Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. 3. There are no biosphere reserves in the Himalayan region. 4. Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. (A) 3 only; (B) 1 and 3 only; (C) 1, 2 and 4 only; (D) 3 and 4 only	A	Statement 3 is incorrect because there are Biosphere Reserves in the Himalayan region, such as the Nanda Devi BR and the Cold Desert BR. Statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

22	The Mission Karmayogi launched by the Government of India is aimed at:
	(A) Skill development for unemployed youth;
	(B) Capacity building and competency development of civil servants;
	(C) Leadership training for Panchayati Raj officials;
	(D) Military training for disaster response
		B	**Integrated Government Online Training (iGOT) Karmayogi platform** crosses landmark of **1 Crore Registered Users.**
			iGOT Karmayogi (2022)
			• It provides a **comprehensive learning ecosystem accessible to civil servants across India.**
			    o It hosts a range of **self-paced courses, webinars, and peer-learning opportunities that cover a variety o**f governance, policy, management, and technical skills.
			• It is a **core component of Mission Karmayogi** (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building).
			    o Mission Karmayogi focuses on **empowering the civil service through capacity building.**
			• It is implemented by the **Karmayogi Bharat**, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)
			• It is **developed** as an **integral part** of the **Digital India stack.**

23	In India, the 'Threatened Species Recovery Programme' under NBAP targets species that are:
	(A) Locally extinct but globally common;
	(B) Keystone species across agroecological zones;
	(C) Species with narrow geographic range and declining population;
	(D) Genetically engineered but endangered
		C	Gharial and Sloth Bear recommended for inclusion under Species Recovery Programme of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-IDWH)
			Species were recommended by **Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (SC-NBWL)**, which has been constituted by NBWL under the **Wildlife (Protection) Act (WPA) 1972** to make recommendations for conservation and protection of wildlife and forests.
			
			CSS-IDWH
			• **Objective:** It provides financial and technical assistance to the State/UT Governments for activities aimed at wildlife conservation.
			• **Components of IDWH:**
			    o **Support to protected areas** (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves, and community reserves).
			    o **Protection of wildlife** outside protected areas and mitigation of Human Wildlife Conflict.
			    o **Recovery programmes** for saving **critically endangered species and habitats**.
			        ▪ So far, **22 species** including Snow Leopard, Asiatic Lion, Great Indian Bustard etc. have been identified under the **Species recovery programme.**

24	Which Mughal Emperor appointed the first separate Subahdar of Odisha, and in which year did Odisha became a separate Subah? (A) Akbar, 1593; (B) Aurangzeb, 1658; (C) Shahjahan, 1628; (D) Jahangir, 1607	D	Odisha was formally separated and became an independent subah during the reign of **Akbar** in **1593** (following the settlement by Todar Mal).

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| 25 | Match these summits to their host cities:
List - I (Organizations):
a) G7 (2025),
b) NATO (2025),
c) SCO (2024),
d) G20 Summit (2025)
List - II (Locations):
1) Kananaskis,
2) The Hague,
3) Islamabad,
4) Johannesburg
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
(B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
(C) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2
(D) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4 | A | G7 (2025) was in Kananaskis, NATO (2025) was in The Hague, SCO (2024) was in Islamabad, and the G20 Summit (2025) was in Johannesburg.
• **a) G7 (2025):** Kananaskis, Canada
• **b) NATO (2025):** The Hague, Netherlands
• **c) SCO (2024):** Islamabad, Pakistan
• **d) G20 Summit (2025):** Johannesburg, South Africa |
| 26 | The El Nino phenomenon is associated with:
(A) Weakening of monsoon in India;
(B) Strengthening of monsoon in India;
(C) No effect on the monsoon in India;
(D) Only winter rains in India | A | El Niño, the warming of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean, is generally associated with weakened monsoon winds and below-average rainfall in India.

The ministry has been conducting regular studies on monsoons and associated rainfall patterns in the country, including those during the El Niño period. In general, during the El Nino event, the Indian summer monsoon is weaker than normal, and the intensity of the event also decides the amount of impact on the monsoon.

Since 1950, there have been 16 El Niño years, out of which 7 years had impacted Indian monsoon rainfall when rainfall was below normal. However, there is a stronger inverse relationship between El Niño and rainfall during the later half of the monsoon season (particularly with September rainfall).

La Niña, a climate phenomenon characterized by notably cooler sea surface temperatures (SST) in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean (opposite to El Nino), can significantly impact the Indian monsoon. In general, during a La Niña event, normal to above-normal rainfall is received over India during the southwest monsoon season. Most parts of the country receive above-normal |

			rainfall during the La Nina years, except extreme north India and some areas over Northeast India, where rainfall below normal is likely during the La Nina years. Also, below-normal temperatures are generally observed during the winter season during the La Nina years. This information was given by Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences, Dr. Jitendra Singh in a written reply in the Lok Sabha today.
27	Which country did India defeat in both men's and women's Kho Kho World Cup 2025 finals? (A) Bangladesh; (B) Sri Lanka; (C) Nepal; (D) Pakistan	C	*India made history by winning both the men's and women's titles at the inaugural Kho Kho World Cup 2025. The men's team triumphed over Nepal with a 54-36 victory, while the women's team dominated Nepal 78-40.*
28	Match the following: List - I (Authors): 1) A L Basham, 2) Donald E Smith, 3) Rudolph & Rudolph, 4) WH Morris Jones List - II (Books): a) India as a secular state, b) The wonder that was India, c) Government and politics of India, d) In pursuit of Lakshmi Choose the Correct Codes: (A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c; (B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d; (C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c; (D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a	C	• **A L Basham:** is known for his book "The Wonder that was India". • **Donald E Smith:** is associated with the book "Government and politics of India". • **Rudolph & Rudolph:** are linked to the book "India as a secular state". • **WH Morris Jones:** is the author of "In pursuit of Lakshmi".
29	The 15th Finance Commission recommended a health grant architecture focusing on: (A) Health cess consolidation into GST; (B) States' debt takeover by Centre; (C) Universal health premium; (D) Urban/rural health infrastructure and primary health care strengthening	D	Urban/rural health infrastructure and primary health care strengthening. The 15th Finance Commission recommended health grants for local governments specifically to strengthen the healthcare system at the primary level in both urban and rural areas. These grants are intended to improve diagnostic facilities, strengthen infrastructure, and build capacity for public health activities in urban and rural local bodies. • **Strengthening Primary Healthcare:** The core focus was to improve primary healthcare services, which includes upgrading Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs). • **Diagnostic Infrastructure:** A key component is supporting diagnostic infrastructure at the primary level, making essential medical services more accessible. • **Urban and Rural Focus:** The grants are directed towards both rural and urban local bodies to address gaps in the healthcare system at the primary care level in both settings. • **Health and Wellness Centres:** The grants also support the establishment and strengthening of Urban Health

			and Wellness Centres and the conversion of rural SHCs and PHCs to these centres.
30	The Chola navy was known for its expedition against: (A) Cambodia and Laos; (B) Vietnam; (C) Indonesia and Sri Lanka; (D) Maldives	C	**The Chola navy was known for its expedition against:** The Chola naval power, particularly under **Rajaraja I and Rajendra I**, launched significant expeditions against the **Srivijaya kingdom** (Indonesia) and **Sri Lanka** to control trade routes.
31	The PM Gati Shakti - National Logistics Policy targets: (A) Achieving net-zero carbon emissions in urban transport; (B) Integrating road, rail, port, and airport infrastructure for faster goods movement; (C) Promoting bullet train corridors; (D) Increasing domestic shipbuilding industry	B	PM Gati Shakti is a master plan for multi-modal connectivity to boost the logistics sector.
32	What differentiates India's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) from the NAPCC? (A) It targets only renewable energy; (B) It provides sector-specific deep decarbonization roadmaps; (C) It replaces all earlier missions; (D) It excludes forestry		
33	Mustard Gas is: (A) Uranium hexafluoride; (B) Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane; (C) 2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulfide; (D) Diethylsulphoxide	C	Mustard gas is a chemical weapon, a vesicant, whose systematic chemical name is Bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide.
34	Read the following statements and choose the correct alternative in respect of settlement geography of the world: Statement-1: In humid tropical regions, rural settlements often take the form of compact villages. Statement-2: Isolated farmsteads are more common in the densely populated rice-growing regions of Asia. Statement-3: Physical barriers like mountains and deserts can lead to clustered settlements in limited habitable pockets. Statement-4: Settlement morphology	B	Statement 1- **Correct:** Humid tropical regions often favor compact (clustered) settlements for social coherence and defense. Statement 2 -**Incorrect:** Densely populated rice-growing regions are known for **compact** or **clustered** settlements due to shared irrigation and resource management, not isolated farmsteads. Statement 3- **Correct:** Physical constraints limit habitable land, leading to **clustered** settlements. Statement 4- The form of a settlement is strongly influenced by how land is worked and owned.

	is linked to agricultural systems and land ownership patterns. (A) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct, and Statement 4 is incorrect; (B) Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct, and Statement 2 is incorrect; (C) Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct, and Statement 1 is incorrect; (D) Statement 3 is correct, and Statements 1, 2 and 4 are incorrect.		

35	The basic foundation of global economic governance in the post-second World War was laid by various institutional frameworks. Which of the following combinations is correct?
	a) IMF, World Bank, GATT;
	b) IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank;
	c) World Bank, GATT, BRICS;
	d) Asian Development Bank, IMF, IBRD
	Options:
	(A) a and b;
	(B) a, b and c;
	(C) a, c and d;
	(D) a,b,c and d
		A	IMF, World Bank, and GATT. These three institutions were central to the framework established at and following the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference to stabilize the post-World War II global economy.
			Here is an analysis of each option provided:
			• **a) IMF, World Bank, GATT**: This combination is correct.
			   ○ **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** was created to ensure international monetary cooperation and financial stability.
			   ○ **World Bank (initially the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD)** was founded to finance the reconstruction of war-torn nations and promote economic development.
			   ○ **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, established in 1947, was a provisional agreement intended to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers. It served as the foundation for international trade rules until it was replaced by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995.
			• **b) IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank**: This combination is incorrect. While the IMF and World Bank were established after WWII, the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** was founded much later, in 1966, to support economic development specifically in the Asia-Pacific region.
			• **c) World Bank, GATT, BRICS**: This combination is incorrect. While the World Bank and GATT were postwar institutions, **BRICS** is a much more recent political and economic grouping of emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), with its origin in 2006.
			• **d) Asian Development Bank, IMF, IBRD**: This combination is incorrect. The Asian Development Bank was not a post-WWII institution. The IMF and the IBRD (the original name for the World Bank) were, but including the ADB makes this combination incorrect for the immediate postwar period. The IMF and IBRD were created at the same 1944 Bretton Woods Conference.

36	With respect to inflation in the Indian context, consider the following statements: 1. Retail inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), is the primary metric used by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for monetary policy formulation. 2. Core inflation includes volatile components like food and fuel prices, providing a more stable measure of underlying inflationary pressures. 3. Supply-side factors, such as	B	**1, 3, and 4.** Explanation of the statements 1. **Correct.** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) adopted the Consumer Price Index (Combined) or retail inflation as its key measure for monetary policy in 2014, based on the recommendations of the Urjit R. Patel Committee. 2. **Incorrect.** Core inflation specifically *excludes* volatile components like food and fuel prices to provide a more stable measure of underlying inflation. Food and fuel prices are often excluded because they are subject to short-term, supply-driven shocks and do not always reflect persistent inflationary pressure. 3. **Correct.** The Indian economy's inflation dynamics are significantly influenced by supply-side factors. Agricultural output is heavily dependent on the monsoon, while India's reliance on imported

	monsoons affecting agricultural output and global crude oil prices, play a significant role in India's inflation dynamics. 4. Headline inflation refers to the total inflation in an economy, including volatile components such as food and energy prices. Which of the above statements are correct? (A) 1, 2 and 3 only; (B) 1, 3 and 4 only; (C) 2, 3 and 4 only; (D) All of the above		crude oil means global oil prices have a direct impact on domestic fuel and other costs. 4. **Correct.** Headline inflation is the total inflation figure for an economy, incorporating price increases across the entire basket of goods and services, including the more volatile food and energy sectors.
37	A Committee was constituted to formulate fundamental duties after emergency in 1976. It was headed by which of the following personalities? (A) VC Shukla; (B) DK Barooah; (C) Sardar Swaran Singh; (D) Sanjeeva Reddy	**C**	The Swaran Singh Committee was set up in 1976 to recommend the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.
38	Wave like character of an electron is proved by: (A) The ionization of an atom; (B) The flow of electrons in a metal wire; (C) The deflection of an electron beam by electrical plates; (D) The diffraction pattern of electrons scattered from a crystalline solid	D	The wave nature of particles (like electrons), as proposed by de Broglie, is experimentally confirmed by phenomena like **diffraction**.
39	Match List-I with List II and choose the correct answer from the Code given below: List - I (Nationalist Women): a) Sarojini Naidu, b) Usha Mehta, c) Aruna Asaf Ali, d) Dr. Lakshmi Swaminathan List - II (Their Activities): 1) A leader of the underground movement, 2) Joined Azad Hind Fauz, 3) Led the Salt Satyagraha in Dharsana, 4) Operated Secret radio during Quit India movement Code: (A) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3; (B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2; (C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1; (D) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1	B	a) Sarojini Naidu 3) Led the **Salt Satyagraha in Dharsana** b) Usha Mehta 4) Operated **Secret radio during Quit India movement** c) Aruna Asaf Ali 1) A leader of the **underground movement** (and famously hoisted the flag during the Quit India Movement) d) Dr. Lakshmi Swaminathan 2) Joined **Azad Hind Fauz** (was the Commandant of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment)
40	The 2025 Cambodia - Thailand border conflict was primarily triggered by: (A) Disputes on Oil and gas resources in the Gulf of Thailand;	B	The long-standing border dispute between the two nations is centered around the ancient **Preah Vihear Temple**

	(B) Historical disputes over Preah Vihear Temple and the surrounding territory; (C) Disputes on Mekong River water sharing; (D) Trade War		
41	The term seamless web with reference to the interconnectedness of different parts of Indian Constitution was used by which of the following authors? (A) Granville Austin; (B) K.C. Wheare; (C) Donald Smith; (D) A.V. Dicey	A	The historian Granville Austin described the Indian Constitution as a "seamless web" in his book "The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation."
42	Which of the following combinations are correct with regarding the social welfare policies and the year in which it was introduced? (a) PM POSHAN : 2021; (b) Right to Education : 2009; (c) Ayushman Bharat : 2018; (d) PM Awaas Yojana : 2015 Options: (A) a, b, c and d; (B) c, a, d and b; (C) b, d, c and a; (D) d, c, a and b	A	(a) PM POSHAN: **2021** (Correct, successor to Mid-Day Meal Scheme) (b) Right to Education (RTE) Act: **2009** (Correct, though the constitutional amendment was 2002 and enforcement 2010) (c) Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY): **2018** (Correct) (d) PM Awaas Yojana (PMAY): **2015** (Correct)
43	With reference to the challenges of urbanization in India, consider the following statements: 1. Rapid urbanization often leads to strain on existing infrastructure such as housing, sanitation, water supply, and transportation. 2. The growth of informal settlements (slums) is a common consequence of unplanned urbanization due to unaffordable formal housing. 3. Urban areas typically experience higher rates of unemployment compared to rural areas, leading to increased pressure on social services. 4. Smart Cities Mission aims to promote sustainable and inclusive cities by applying "smart" solutions and leveraging technology. Which of the above statements are correct? (A) 1,2 and 3 only; (B) 1,3 and 4 only; (C) 1,2 and 4 only; (D) 2, 3		

	and 4 only		
44	Who was the founder of the Lingayat sect? (A) Appar; (B) Basava; (C) Bijjala; (D) Abhinava	B	The Lingayat (Veerashaiva) movement was founded by the philosopher and social reformer **Basava** (or Basavanna) in the 12th century.
45	Tarkunde Report is related to which of the following? (A) Electoral Reforms; (B) Centre State Relations; (C) Economic Reforms; (D) Educational Reforms	A	The Tarkunde Committee was formed to suggest reforms for making elections in India more free and fair.
46	The CAMPA funds are prioritized for activities that involve: (A) Mining clearance proposals; (B) Community-managed wind farms; (C) Compensatory afforestation and eco-restoration; (D) River-interlinking project evaluations	C	CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority) is specifically for the utilization of funds collected for **compensatory afforestation** to offset forest land diverted for non-forest purposes.
47	The Dyarchical system of government was introduced by which of the following measures? (A) Government of India Act, 1909; (B) Government of India Resolution 1918; (C) Government of India Act, 1919; (D) Government of India Act, 1935	C	The system of **Dyarchy** (transferring subjects to elected ministers and reserving others for the Governor) in the provinces was introduced by the **Government of India Act, 1919** (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms).
48	Which of the following is a non-reducing sugar:	C	A **non-reducing sugar** does not have a free aldehyde or ketone group. **Sucrose** (common table sugar) is formed by a bond between the anomeric carbons of glucose and fructose, leaving no free reducing groups.
49	Which of the following statements about World Cultural Realms are NOT correct? 1. **Occidental Realm**: Includes Western Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand; shares Greco-Roman heritage, Christianity and industrial development. 2. **Indic Realm**: Centered in India; shaped by Hinduism, Buddhism and related cultural traditions. 3. **Islamic Realm**: Restricted solely to the Arabian Peninsula, excluding North Africa and Southeast Asia. 4. **Sino-Japanese Realm**: Comprises China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam; influenced by Confucianism, Buddhism, and	C	Statement 3 is incorrect because the Islamic Realm extends far beyond the Arabian Peninsula to include North Africa, Central Asia, and parts of Southeast Asia (like Indonesia).

	Taoism. 5. **Sub-Saharan African Realm**: Unified by Bantu linguistic roots and indigenous beliefs, with significant Islamic and Christian presence. (A) 1 and 3 only; (B) 2 and 4 only; (C) 3 only; (D) 1, 3 and 5		
50	Which of the following statements about the CM-KISAN scheme of Odisha are NOT correct? 1. Livelihood support under the scheme is provided exclusively to large landholding farmers. 2. Input support is given to farmers for cultivation. 3. Krishi Vidya Nidhi Yojana under CM-KISAN aims to promote agricultural education among farmers' children. The scheme is designed to be progressive and inclusive in nature. (A) 1 only; (B) 1 and 2 only; (C) 2 and 3 only; (D) 1 and 4 only	A	The CM-KISAN scheme of Odisha is designed to be inclusive and support small and marginal farmers, not just large landholders. It provides input support to farmers for cultivation and also includes the Krishi Vidya Nidhi Yojana to promote agricultural education among farmers' children. Therefore, statements 2, 3, and 4 are correct. Statement 1, "Livelihood support under the scheme is provided exclusively to large landholding farmers," is incorrect.
51	Arrange the following committees in a chronological order: a) N.N. Vohra Committee; b) Rajinder Sachar Committee; c) D.S. Kothari Committee; d) Raja. J. Chelliah Committee Choose the correct answer: (A) a, b, c and d; (B) c, d, a and b; (C) b, a, c and d; (D) a, c, b and d	B	(c) **D.S. Kothari Committee** (Education Reforms) - **1964-66** (b) **Rajinder Sachar Committee** (Company Law, sometimes confused with the Sachar Committee on Muslims, which was 2006. If it's the 1960s company law committee, it's 1963-65. If it's the *later* one, the order changes. Assuming the company law one is intended for a chronology across decades.) (d) **Raja. J. Chelliah Committee** (Tax Reforms) - **1991-93** (a) **N.N. Vohra Committee** (Criminalization of Politics) - **1993**
52	Which of the followings is not a dye: (A) Alizarin; (B) Fluorescein; (C) Phenolphthalein; (D) Anthranilic acid	D	**Anthranilic acid** is an aromatic amino acid used as an intermediate in the synthesis of dyes, but is not a dye itself.
53	Consider the following statements regarding the Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO): 1. IDCO was established as a	B	The Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) was established in the year 1981 with the specific objective of creating infrastructure facilities in the identified Industrial Estate/Areas for rapid and orderly establishment and growth of Industries, trade and commerce. It has been declared as the Nodal Agency for providing industrial infrastructure in

	statutory corporation by the Government of Odisha in 1981. 2. It serves as the nodal agency for providing industrial infrastructure and land for industrial and infrastructure projects across the state. 3. The corporation's objectives include the development of industrial estates, IT parks and other industrial complexes. 4. IDCO's functions do not include land acquisition or the creation of a land bank for major and mega projects. 5. The corporation facilitates private-sector participation and provides project construction services. Which of the statements given above is **NOT correct?** (A) 2 only; (B) 4 only; (C) 1 and 3 only; (D) 3 and 5 only		the State of Odisha. Establishment of Industrial Areas, Industrial Estates, Functional Industrial Estates, Growth Centers etc. at different strategic locations and to provide infrastructure therein are the prime functions of the Corporation. The infrastructure includes essential facilities such as roads, drains, power, water, street lights amenities and social infrastructures such as banking, post office, telecommunication facilities, shopping complex etc. IDCO is the nodal agency of **Government for providing land to large projects which can not come up in the Industrial Estate and Areas. It arranges to obtain/acquire land for all such projects in any location of the state.** IDCO also takes up planning & execution of construction projects of government departments/undertakings on agency and contract basis with the help of its diverse technical manpower. It is committed to provide quality construction services with optimum cost in scheduled time. The expertise of IDCO is well recognized in consultancy, design execution of civil, electrical, water supply and public health engineering works. In the process it has entered into strategic alliance with leading organizations like MECON/RITES/RPNN who have got state-of-the art technologies. IDCO has been awarded ISO-9001 certification by RWTUV CERT, Germany during June' 97 and is the only govt. undertaking in the state having this unique recognition. The Corporation has also received ISO-14001 certification for adhering to environmental protection and resource conservation in all its activities. This Corporation is at present playing a pivotal role in bringing in private capital for **development of infrastructure projects in the state**. Requisite escort services are being provided to investors/developers for implementation of infrastructure and industrial projects. IDCO is a statutory Corporation of Govt. of Odisha without having any equity capital investment by the govt. However, it receives margin money loan from the govt. annually for infrastructure development activities. The Corporation has turned around during the year 1993-94 and since then it is generating investible surplus. The annual turnover of the Corporation for the last few years has reached a satisfactory level.
54	Consider the following statements with regard to the Comptroller Auditor General: a) The office of CAG has been modelled on the basis of Advocate General under the Government of India Act, 1919. b) CAG is the impartial head of the audit and account system of India. c) CAG can be removed by the President on the grounds of 'proven misbehaviour'. d) The term of office of CAG shall be six years from the date on which he assumes office. Choose the correct answer: (A) a and b; (B) a and c; (C) b and d; (D) a, b, c and d	D	• **a) The office of CAG has been modelled on the basis of Advocate General under the Government of India Act, 1919:** This statement is correct. The design of the CAG's office was inspired by the Advocate General position established in the Government of India Act, 1919. • **b) CAG is the impartial head of the audit and account system of India:** This is also correct. The CAG is responsible for independently auditing the accounts of the government at both the central and state levels, ensuring transparency and accountability. • **c) CAG can be removed by the President on the grounds of 'proven misbehaviour':** This statement is true. The CAG can only be removed from office by the President, and only on the grounds of "proven misbehaviour," similar to the removal process for Supreme Court judges. This ensures their independence and protects them from political pressure. • **d) The term of office of CAG shall be six years from the date on which he assumes office:** This is correct. The CAG serves a term of six years from the date they assume office. There are other statements regarding the CAG that might be useful to know: • **Appointment:**

			The CAG is appointed by the President of India. - **Independence:** The CAG is designed to be an independent office, crucial for their ability to impartially audit the government. - **Reports to Parliament:** The CAG submits reports to Parliament, which allows Parliament to hold the government accountable. - **Scope of Audit:** The CAG audits the accounts of the Government of India, state governments, statutory corporations, and public sector undertakings.
55	Under which Mughal Emperor was the office of Muhtasib (Censor of Public Morals) instituted in Odisha? (A) Shahjahan; (B) Aurangzeb; (C) Jahangir; (D) Humayun	B	The office of the **Muhtasib** was generally reinforced and became prominent during the orthodox reign of **Aurangzeb**.
56	Who was the first Leader to Move a resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly demanding the Unification of all Odia speaking tracts into a separate province? (A) Madhusudan Das; (B) Gopabandhu Das; (C) Hare Krushna Mahatab; (D) Nil Kantha Das	D	**Nil Kantha Das** moved this resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly in **1927**.
57	Consider the following statements: 1. The Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up under Article 263 of the Constitution. 2. Punchhi Commission recommended the establishment of the Inter-State Council. 3. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Inter-State Council. 4. It discusses matters of common interests and suggests policies for better coordination. Choose the correct codes: (A) 1 and 4; (B) 1, 3 and 4; (C) 2, 3 and 1; (D) 1, 2 and 3	A	**Statement 1 -Correct:** The Inter-State Council was set up by a Presidential Order under **Article 263**. **Statement 2 -Incorrect:** The ISC was first recommended by the **Sarkaria Commission** (1983-87). The Punchhi Commission (2007-2010) also recommended strengthening it. **Statement 3-Incorrect:** The **Prime Minister** is the Chairman of the Inter-State Council. **Statement 4-Correct:** It is mandated to discuss and investigate subjects of common interest.
58	Which climate initiative specifically supports Himalayan glacial monitoring?	B	This is one of the eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) specifically focused on the Himalayan ecosystem, including glacial monitoring.

	(A) ICAP; (B) National Mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem; (C) State REDD+ Programme; (D) Bharat Clean Energy Mission		
59	Which of the following statements about the global industrial pattern is **NOT correct?** 1. Japan, Germany, and the USA are leaders in automobile production. 2. India and Bangladesh are major centres for textile and garment industries. 3. South Korea and Taiwan are known for shipbuilding and heavy machinery. 4. Canada and Australia are primarily known for heavy industry rather than resource-based industries. (A) 2 and 3 only; (B) 1 and 2 only; (C) 3 and 1 only; (D) 4 only	D	Explanation: Canada and Australia are known for resource-based industries like mining and agriculture. While they do have some heavy industry, it's not their primary focus. The other statements are all correct: • **(1)** Japan, Germany, and the USA are indeed global leaders in automobile production. • **(2)** India and Bangladesh are significant hubs for the textile and garment industries. • **(3)** South Korea and Taiwan have a strong reputation for shipbuilding and heavy machinery.
60	Which of the following was the first major administrative measure taken by the Congress Ministry formed in Odisha under Hare Krushna Mahatab on 23 April 1946? (A) Abolition of Zamindari Settlements; (B) Release of political prisoners; (C) Repeal of salt laws in Coastal Odisha; (D) Introduction of Compulsory primary education	A	One of the first and most significant acts of the 1946 Mahatab ministry was the move towards the **abolition of the Zamindari System** through the introduction of the necessary bill.
61	Which of the following best defines the concept of Pareto Optimality? (A) A situation where everyone is equally well - off; (B) A situation where no one can be made better off without making someone else worse off; (C) A situation where total wealth is maximized; (D) A situation where the government redistributes resources equally	B	**Pareto efficiency** is an economic situation where it is impossible to make someone better off without making others worse of. In **Pareto optimum state**, resources are allocated in such a way that no economic changes can make one individual better off without making others worse off.
62	Consider the following statements:	--	**Wrong Question**

	a) Under Article 124(4) of the Indian Constitution, a Supreme Court Judge can be impeached. b) The ground for impeachment of a Judge pertains to 'incapacity and proven misbehavior'. c) A minimum of 100 MPs are required to initiate the impeachment motion in the Lok Sabha. d) The President can pardon the Judge. Which of the following statements are **INCORRECT?** (A) a and b; (B) c only; (C) c and d; (D) a, c and d		**a) Under Article 124(4) of the Indian Constitution, a Supreme Court Judge can be impeached.** This statement is correct. Article 124(4) explicitly details the procedure for the removal of a Supreme Court judge. **b) The ground for impeachment of a Judge pertains to 'incapacity and proven misbehavior'.** This statement is correct. The grounds for removal specified in Article 124(4) are "proved misbehaviour or incapacity". **c) A minimum of 100 MPs are required to initiate the impeachment motion in the Lok Sabha.** This statement is correct. The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, mandates that a removal motion in the Lok Sabha must be signed by at least 100 members. **d) The President can pardon the Judge.** This statement is incorrect. While the President has the power to grant pardons under Article 72, this power does not extend to an impeached judge. The removal of a judge is a parliamentary process that culminates in an order by the President, but it is not subject to the President's pardoning power. The President's pardoning power is specifically excluded in the case of impeachment in other jurisdictions, and in India, the President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers in this regard, with the removal process being a separate constitutional procedure.
63	Consider the following statements regarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their indicators: 1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, comprises 17 SDGs and 169 targets. 2. SDG 1 targets poverty ending in all its forms everywhere, using indicators like the proportion of people living below the national poverty line. 3. The "leave no one behind" principle is central to the SDGs, emphasizing disaggregated data collection to identify vulnerable groups. 4. Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is primarily addressed under SDG 14, focusing on efficient resource use and reducing waste. Which of the above statements are correct? (A) 1, 2 and 3 only; (B) 1, 3 and 4 only; (C) 2, 3 and 4 only; (D) All of the above	A	Statement 4 - Sustainable Consumption and Production (**SCP**) is primarily addressed under **SDG 12**. SDG 14 focuses on *Life Below Water*.
64	Section 4 of the RTI Act states that the obligations of public authorities to maintain records and publish information within _____ days from the enactment of the Act. (A) 120;	A	Section 4 of the Right to Information (RTI) Act states that public authorities must publish information within **120 days** of the Act's enactment. This obligation requires the proactive disclosure of key details, such as: • The organization's particulars, functions, and duties. • The powers and duties of its officers and employees. • The procedure for decision-making.

	(B) 30; (C) 110; (D) 10		• The rules, regulations, and records used by the public authority.
65	Consider the following statements about the Ramsar sites in India: 1. A Ramsar site is declared based on its ecological importance and biodiversity richness. 2. Chilika Lake was the first Indian site to be added to the Ramsar list. 3. As of 2023, India has more than 75 Ramsar sites. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (A) 1 and 2 only; (B) 2 and 3 only; (C) 1 and 3 only; (D) 1, 2 and 3	D	Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect; Chilika Lake (2002) was not Statement 1- Ramsar sites are designated wetlands of international importance based on ecological, limnological, or hydrological criteria. Statement 2- **Chilika Lake** (Odisha) and **Keoladeo National Park** (Rajasthan) were the first two sites designated in India in 1981.. Statement 3 is correct; India had 75 Ramsar sites as of 2023.
66	The writ of Mandamus is issued: (A) To release a person from illegal detention; (B) To transfer a case from a lower court to a higher court; (C) To compel a public official to perform a public duty; (D) To question the legality of a person holding a public office	C	The writ of **Mandamus** (meaning 'we command') is a judicial remedy to compel a government or public authority to perform a public duty which it has failed or refused to do.

67	Consider the following statements about Samudrayaan Mission:
	1. The development of the Samudrayaan Mission will enhance India's capability in Nuclear Submarine Development.
	2. Samudrayaan Mission aims to develop a self-propelled manned Submersible.
	3. Samudrayaan Mission aims to explore deep oceans up to 6000 meters.
	4. Samudrayaan Mission aims to boost marine tourism.
	
	Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
	(A) 1 only;
	(B) 2 and 3;
	(C) 1 and 4 only;
	(D) 4 only
		B	**Statement 1 -Incorrect:** It is a civilian mission under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, **not** related to nuclear submarine development (which is a strategic defense program).
			Statement 2-Correct: It aims to develop a **manned Submersible** (*Matsya 6000*).
			Statement 3-Correct: It aims to explore depths up to **6000 meters** for deep-sea resources.
			Statement 4-Incorrect: Its aim is for deep-sea research and resource exploration, **not** marine tourism.
			'Samudrayaan Mission, a component of **Deep Ocean Mission (DOM),** will explore the ocean at **6,000-metre depth** using **manned submersible vehicle 'Matsya'.**
			• This mission is expected to open new **opportunities for :**
			   ○ India's **deep-sea research,**
			   ○ The **assessment of both living and non-living resources** in the deep ocean
			   ○ Comprehensive ocean observation, and the p**otential for deep-sea tourism.**
			• So far, **only the U.S., Russia, China, France and Japan** have carried out successful deep-ocean crewed missions.
			About Matsya-6000
			• MATSYA 6000 is India's **4th Generation self-propelled** deep-ocean human scientific submersible vehicle.
			• It is being **developed by National Institute of Ocean Technology** (Chennai)**.**
			• It has successfully completed Wet Testing.
			• It has an **endurance of 12 hours** under normal operation and **96**

			hours in case of emergency. **About DOM** • **Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Earth Sciences** • **Tenure: Launched in 2021, to be completed in 5 years.** • **Purpose: to explore deep ocean for resources and develop deep sea technologies** for sustainable use of ocean resources, thus supporting India's **Blue Economy** initiatives. o Blue Economy is **sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods etc**. Its size in India is about **4% of the GDP.**
68	Which of the following statements regarding India's aquaculture policies is/are correct? 1. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) aims to enhance fish production and boost exports. 2. The Coastal Aquaculture Authority regulates aquaculture activities in brackish water and coastal areas. 3. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) is responsible for promoting modern aquaculture practices. 4. The FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is legally binding in India. (A) 1,2, and 3 only; (B) 1 and 4 only; (C) 2 and 4 only; (D) 1, 3, and 4 only	A	radhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) completed 5 years of its launch. **About PMMSY** • **Genesis:** Launched in 2010 by Department of Fisheries, under the Union **Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying**. • **Objective:** To address the **critical gaps** in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and marketing. • **Duration:** It is implemented in all States and UTs for a period of **five** years from **FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 (extended up to FY 2025-26**). • **Nodal Agency:** National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for implementing the training, awareness and capacity-building programmes. • **Structure and Components:** It is an **umbrella scheme** with two separate components as below: o **Central Sector Scheme (CS):** Fully funded and implemented by Central Government. o **Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS):** Partially supported by the Central Government and implemented by the states. ▪ **Enhancement of Production** and Productivity. ▪ **Infrastructure and** Post-harvest Management. ▪ **Fisheries Management** and Regulatory Framework.

Other Important initiatives taken for Fisheries Sector

Blue Revolution Scheme was launched in FY 2015-16 for increasing fisheries production and productivity.

Creation of **Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)** for fisheries sector in 2018.

National Policy on Marine Fisheries (NPMF, 2017) places a strong emphasis on sustainability.

Geographic Information System (GIS) technology for mapping marine fish landing centers and fishing grounds, aiding in effective resource management.

69	What is the time limit provided for making a complaint under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 (POSH)? (A) 14 days; (B) One month; (C) Two months; (D) Three months	D	The Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 (POSH) stipulates that a complaint of sexual harassment must be filed within three months from the date of the incident or, in the case of a series of incidents, from the date of the last incident. Why other options are incorrect: • **(A) 14 days:** This is a shorter time frame than what is actually allowed under the POSH Act. • **(B) One month:** One month is also shorter than the three-month stipulated period. • **(C) Two months:** Two months falls short of the three-month time limit.
70	Consider the following statements about endemic species in India: 1. Endemic species are restricted to a specific geographical location. 2. The Nilgiri Tahr is endemic to the Western Ghats. 3. Endemic species always fall under the IUCN Critically Endangered category. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (A) 1 and 2 only; (B) 2 and 3 only; (C) 1 and 3 only; (D) 1, 2 and 3	A	Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is correct; the Nilgiri Tahr is endemic to the Western Ghats. Statement 3 is incorrect; endemic species can fall into any IUCN category (Least Concern, Vulnerable, Endangered, etc.), not just Critically Endangered.

(Turnover)

| 71 | The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is mentioned in which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Part VII;
(B) Part XIII;
(C) Part XIV;
(D) Part IX | C | Articles 315 to 323. |

Parts	Subject Matter	Articles Covered
	Chapter II – The Executive	153 to 167
	Chapter III – The State Legislature	168 to 212
	Chapter IV – Legislative Powers of Governor	213
	Chapter V – The High Courts	214 to 232
	Chapter VI – Subordinate Courts	233 to 237
VII	The States in Part B of the First Schedule (deleted)	238 (deleted)
VIII	The Union Territories	239 to 242
IX	The Panchayats	243 to 243-0
IX-A	The Municipalities	243-P to 243-ZG
IX-B	The Co-operative Societies	243-ZH to 243-ZT
X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244 to 244-A
XI	Relations between the Union and the States	245 to 263
	Chapter I – Legislative Relations	245 to 255
	Chapter II – Administrative Relations	256 to 263
XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	264 to 300-A
	Chapter I – Finance	264 to 291
	Chapter II – Borrowing	292 to 293

(Turnover)

| Parts	Subject Matter	Articles Covered
	Chapter III – Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations and Suits	294 to 300
	Chapter IV – Right to Property	300-A
XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India	301 to 307
XIV	Services under the Union and the States	308 to 323
	Chapter I – Services	308 to 314
	Chapter II – Public Service Commissions	315 to 323
XIV-A	Tribunals	323-A to 323-B
XV	Elections	324 to 329-A
XVI	Special Provisions relating to Certain Classes	330 to 342-A
XVII	Official Language	343 to 351
	Chapter I – Language of the Union	343 to 344
	Chapter II – Regional Languages	345 to 347
	Chapter III – Language of the Supreme Court, High Courts, and so on	348 to 349
	Chapter IV – Special Directives	350 to 351
XVIII	Emergency Provisions	352 to 360
XIX	Miscellaneous	361 to 367
XX	Amendment of the Constitution	368

| 72 | Consider the following statements about delimitation and its implications in India:
 1. Delimitation is the process of redrawing boundaries of Lok Sabha and state assembly constituencies to represent changes in population.
 2. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President of India and its orders have the force of law and cannot be challenged in any court.
 3. The primary objective of delimitation is to ensure that all constituencies have roughly equal populations, thereby upholding the principle of "one person, one vote."
 4. The current delimitation exercise is based on the 2001 Census, with the next one mandated after the first census following 2026.
 Which of the above statements are correct? | D | ▪ Delimitation means the **process of fixing the number of seats and boundaries** of territorial constituencies in each State for the Lok Sabha and Legislative assemblies.
    o It also includes determining the seats to be reserved for **Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)** in these houses.
 ▪ This 'delimitation process' is performed **by the 'Delimitation Commission'** that is set up under an act of Parliament.
    o Delimitation Commissions have been set up four times — **1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002** under the Acts of 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002.
      • The first delimitation exercise was carried out by the President (with the help of the Election Commission) in 1950-51.
 ▪ **History:**
 ▪ The last delimitation exercise that **changed the state-wise composition of the Lok Sabha** was completed in 1976 and done on the basis of the 1971 census.
 ▪ The **Constitution of India** mandates that the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha should be based on the population of each state so that the **ratio of seats to population is as close as possible to being equal across all states.** It is intended to ensure that each person's vote carries roughly the same weight, regardless of which state they live in.
      • However, this provision meant that states that took little interst in population control could end up with a greater number of seats in Parliament. |

	(A) 1, 2 and 3 only; (B) 1, 3 and 4 only; (C) 2, 3 and 4 only; (D) All of the above		o To avoid these consequences, the **Constitution was amended 42nd Amendment Act** of 1976 **froze the allocation of seats** in the Lok Sabha to the states and the division of each state into territorial constituencies till the year 2000 at the 1971 level. o The **84th Amendment Act of 2001** empowered the government to **undertake readjustment** and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census. o The **87th Amendment Act of 2003** provided for the delimitation of constituencies **on the basis of 2001** census and not 1991 census. • However, this can be done without altering the number of seats allotted to each state in the Lok Sabha. ▪ **Constitutional Provisions:** o Under **Article 82,** the Parliament enacts a **Delimitation Act after every Census.** o Under **Article 170,** States also get divided into territorial constituencies as per Delimitation Act after every Census.
73	Which British Governor - General of India formally annexed Odisha into the British empire? (A) Warren Hastings; (B) Lord Cornwallis; (C) Lord Wellesley; (D) Lord Dalhousie	C	Odisha was conquered from the Marathas in 1803 during the Second Anglo-Maratha War when **Lord Wellesley** was the Governor-General.
74	Which one among the following does not match properly the Noble Prize category with its 2024 laureate? (A) Peace - Narges Mohammadi; (B) Literature - Han Kang; (C) Economics - Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson & James Robinson; (D) Physics - John Hopfield & Geoffrey Hinton	A	(A) Peace - **Narges Mohammadi** (Incorrect, she won in **2023**) (B) Literature - **Han Kang** (Incorrect, she won in **2024**) (C) Economics - **Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson & James Robinson** (Correct, they won in **2024**) (D) Physics - **John Hopfield & Geoffrey Hinton** (Incorrect, they won in **2023**)
75	Who made history as the first Black man to win the Oscar for Best Costume Design at the 97th edition of the Academy Awards? (A) Paul Tazewell; (B) Olivier Persin; (C) Emilia Pérez; (D) Sean Baker	A	
76	Arrange the following texts in their chronological order of composition: a) Brihalaranyaka upanishad; b) Manusmriti; c) Arthashastra; d) Milinda Panha (A) a - b - c - d; (B) b - c - a - d; (C) c - a - b - d; (D) a - c - b – d	D	(a) **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad** (Oldest, part of the Vedic corpus) c. 700 BCE (c) **Arthashastra** (Kautilya's work, Mauryan Period) c. 3rd-2nd century BCE (d) **Milinda Panha** (Buddhist text, Indo-Greek period) c. 100 BCE - 200 CE (b) **Manusmriti** (Dharmashastra text) c. 200 BCE - 200 CE

| 77 | Consider the following statements about India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):
 1. India has committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels.
 2. India aims to achieve about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030.
 3. India's updated NDC is linked to the Panchamrit announcement made at COP26.

 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (A) 1 and 2 only;
 (B) 2 and 3 only;
 (C) 1 and 3 only;
 (D) 1, 2 and 3 | D | • **Statement 1 is correct:**
 According to India's updated NDC, they aim to reduce the emissions intensity of their GDP by 45% from 2005 levels by 2030.
 • **Statement 2 is correct:**
 The NDC also includes the goal of achieving 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030.
 • **Statement 3 is correct:**
 India's updated NDC is directly linked to the "Panchamrit" pledges announced by Prime Minister Modi at COP26, which included the goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. |

(Turnover)

| 78 | Who has been appointed as India's new Deputy National security Adviser as of August 2025?
(A) Rajinder Khanna;
(B) T. V. Ravichandran;
(C) Anish Dayal Singh;
(D) Pankaj Kumar Singh | C | ✅ **Ajay Kumar Bhalla** Appointed Nagaland Governor with Additional Charge After Demise of La Ganesan

✅ In a major development for one of India's most influential business conglomerates, Tata Sons shareholders unanimously approved the appointment of **Noel N Tata** as a director during the company's 2025 Annual General Meeting (AGM).

✅ **Satish Golcha** Appointed as New Delhi Police Commissioner

✅ The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has appointed Executive Director **Indranil Bhattacharyya** as an ex officio member of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), replacing Rajiv Ranjan ahead of the October policy meeting.

✅ The Advertising Agencies Association of India (AAAI) has re-elected **Srinivasan K Swamy** as its President for 2025-26.

✅ **Anish Dayal Singh**, ex-CRPF chief and 1988-batch IPS officer, appointed Deputy National Security Advisor (NSA) to Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

✅ The New Development Bank (NDB), established by the BRICS nations, has appointed **Dr. Rajiv Ranjan**, a former Member of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as its Vice-President and Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

✅ **Teymur Abasgaliyev** Named New CEO of Nayara Energy

OCS CORNER

✅ Grihum Housing to Appoint Ex-Citi Banker **Arjun Chowdhry** as CEO

✅ J&K Bank Appoints **S Krishnan** as New Chairman

✅ Justice **Alok Aradhe** and Justice **Vipul Pancholi** Elevated to Supreme Court By President

✅ **Urjit Patel** Appointed IMF **Executive Director** for 3-Year Term

✅ **Dinesh K Patnaik** Appointed India's Envoy to Canada |
| 79 | Match the following:
Day:
a) 3 March;
b) 7 April;
c) 3 May;
d) 20 June
United Nations

Events:
1) World Wildlife Day;
2) World Health Day;
3) World Press Freedom day;
4) World Refugee day
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4;
(B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1; | A | (a) 3 March 1) **World Wildlife Day**
(b) 7 April 2) **World Health Day**
(c) 3 May 3) **World Press Freedom day**
(d) 20 June 4) **World Refugee day** |

	(C) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2; (D) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4		
80	What was the official theme of the 38th National Games? (A) Fit India; (B) Sustainable Olympics; (C) Green Games; (D) Eco-Sports Initiative	C	With a focus on sustainability, the theme for the National Games this year is **"Green Games."** A special park, called the Sports Forest, will be developed near the venue, where more than 10,000 saplings will be planted by athletes and guests. The medals and certificates for the athletes will be made from environmentally friendly and biodegradable materials.
81	Match List - I with List - II and select from Code: List - I (Colonial Policies/events): a) Permanent Settlement (1793); b) British Reorganization after Maratha defeat; c) Imposition of Bengali; d) Slavery Abolition (1843); e) Simon Commission List - II (Impact on Odisha): 1. Aggravated economic distress of Odisha peasants; 2. Led to the inclusion of Odia speaking tracts under different presidencies; 3. Caused resentment and fueled Odia linguistic identity movement; 4. Enacted by Lord Ellenborough in Odisha; 5. Petitioned by Krushna Chandra Gajapati for separate province Code: (A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4, e-5; (B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4, e-5; (C) a-4, b-5, c-1, d-3, e-2; (D) a-5, b-3, c-4, d-2, e-1	A	
82	Match List-I (Indian Rivers) with List-II (Their Tributaries) and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: List-I: (a) Chambal; (b) Cauvery; (c) Krishna; (d) Godavari List-II: 1. Bhima; 2. Noyyal; 3. Banas; 4. Manjra Codes: (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4; (B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4; (C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1; (D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1	B	(a) Chambal 3. **Banas** (b) Cauvery 2. **Noyyal** (c) Krishna 1. **Bhima** (d) Godavari 4. **Manjra** The Himalayan River System

(Turnover)
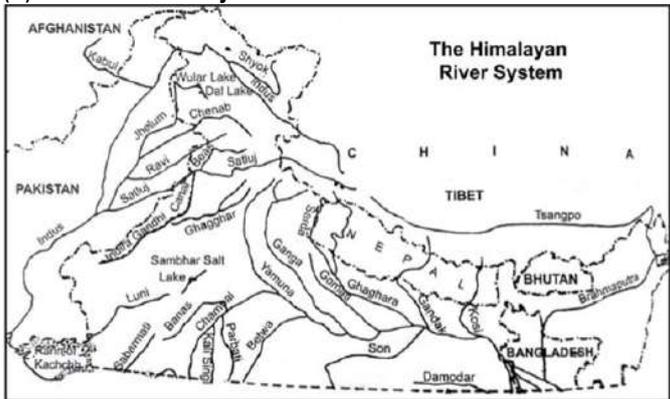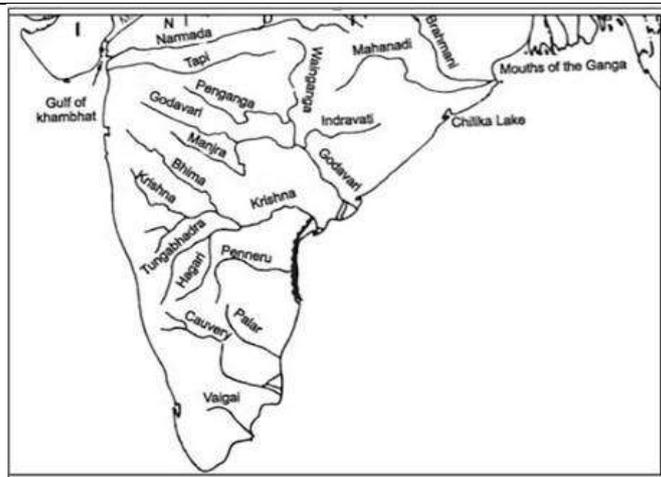
83	Match List-I (Rivers of Odisha) with List-II (Their Tributaries) and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: List-I: (a) Mahanadi; (b) Brahmani; (c) Baltarani; (d) Subarnarekha List-II: 1. Sankha; 2. Raru; 3. Ong; 4. Deo Codes: (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4; (B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4; (C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2; (D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1	C	(a) Mahanadi 3. **Ong** (major right-bank tributary) (b) Brahmani 1. **Sankha** (meets the Koel to form the Brahmani) (c) Baitarani 4. **Deo** (major tributary) (d) Subarnarekha 2. **Raru** (major tributary)
84	Who were the first to issue gold coins in India? (A) Kushans; (B) Sakas; (C) Parthians; (D) Indo Greeks	D	
85	The Department of Social Justice and	C	**SARTHIE 1.0** initiative launched - to address needs of most vulnerable

	Empowerment (DoSJE) recently signed an MoU with which organisation to enhance public awareness about social justice schemes? (A) Ministry of Defence; (B) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); (C) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); (D) Central Vigilance Commission		sections of society through awareness generation, legal support and easing access to Government welfare schemes The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) has partnered with NALSA to raise awareness about social justice schemes. An MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) was signed between the two organizations specifically to promote awareness of social welfare schemes and legal rights for marginalized communities.
86	Match the initiative with its year of launch: Scheme: a) Ayushman Bharat; b) National Skill Development Mission; c) MGNREGS; d) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana Year: 1) 2006; 2) 2018; 3) 2015; 4) 2014 Options: (A) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4; (B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3; (C) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1; (D) a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2	A	(a) Ayushman Bharat 2) **2018** (b) National Skill Development Mission 3) **2015** (c) MGNREGS 1) **2006** (Act passed in 2005) (d) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 4) **2014**

87	Match the following Rajput rulers with their notable battles or events:
	a) Rana Sanga; b) Maharana Pratap; c) Rao Chandra Sen; d) Raja Man Singh
	   1. Battle of Haldighati; 2) Battle of Khanwa; 3) Struggle against Akbar; 4) Conquest of Odisha
	   (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4; (B) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4; (C) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1; (D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3
		A	(a) Rana Sanga 2) **Battle of Khanwa** (1527, against Babur)
			(b) Maharana Pratap 1) **Battle of Haldighati** (1576, against Akbar's forces)
			(c) Rao Chandra Sen 3) **Struggle against Akbar** (the first Marwar ruler to resist Akbar)
			(d) Raja Man Singh 4) **Conquest of Odisha** (was a general under Akbar and played a key role in the conquest)

88	Consider the following statements regarding the structural transformation of the Indian economy: 1. India's economic growth since the 1990s has been primarily led by the services sector, with a relatively smaller contribution from manufacturing. 2. The "Make in India" initiative aims to increase the manufacturing sector's share in GDP to 25% and create 100 million additional jobs by 2022. 3. Despite rapid economic growth, the share of the agricultural sector in India's GDP has consistently declined, while its share in employment remains significant. 4. The phenomenon of "premature deindustrialization" in India	D	• **Statement 1 is correct:** Since the economic reforms of the 1990s, India's growth has largely been driven by the services sector, which has become the dominant contributor to GDP. • **Statement 2 is correct:** The "Make in India" initiative explicitly aims to boost the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP, setting a target of 25% and creating new jobs. However, the original target of 2022 has passed. • **Statement 3 is correct:** Despite India's overall economic growth, the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP has steadily declined. While the agricultural sector still employs a large portion of the workforce, its economic contribution has shifted towards other sectors. • **Statement 4 is correct:** "Premature deindustrialization" refers to the phenomenon where a country experiences rapid growth in the services sector without a corresponding development in the manufacturing sector. This is considered a potential challenge for economies transitioning from agriculture to a more developed state. The **'Make in India' initiative**, launched on **25th September 2014**, completes a landmark decade of empowering India to become a global manufacturing hub.

	refs to the services sector growing rapidly without a strong manufacturing base.
	
	Which of the above statements are correct?
	(A) 1, 2 and 3 only;
	(B) 1,3 and 4 only;
	(C) 2,3 and 4 only;
	(D) All of the above
			What is the 'Make in India' Initiative?
			▪ **About:** The campaign was launched to **facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development,** protect intellectual property & build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure.
			▪ **Objectives:**
			  o **Increase** the growth rate of the **manufacturing sector to 12-14% per annum**.
			  o Create **100 million additional manufacturing jobs** by 2022 (revised to 2025).
			  o Increase the **manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP to 25% by 2025.**
			▪ **Pillars of 'Make in India':**
			  o **New Processes:** Recognized **'ease of doing business'** as vital for entrepreneurship, implementing **measures to improve the business environment for startups** and established enterprises.
			  o **New Infrastructure:** The government **prioritised developing industrial corridors and smart cities** to create world-class infrastructure.
			    • It also enhanced innovation and research through streamlined registration systems and improved **intellectual property rights (IPR)** infrastructure.
			  o **New Sectors:** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was significantly opened up in various sectors including **Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction, and Railway infrastructure.**
			  o **New Mindset:** The government **embraced a role as a facilitator rather than a regulator**, partnering with industry to drive the country's economic development.
			▪ **Make in India 2.0:** The ongoing **"Make in India 2.0" phase**, encompassing 27 sectors, continues to propel the program forward, consolidating India's role as a significant player in the global manufacturing arena.

89	Which one of the following Article of Indian constitution provides that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India?
	(A) Article 131;
	(B) Article 141;
	(C) Article 144;
	(D) Article 145
		B	Article 141 of the Indian Constitution explicitly states that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India". This means that any legal interpretation or ruling established by the Supreme Court must be followed by all lower courts within the country.
			Why other options are incorrect:
			  • **Article 131:**
			This article deals with the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, outlining the types of cases that can be directly heard by the Supreme Court. It does not address the binding nature of Supreme Court decisions on lower courts.
			  • **Article 144:**
			While Article 144 also relates to the Supreme Court, it states that "All authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court". This article concerns assisting the Supreme Court, not making its decisions binding on other courts.
			  • **Article 145:**
			This article deals with the power of the Supreme Court to make rules regarding its own proceedings. It has nothing to do with the binding nature of Supreme Court decisions on lower courts.

90	Which of the following statements about G-20 is NOT correct? (A) The G20 was established in 1999; (B) USA hosted the first G20 Summit	D	(B) "USA hosted the first G20 Summit of leaders in 2008". While the first G20 meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors took place in 1999, the G20 Summit of Leaders was elevated to the level of Heads of State/Government in 2008, and the first summit at that level was held in

	of leaders in 2008; (C) The presidency of the G20 rotates every year among member countries; (D) Chile is a member of G20		2008 in Washington D.C., under the leadership of the United States. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer. Explanation: • **(A) is correct:** The G20 was established in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis. • **(C) is correct:** The presidency of the G20 rotates annually among member countries. • **(D) is correct:** Chile is a member of the G20.
91	The foundational ideology of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was inspired by: (A) Italian nationalist movement and the works of Mazzini; (B) Leninist Communism and the Russian Revolution; (C) American War of Independence and George Washington; (D) Irish freedom struggle and Sinn Fein Movement		
92	Which of the following fundamental rights is available only to Indian citizens and not to foreigners? (A) Right to Equality before Law (Article 14); (B) Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19); (C) Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20); (D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)	B	Fundamental Rights available **only to citizens** include: Article 15, Article 16, **Article 19**, Article 29, and Article 30. The fundamental right available only to Indian citizens and not to foreigners is (B) Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19). Explanation: Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, and this right is specifically designated for Indian citizens. Why other options are incorrect: • **(A) Right to Equality before Law (Article 14):** This right applies to all persons, including foreigners, within the Indian territory. It ensures equal treatment under the law regardless of their citizenship status. • **(C) Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20):** This right protects all citizens and foreigners from being convicted twice for the same offence. It guarantees the principle of double jeopardy. This right is available to everyone, regardless of citizenship. • **(D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21):** This right is fundamental and available to all individuals within India, ensuring protection against arbitrary deprivation of life and personal liberty. This right applies to both citizens and foreigners.
93	Match List - I (Geological Structure) with List - II (Economic Importance) and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: List-I: (a) Siwalik Hills; (b) Deccan Traps; (c) Singhbhum Craton; (d) Chhota Nagpur Plateau List-II:	C	(a) **Siwalik Hills** 3. **Fossil-rich Sedimentary deposit** (b) **Deccan Traps** 2. **Black cotton soils, Sugarcane agriculture** (c) **Singhbhum Craton** 4. **Rich in Iron ore deposits** (d) **Chhota Nagpur Plateau** 1. **Coal, Mica, and Uranium Resources**

	1. Coal, Mica, and Uranium Resources; 2. Black cotton soils, Sugarcane agriculture; 3. Fossil-rich Sedimentary deposit; 4. Rich in Iron ore deposits Codes: (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4; (B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4; (C) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1; (D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1		
94	As per the Global Hunger Index 2023, India ranks at which position globally? (A) 105; (B) 107; (C) 111; (D) 115	C	According to the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2023, India is ranked at the **111th** position out of 125 countries. This places India in the "serious" category for hunger severity. Key facts about India's GHI 2023 ranking: • **Rank**: 111 out of 125 countries. • **GHI Score**: 28.7, which indicates a serious level of hunger. • **Comparison with Neighbors**: India was ranked lower than several neighboring countries in the 2023 index, including Pakistan (102), Bangladesh (81), Nepal (69), and Sri Lanka (60). • **Government Rejection**: The Indian government officially rejected the 2023 GHI results, citing what it called "serious methodological issues".
95	Consider the following statements regarding ecological pyramids: 1. In a parasitic food chain, the pyramid of numbers is always upright. 2. Pyramids of biomass are always inverted in marine ecosystems. 3. Pyramids of energy are never inverted. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (A) 1 only; (B) 2 and 3 only; (C) 1 and 3 only; (D) 1,2 and 3	B	Statement 1 is false (in a parasitic food chain, the pyramid of numbers can be inverted). Statement 2 is true (in marine ecosystems, the biomass of producers is less than consumers). Statement 3 is true (energy always decreases at each trophic level, so the pyramid is always upright).
96	Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India: 1. He is appointed by the President	A	(A) 1, 2 and 3 only. Explanation: • **Statement 1 is correct:**
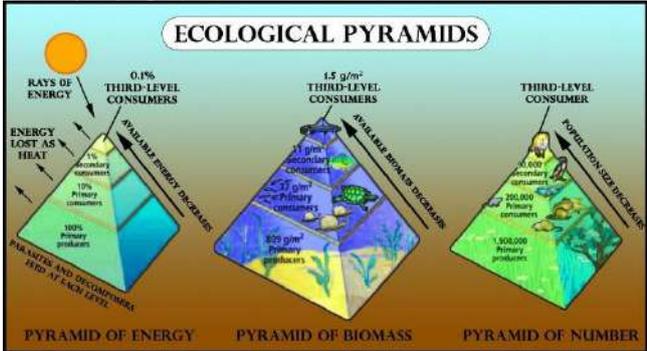
	and holds office during the pleasure of the President. 2. He has the right to participate in proceedings of Parliament but without voting rights. 3. He must have qualifications equivalent to that of a Supreme Court judge. 4. His remuneration is fixed by the Parliament through a law under Article 148 of the constitution. Options: (A) 1, 2 and 3 only; (B) 1 and 2 only; (C) 1, 2 and 4 only; (D) 2, 3 and 4 only		The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President and holds office during the President's pleasure. • **Statement 2 is correct:** The Attorney General can participate in Parliament proceedings but cannot vote. • **Statement 3 is correct:** The qualifications required for the Attorney General are equivalent to those needed to be a Supreme Court judge. • **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Attorney General's remuneration is fixed by the President, not Parliament through Article 148. Article 148 deals with the Comptroller and Auditor General, not the Attorney General.
97	Which of the following statements about the Chenab Rail Bridge is correct? 1. It is a Cable-stayed bridge. 2. The Chenab Rail Bridge is taller than the Eiffel Tower. 3. It is a part of the Golden Quadrilateral Railway Project. 4. It is the world's highest Railway arch bridge. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (A) 1 and 3; (B) 3 only; (C) 1 only; (D) 2 and 4	D	Statement 1 - It is a Cable-stayed bridge. (**Incorrect**, it is an **arch** bridge). Statement 2 - The Chenab Rail Bridge is taller than the Eiffel Tower. (**Correct**, its deck is 359 m above the river bed, while the Eiffel Tower is 330 m tall). Statement 3- It is a part of the Golden Quadrilateral Railway Project. (**Incorrect**, it is part of the **Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL) Project**). Statement 4 - It is the world's highest Railway **arch** bridge. (**Correct**).
98	Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Schedules of the Indian Constitution? (A) 6th Schedule - Languages recognized by the Constitution; (B) 7th Schedule - Division of powers between Union and States; (C) 8th Schedule - Land Reforms and Ceiling on Landholdings; (D) 9th Schedule - Tribal Areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram	B	(A) 6th Schedule - Tribal Areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram (**Incorrect**, 8th Schedule is Languages). (B) **7th Schedule - Division of powers between Union and States** (**Correct**). (C) 8th Schedule - Languages recognized by the Constitution (**Incorrect**, 9th Schedule is Land Reforms). (D) 9th Schedule - Land Reforms and Ceiling on Landholdings (**Incorrect**, 6th Schedule is Tribal Areas).

Numbers	Subject Matter	Articles Covered
First Schedule	1. Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction.	1 and 4
	2. Names of the Union Territories and their extent.	
Second Schedule	Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of:	59, 65, 75, 97, 125, 148, 158, 164, 186 and 221
	1. The President of India	
	2. The Governors of States	
	3. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha	
	4. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha	
	5. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the states	
	6. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council in the states	
	7. The Judges of the Supreme Court	
	8. The Judges of the High Courts	
	9. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	
Third Schedule	Forms of Oaths or Affirmations for:	75, 84, 99, 124, 148, 164, 173, 188 and 219

Numbers	Subject Matter	Articles Covered
Eighth Schedule	Languages recognized by the Constitution. Originally, it had 14 languages but presently there are 22 languages. They are: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili (Maithili), Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967; Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992; and Bodo, Dongri, Maithili and Santhali were added by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003. Oriya was renamed as 'Odia' by the 96th Amendment Act of 2011.	344 and 351
Ninth Schedule	Acts and Regulations (originally 13 but presently 282)[33] of the state legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and of the Parliament dealing with other matters. This schedule was added by the 1st Amendment (1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial review on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. However, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule after April 24, 1973[34], are open to judicial review.	31-B
Tenth Schedule	Provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection. This schedule was added by the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985, also known as Anti-defection Law.	102 and 191
Eleventh Schedule	Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. It has 29 matters. This schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.	243-G
Twelfth Schedule	Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. It has 18 matters. This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992.	243-W

| 99 | Which category under the IUCN classification is not directly recognized in the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972? (A) Critically Endangered; (B) Vulnerable; (C) Endemic; (D) Extinct in the Wild | C | The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (WPA) primarily lists species under various **Schedules** (Schedule I is the highest protection, Schedule V is vermin, etc.) which correspond roughly to threat levels. It does not use the specific, detailed terminology of the IUCN categories (like Critically Endangered, Vulnerable, etc.) or the term **Endemic** (which is a geographical term, not a threat category) for official legal classification in its Schedules. The term **Endemic** is a geographical descriptor (meaning confined to a specific area), and while IUCN uses threat categories (like Critically Endangered or Vulnerable) for classification, the WPA uses its own schedules. |

			Of the choices, the WPA uses "Endangered" (Schedule I) and "Vulnerable" (broadly covered by other schedules), and species listed as "Critically Endangered" often fall under Schedule I. **Endemic** is the term that is not a status classification under IUCN or used directly as a classification under the WPA schedules.
100	Acetylsalicylic acid is known as: (A) Oil of wintergreen; (B) Aspirin; (C) Ibuprofen; (D) Paracetamol	B	Acetylsalicylic acid is the chemical name for the common drug Aspirin.