



Monthly Editorial Quiz CONSOLIDATION

APRIL 2025



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Practice Question

1. Regarding the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), consider the following statements:
 1. It was introduced in 1921 after its first mention in the Government of India Act, 1919, also called the Montford Reforms.
 2. It is constituted every year under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.
 3. It consists solely of Lok Sabha members with a five-year term.

How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

2. Regarding the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), consider the following statements:
 1. It was established in 1957 as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organisation within the United Nations.
 2. It reports to both the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and is headquartered at the UN Office at Vienna, Austria.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

3. Regarding cotton cultivation, consider the following statements:
 1. Cotton cultivation thrives in a hot, sunny, humid climate with a long frost-free period.
 2. When pink bollworm (PBW) larvae invade cotton bolls, it causes cotton plants to produce more cotton, and the cotton produced is of higher quality.
 3. India is the largest producer of cotton, followed by Bangladesh.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

4. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The term 'Secular' was added to the preamble by the forty-second constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

Statement-II: Article 44 permits the government to strive for a Uniform Civil Code (UCC), and it is not restricted by the term Secular in the Preamble.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- C. Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- D. Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

5. Consider the following statements:

1. A Supreme Court (SC) judge is appointed by the President under Article 124 (2) of the Constitution.
2. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned.
3. The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014, and the NJAC Act, 2014, were passed to establish a new system for judicial appointments.

How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

6. Regarding the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, consider the following statements:

1. It is an entitlement-based scheme that targets the beneficiaries as identified by the latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data.
2. The scheme is fully funded by the central government.
3. The National Health Authority (NHA) has been constituted under the Society Registration Act, 1860, for effective implementation of PM-JAY.

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How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

7. Regarding the Right to freedom of speech, consider the following statements:

1. This right is available only to a citizen of India and not to foreign nationals.
2. The exercise of this right is, however, subject to reasonable restrictions for certain purposes imposed under Article 19(2).
3. In *Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India* (1978), the Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression is not confined to National boundaries.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

8. The term Recession, often seen in the news, is best described as:

- A. A period of economic contraction lasting for at least two consecutive quarters, typically accompanied by job losses and reduced demand.
- B. A situation where the economy experiences continuous growth for over a year.
- C. A phase where the stock market crashes due to investor panic.
- D. A scenario where inflation rises uncontrollably, leading to hyperinflation.

9. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024 was recently released by which of the following?

- A. NGO Pratham
- B. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Ministry of Education

10. Regarding the Delimitation, consider the following statements:

1. 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.

2. The last delimitation exercise that changed the state-wise composition of the Lok Sabha was completed in 1976 and was done on the basis of the 1971 census.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

11. Consider the following statements:

1. It is Iran's oceanic port nearest to India.
2. It is situated in Sistan and Baluchistan Province, on the Makran coast.
3. It lies in the Gulf of Oman.

Which of the following locations best matches the above description?

- A. Chabahar
- B. Bandar Abbas
- C. Khorramshahr
- D. Bushehr

12. Regarding the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), consider the following statements:

1. IBBI serves as the regulatory authority overseeing insolvency proceedings in India.
2. The IBBI's Chairperson and three full-time members are appointed by the government and are experts in the fields of finance, law, and insolvency.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

13. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Absolute Poverty is a condition where individuals lack the resources to meet basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare, typically measured by the poverty line.

Statement-II: The World Bank adopted USD 2.15 as the international poverty line using the 2017 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

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

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- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- C. Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- D. Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

14. Regarding Satellite communications, consider the following statements:

- 1. Satellite communications use orbiting satellites and ground stations to transmit and relay information via microwaves between points on Earth.
- 2. Satcom services may have higher latency than terrestrial broadband, but can cover large areas with minimal physical infrastructure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

15. Regarding the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM), 2003, consider the following statements:

- 1. The FRBM Act, 2003 aims to establish financial consolidation in the government to reduce fiscal deficits and promote fiscal responsibility.
- 2. Under the Act, the government can exceed its fiscal deficit target by up to 0.5% of GDP in times of severe economic stress, national security/act of war, national calamity, etc.
- 3. It was amended in 2012 to remove the requirement for a 10% Revenue Deficit, instead mandating a 5% Effective Revenue Deficit by 2015.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

16. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The primary objective of the RBI's monetary policy is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.

- 2. The amended RBI Act, 1934 provides for the inflation target (4% +2%) to be set by the Government of India, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, once in every fifteen years.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

17. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Boao Forum for Asia (BFA)':

- 1. It is a non-governmental and non-profit international organization which has become a platform for dialogue among leaders of national governments.
- 2. The establishment of BFA is modelled on the lines of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- 3. India is a member of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA).

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

18. With reference to the BIMSTEC, consider the following statements:

- 1. BIMSTEC not only connects South and Southeast Asia, but also the ecologies of the Great Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.
- 2. Myanmar, Thailand, and Indonesia are the member nations of the BIMSTEC.
- 3. The BIMSTEC Ministerial Meeting comprises the Ministers dealing with foreign relations of the Member States.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

19. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Democracy is upheld through rights to equality, freedom, protection from discrimination, and protection of life and liberty.

Statement-II: Democracy can be defined by how elected leaders serve marginalized and vulnerable communities, regardless of their political allegiance.

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

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- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C. Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D. Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

20. Consider the following Committees:

- 1. Alagh Committee
- 2. Lakdawala Committee
- 3. Tendulkar Committee
- 4. Rangarajan Committee

How many of the above is/are related to methods for estimating poverty in India?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

21. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Chief Justice of India (CJI)':

- 1. As per the constitution, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is designated as the CJI.
- 2. The CJI and the four senior-most Supreme Court Judges, constituting the Collegium, make decisions on appointments of Supreme Court Judges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

22. With reference to the Cancer disease, consider the following statements:

- 1. Cancer is a term used to describe a group of diseases characterised by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells in the body.
- 2. In the Union Budget 2024-25, the government waived customs duty on three cancer medicines, Trastuzumab Deruxtecan, Osimertinib, and Durvalumab.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

23. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The mortality-to-incidence ratio (MIR) can serve as an insightful indicator of cancer management outcomes for individual nations.

Statement-II: MIR compares the number of cancer deaths (mortality) to the number of new cancer cases (incidence) over a specified period.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C. Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D. Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

24. Consider the following statements regarding Siliguri Corridor:

- 1. The Siliguri Corridor, commonly known as the "Chicken's Neck," is a narrow strip of land located in West Bengal, India.
- 2. Siliguri Corridor borders Nepal, Bangladesh, and the Kingdom of Bhutan.
- 3. It connects the North-Eastern Region (NER), consisting of eight states, to mainland India.

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

25. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Waqf is a charitable endowment in which a person donates property for religious or social welfare.
- 2. A Waqf Board is a legal entity with the authority to acquire, hold, and transfer property.
- 3. As per the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2024, the inspection of Waqf's records will be governed by Section 75 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023.

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How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

26. Consider the following countries:

- 1. China
- 2. France
- 3. Russia
- 4. Iraq

How many of the above is/are **not** part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal, was signed in 2015?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

27. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Women Reservation Act, 2023':

- 1. The Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023, reserves one-third of seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, and Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi.
- 2. This act added three new articles i.e., 330A, 332A, and 334A.
- 3. This act mandates that one-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs be allocated to women.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

28. The National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) is formulated by which of the following?

- A. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- B. NITI Aayog
- C. Reserve Bank of India
- D. Department of Science and Technology

29. With reference to the Finance Commission (FC), consider the following statements:

- 1. FCs are constitutional bodies established under Article 280 every five years to recommend the

distribution of financial resources between the Union and the states.

- 2. The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are binding on the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

30. Which of the following committees recommended the Three Language Formula?

- A. Kothari Commission (1968)
- B. Hanumantha Rao Committee (1983)
- C. P.K. Thungan Committee (1989)
- D. L.M.Singhvi Committee (1986)

31. Consider the following statements with respect to 'inflation':

- 1. Monetary inflation occurs when the demand for goods and services exceeds their supply.
- 2. Cost-push inflation is driven by an increase in the production costs for goods and services.
- 3. Demand Pull inflation is often linked to an increase in the money supply in an economy.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

32. Consider the following statements about 'India's manufacturing sector':

- 1. The Production-Linked Incentive (PLI), was conceived to scale up the domestic manufacturing capability of India .
- 2. Manufacturing of drones and drone components is one of the 14 sectors targeted through the PLI scheme to make India a manufacturing hub.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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33. Consider the following statements:

1. Cash Reserve Ratio is the interest rate at which the RBI lends money to commercial banks for the short term.
2. The reverse repo rate is the rate at which banks deposit their surplus funds with the RBI.
3. The bank rate is the rate at which the RBI provides long-term funds to banks and financial institutions.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

34. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Solar, wind, geothermal, biogas, low-impact hydroelectricity, and certain qualified biomass sources are all key green energy sources.

Statement-II: Green energy is essential for sustainable development and reducing environmental impact.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C. Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D. Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

35. Consider the following types of Consumer Price Index (CPI):

1. CPI for Industrial Workers (IW).
2. CPI for Agricultural Labourer (AL).
3. CPI for Rural Labourer (RL).
4. CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined).

How many of the above is/are compiled by the Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour and Employment?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

36. Consider the following statements with respect to 'National Education Policy, 2020':

1. It promotes using mother tongues or regional languages as the medium of instruction up to Grade 5.
2. It establishes the National Research Foundation to enhance research culture and capacity.
3. It introduces PARAKH for competency-based and holistic assessments.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

37. With reference to the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), consider the following statements:

1. It is an autonomous body under the University Grants Commission (UGC) responsible for assessing the quality of higher educational institutions in India.
2. It launched a scheme named 'Paramarsh' in 2019 to mentor institutes aspiring to get accreditation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

38. Consider the following services in India:

1. Immediate Payment Service (IMPS),
2. National Automated Clearing House (NACH)
3. Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) System
4. National Financial Switch (NFS)

How many of the above services is/are the initiatives of National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI)?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

39. Consider the following statements with respect to 'DNA Profiling':

1. It identifies individuals by analysing identical regions of DNA found in every human being.
2. Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) present in the 0.1% variable portion of DNA are crucial for forensic investigations.
3. DNA can be extracted from biological materials like blood, saliva, semen, and other body fluids.

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How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

40. With reference to Nuclear Energy Regulation in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 gives exclusive authority over nuclear energy to the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).
2. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) is responsible for overseeing safety standards and compliance within India's nuclear industry.
3. India is not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), but it adheres to selected International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

41. Consider the following statements about Judicial Accountability in India:

1. The Supreme Court struck down the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) in 2015 citing violation of the Basic Structure Doctrine.
2. The NJAC included the Union Minister of Law and Justice as a member, with a role in the appointment of judges to the High Court and Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

42. Consider the following statements:

1. Thailand is the largest economy in Southeast Asia.
2. Thailand is India's second-largest trading partner in Southeast Asia.
3. India and Thailand recently signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for developing the National Maritime Heritage Complex at Lothal.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

43. Which of the following best describes the reason for the US imposing tariffs on countries like Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia?

- A. These countries have surplus trade with the US.
- B. To prevent dumping of goods from Southeast Asia.
- C. China's tactic, shifting manufacturing abroad to bypass US tariffs.
- D. To promote domestic industries in these countries.

44. Consider the following statements with respect to India's Connectivity Projects:

1. Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project connects North-East India with Thailand.
2. The India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway Project aims to connect India's North-East region with Myanmar and Thailand.
3. Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link is a rail link project between India and Myanmar.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

45. Under which Schedule of the Indian Constitution does the Anti-defection Law fall?

- A. Ninth Schedule
- B. Tenth Schedule
- C. Eleventh Schedule
- D. Twelfth Schedule

46. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Bretton Woods framework was created to provide currency stability and facilitate global economic recovery after World War II.

Statement-II: Bretton Woods led to the establishment of institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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

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- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

47. With reference to Large Language Models (LLMs), consider the following statements:

- LLMs are designed to handle tasks like text classification, question answering, and text generation.
- LLMs are trained on small domain-specific datasets to ensure precision in language tasks.
- LLMs (Large Language Models) learn the patterns, structures, and connections that exist within human language.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

48. With reference to Research and Development (R&D) spending, consider the following statements:

- India spends more than 1% of its GDP on Research and Development (R&D).
- The private sector's share in R&D spending is higher in China and the US than in India.
- In India, the private sector contributes less than 40% to the total R&D expenditure.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

49. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Indian National Congress (INC) Sessions:

- The First Session of INC was held at Calcutta in 1885 under the Presidentship of W.C. Bannerjee.
- Syed Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of INC.
- George Yule was the first English President of INC.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

50. Consider the following statements regarding the *Indra Sawhney Case (1992)*:

- The Supreme Court upheld 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs.
- The Supreme Court allowed 10% reservation for the economically weaker sections among the higher castes.
- The judgment laid down that total reservations should not exceed 50%, except in extraordinary situations.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

51. Which of the following actions regarding a Bill passed by the State Legislature can the Governor perform under Article 200 of the Indian Constitution?

- Give assent to the Bill.
- Withhold assent and return the Bill for reconsideration.
- Reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

52. With reference to Palk Bay, consider the following statements:

- It is a narrow water body located between southern India and northern Sri Lanka.
- The southern boundary is marked by the Pamban Strait, Rameswaram Island, and Adam's Bridge (Rama Setu).
- The northeastern boundary is the Palk Strait that connects the Palk Bay to the Arabian Sea.

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How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

53. Mitra Shakti (Joint military exercise) and SLINEX (Bilateral Naval Exercise) are conducted between which of the following pairs of countries?

- A. India and Maldives
- B. India and Sri Lanka
- C. India and Bangladesh
- D. India and Myanmar

54. With reference to the Budget of the Government of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Annual Financial Statement is presented under Article 112 of the Constitution.
2. Demands for Grants are required to be voted by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
3. Receipts Budget provides details of revenue receipts, capital receipts, and external assistance.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

55. With reference to the Autoregressive Models, consider the following statements?

1. They generate text by predicting the next word based on the sequence of previous words.
2. LaMDA and Gemini (formerly Bard) are examples of an autoregressive model.
3. Autoregressive models are primarily used in machine translation tasks.

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

56. Consider the following statements with respect to 'India-Sri Lanka Relations':

1. Mahinda, the son of Emperor Ashoka, introduced Buddhism to Sri Lanka in the 3rd century BCE, establishing cultural and religious ties between India and Sri Lanka.

2. The Chola dynasty from South India invaded Sri Lanka in the 10th century CE, influencing its art, architecture, and language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

57. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Speaker of Lok Sabha':

1. Article 93 of the Indian Constitution provides for the election of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
2. The Speaker is the constitutional and ceremonial head of the House.
3. The institutions of Speaker originated in India under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

58. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Composition of Election Commission of India':

1. The Election Commission is composed of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other Election Commissioners as the President may appoint from time to time.
2. The terms and conditions of service of Election Commissioners are determined by the President of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

59. Which of the following entities is responsible for issuing the Aadhaar number?

- A. NITI Aayog
- B. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- C. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
- D. National Informatics Centre (NIC)

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60. Consider the following statements with reference to the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD),

1. The programme focuses on screening individuals aged 30 years and above for diabetes, hypertension, and common cancers like oral, breast, and cervical cancer.
2. It provides for setting up NCD Clinics, Cardiac Care Units (CCUs), and Day Care Centres for cancer patients at various health facility levels.
3. Health workers like ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists), and ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives), are trained for early detection, prevention, and management of NCDs.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

61. Consider the following statements with reference to Rabindranath Tagore's achievements:

1. Tagore received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his renowned work Gitanjali.
2. He renounced his Knighthood in 1919 after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
3. He was a philosopher and educationist who established Visva-Bharati University in 1921.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

62. Consider the following pairs regarding the Indian National Congress Sessions:

| Session Year | Important Event |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Calcutta (1906) | Adoption of resolution on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott & National Education |
| 2. Surat (1907) | Split of Congress into Moderates and Extremists |
| 3. Calcutta (1911) | First recitation of National Song 'Vande Mataram' |
| 4. Bombay (1915) | Sir S.P. Sinha became the President |

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

63. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative powers of the President of India:

1. The President can return a Money Bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
2. An ordinary Bill if returned and passed again by the Parliament without any changes, the President is constitutionally bound to give assent.
3. The Indian Constitution does not prescribe any time limit for the President to give assent to a Bill.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

64. Consider the following statements regarding Mental Health in India:

1. Bipolar Disorder is a mental health problem in which people experience alternating periods of depression and mania.
2. India allocates nearly 5% of its total health budget to mental health services.
3. The National Task Force on Mental Health and Well-being of Medical Students, 2024 report is released by the National Medical Commission.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Official Languages in India:

1. The 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the official languages of the Republic of India.
2. The President of India constitutes the Official Language Commission under Article 344 of the Indian Constitution.
3. The Parliament enacted the Official Language Act, 1963, to regulate the use of Hindi and English for official purposes of the Union.

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How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

66. Which of the following best describes the MAHASAGAR Vision?

- A. An ASEAN-led maritime initiative for promoting the blue economy in the Indo-Pacific region.
- B. An Indian initiative aimed at promoting Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions.
- C. A UN-backed programme for climate-resilient coastal infrastructure in South Asia.
- D. A maritime security alliance between Indian Ocean island nations.

67. Consider the following statements regarding recent India-Sri Lanka cooperation:

1. India and Sri Lanka have signed an MoU for the implementation of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) interconnection for power import and export.
2. India will provide grant assistance for the development of the Thirukoneswaram temple in Colombo and the Sacred City Complex project in Kandy.
3. A 120-Megawatt solar power plant was inaugurated in Trincomalee as part of India-Sri Lanka energy cooperation.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

68. Consider the following statements with respect to Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM):

1. It was launched in 2021 with an aim to create a digital health infrastructure for India.
2. It provides a unique 14-digit Ayushman Bharat Health Accounts (ABHA) number to each citizen to manage and share their health records securely.
3. ABDM uses Aadhaar and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) infrastructure for identity verification and digital transactions.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

69. Consider the following statements regarding Internal Migration:

Statement-I: Migration is generally defined as the movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving a change in their usual place of residence.

Statement-II: Pull Factors are the conditions that force or compel individuals to leave their place of residence and move elsewhere.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C. Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D. Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

70. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Governor:

1. Part VI of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment, powers, and functions of the Governor.
2. The Governor acts in dual capacity, as the constitutional head of the state and as the representative of the Centre.
3. The same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more states simultaneously.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

71. Consider the following statements regarding Repo Rate:

1. Repo rate is the interest rate at which commercial banks borrow money from the central bank.
2. In a repo transaction, banks sell securities to the central bank and agree to repurchase them later at a higher price.
3. An increase in the repo rate generally leads to cheaper loans for consumers.

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How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

72. Consider the following statements regarding Rajya Sabha:

1. The origin of the Rajya Sabha or the Second Chamber can be traced to the Morley–Minto Reforms of 1909.
2. The Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and Union Territories (UTs).
3. It can authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and the states (Article 312).

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

73. Consider the following statements regarding the State Executive as per the Constitution of India:

1. The State Executive consists of the Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, and Attorney General of India.
2. The Governor is the Chief Executive Head of the State but acts as a nominal or constitutional head.
3. Part VI of the Indian Constitution outlines the structure, powers, and functions of the State Executive.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

74. Consider the following statements:

1. India and China established diplomatic relations in 1950, grounded in the Panchsheel Agreement of 1954.
2. India has not joined China's Belt and Road Initiative, citing sovereignty concerns over China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK).

3. India promotes alternatives like the India-Middle East-Europe Corridor and SAGAR strategy to assert regional connectivity leadership to counter China's dominance.

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

75. Consider the following statements regarding 'World Food Programme (WFP)':

1. It was founded in 1961 by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO).
2. It is also a member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG).

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

76. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 345 empowers a State Legislature to adopt any regional language(s) or Hindi for all or any of its official purposes.
2. The President can recognize a language as a state's official language if a large section of its population desires that the language be recognised.
3. The Constitution provides that the Union's official language shall be used for communication between states and between a state and the Union.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

77. Consider the following statements regarding the State Legislature in India:

1. The Governor is a part of the State Legislature and can summon or prorogue either House of the State Legislature.
2. Parliament can create or abolish the Legislative Council of a state by a constitutional amendment under Article 368.
3. In a unicameral legislature, the State Legislature consists of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly only.

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How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

78. Consider the following statements regarding Consumer Price Index (CPI):

1. CPI measures changes in the average retail prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services over time.
2. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in India is calculated using 2012 as the base year.
3. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) uses the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as a key tool to control inflation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

79. Consider the following statements with respect to the National Investigation Agency (NIA):

1. The NIA is the Central Counter-Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency of India mandated to investigate offences affecting the sovereignty, security, and integrity of India.
2. The NIA was constituted under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
3. The NIA requires prior permission from the concerned state government to investigate terror-related crimes in that state.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

80. Consider the following statements regarding Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS):

1. MSS was introduced in 2004 as an instrument of monetary management.
2. Under MSS, RBI sells long-term government securities to absorb surplus liquidity.
3. The cash mobilised through MSS is maintained in a separate government account instead of Consolidated Fund of India.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

81. Consider the following statements regarding Delimitation in India:

1. 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.
2. The provisions related to delimitation are mentioned in Articles 82 and 170 of the Indian Constitution.
3. The 84th Amendment Act of 2002 extended the freeze on the readjustment of constituencies until 2026.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

82. Consider the following reports:

1. Global Competitiveness Index
2. Global Gender Gap Index
3. Energy Transition Index
4. Global Risk Report

How many of the above reports is/are published by the World Economic Forum (WEF)?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All Four

83. Consider the following statements regarding Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs):

1. ICBMs are primarily designed to carry nuclear warheads; however, they also have the potential to deliver other types of weapons, including chemical or biological warheads.
2. Agni V is India's solid-fuel intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) with an operational strike range estimated between 7,000 and 10,000 kilometres.
3. ICBMs can only be launched from terrestrial platforms and not from submarines.

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How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

84. Consider the following multilateral funds related to climate:

- 1. Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- 2. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- 3. Adaptation Fund (AF)
- 4. Global Resilience Fund (GRF)

How many of the above funds are **not** established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

85. Consider the following statements regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC):

- 1. The MPC was constituted under Section 45ZB of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, through an amendment in 2016.
- 2. The primary function of the MPC is to determine the Policy Rate required to achieve the inflation target set by the Central Government.
- 3. The recommendations made by the MPC are advisory in nature and not binding on the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

86. Which of the following is/are principles followed in Extradition procedures?

- 1. Principle of Dual Criminality
- 2. Provision of Fair Trial
- 3. Extradition only for the offence requested
- 4. Extradition without prima facie evidence requirement

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- D. 1 and 3 only

87. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, often seen in the news, is related to:

- A. Environmental Protection and Sustainability
- B. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- C. Global Economic Stability
- D. International Trade Regulations

88. Consider the following statements:

- 1. They were large prehistoric canines that went extinct around 13,000 years ago.
- 2. They were native to southern Canada and the US.
- 3. They hunted large prey like bison and horses and likely went extinct due to prey depletion and human interference.

Which of the following species best matches the above description?

- A. Dire Wolf
- B. Gray Wolf
- C. Arctic Wolf
- D. African Wild Dog

89. Regarding the Priority Sector Lending (PSL), consider the following statements:

- 1. It is an RBI-mandated requirement for banks to allocate a set portion of their loans to key priority sectors that face credit shortages.
- 2. India's recently revised PSL guidelines include renewable energy as a designated category.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

90. Regarding the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM), consider the following statements:

- 1. The mission will cover all stages, including mineral exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products.

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2. It will adopt a “whole-of-government” approach, working closely with various ministries, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), private companies, and research institutions.
3. Its provisions to develop stockpiles of critical minerals will ensure that India has sufficient reserves to meet future demands.

How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only One
 - B. Only Two
 - C. All Three
 - D. None
91. The term recession, often seen in the news, is best described as:
- A. A period of rapid economic growth and expansion.
 - B. A decline in the economy's total output for at least two consecutive quarters, with job losses and reduced demand.
 - C. A time when the stock market experiences unprecedented gains.
 - D. A sudden increase in inflation causing a rise in the cost of living.
92. Which of the following are features of federalism?
1. Division of Powers
 2. Written Constitution
 3. Independent Judiciary
 4. Dual Government
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 only
 - D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
93. Regarding National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), consider the following statements:
1. It was established by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Indian Banks' Association under the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.
 2. It has been incorporated as a “Not for Profit” Company under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

94. Regarding Waqf, consider the following statements:

1. It refers to an endowment made by a Muslim for charitable or religious purposes, such as building mosques, schools, hospitals, or other public institutions.
2. It is inalienable, i.e., it cannot be sold, gifted, inherited, or encumbered.
3. The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 amends the Waqf Act, 1995, allowing the government to regulate Waqf properties and settle related disputes.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

95. Consider the following statements:

1. The Sarkaria Commission recommended that Governors should be appointed after consulting the Chief Minister.
2. The Punchhi Commission recommended that Governors should act on Bills within a fixed timeframe (a six-month limit for reserved Bills).
3. The Venkatachaliah Commission suggested that a committee should handle the appointment of Governors.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

96. The term “de-dollarisation,” often seen in the news, is best described as:

- A. A shift by countries to reduce reliance on the US dollar in international trade and reserves.
- B. The process of the US government increasing dollar circulation in global markets.

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- C. A financial strategy adopted by companies to switch from the US dollar to cryptocurrencies for global trade.
- D. An effort by central banks to eliminate the use of physical US dollars and transition entirely to digital currency.

97. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The transfer of pollen grains from the anther of one plant to the stigma of another different plant is called cross-pollination.

Statement-II: A hybrid seed is produced by controlled Cross-Pollination between different varieties of the same plant.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- C. Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- D. Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

98. Consider the following pairs:

Type of Hydrogen

Production

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Green hydrogen | Production by electrolysis of water using renewables |
| 2. Brown hydrogen | Produced using coal |
| 3. Blue hydrogen | Produced from natural gas |

How many of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

99. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: As per the Supreme Court, there is no concept of an “absolute veto” or “pocket veto” under Article 200, and Governors cannot indefinitely delay action on bills.

Statement-II: According to the Court, Governors are bound to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- C. Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- D. Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

100. The Teesta River, often seen in the news, is the tributary of which of the following rivers?

- A. Ganges
- B. Brahmaputra
- C. Krishna
- D. Godavari

101. Consider the following statements:

1. He led the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 for public water resources.
2. He participated in all three Round Table Conferences.
3. He signed the 1932 Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi to abandon the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.

Which of the following personalities best matches the above description?

- A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

102. Consider the following statements:

1. As per Article 200, the Governor can grant assent, withhold assent, or return the bill for reconsideration to the State Legislature for further review and reconsideration.
2. As per Article 201, if the Governor reserves a Bill for the President’s consideration, the President holds the final say on the matter.
3. As per Article 207, no Money Bill can be introduced in the assembly without the recommendation of the Governor of the State.

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How many of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

103. With reference to the Governor, consider the following statements:

1. A person appointed as Governor should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the State Legislature.
2. When a person is appointed as Governor for two or more states, the emoluments and allowances are shared between the states in a proportion decided by Parliament.
3. If a sitting MP or MLA is appointed as Governor, they are deemed to have vacated their seat in the legislature on the date they enter the office of the Governor.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

104. Consider the following statements regarding 'Buddhism':

1. Mahayana believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and Idol worship of Buddha and Bodhisattvas embodying Buddha Nature.
2. It originated in northern India and Kashmir and then spread eastward into Central Asia, East Asia and some parts of Southeast Asia.
3. Theravada is a sect belonging to Mahayana.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

105. Consider the following statements regarding the Index of Industrial Production (IIP):

1. It represents the level of production in the industrial sector during a specific period, comparing it to a base year (2011-12).

2. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is responsible for the compilation and publication of the IIP on a monthly basis.
3. It measures the growth of industry groups under broad sectors such as Mining and use-based sectors like basic goods.

How many of the above statements are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

106. Consider the following statements regarding the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), 2023:

1. It allows the processing of personal data only after obtaining explicit consent from the individual.
2. It grants the individual the right to access, correct, and erase their personal data.
3. The act provides for data localisation only for certain sensitive personal data, not all personal data.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

107. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Section 44(3) of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 amends Section 8(1)(j) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.

Statement II: The amendment through the DPDP Act removes the 'public interest' exception from Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act, making it easier to withhold personal information without considering whether it serves the public interest.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C. Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D. Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

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108. Consider the following Committees:

1. Justice Verma Committee (2012)
2. Margaret Alva Committee (1987)
3. Geeta Mukherjee Committee (1996)
4. Lodha Committee (2015)

How many of the above committees is/are related to women empowerment/welfare?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

109. Consider the following statements regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

1. He served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and became the first Law Minister of independent India.
2. He described Article 32 as the "soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it".
3. The Poona Pact of 1932 was an agreement between B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi Ji concerning the political representation of the Depressed Classes.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

110. Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:

1. Under Article 76, he must be qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The Attorney General is appointed by the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet.
3. He advises the Government on legal matters and performs duties of a legal nature assigned by the President

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

111. Consider the following statements:

1. Part XVI of the Constitution deals with the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Parliament and State Legislatures.
2. The Constitution (77th Amendment) Act, 1995, inserted Article 16(4A) to enable reservation in promotion for SCs and STs).
3. The Constitution of India provides for reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

112. Which of the following best defines inflation?

- A. It is reduction in product size or quantity while price remains the same
- B. It is a gradual loss of purchasing power due to a general rise in prices over time.
- C. It is decline in the general price level of goods and services
- D. It is decrease in the rate of rising price

113. Consider the following statements regarding Chandrayaan-3:

1. It is a three-component mission consisting of a Propulsion Module, a Lander Module, and a Rover Module.
2. The SHAPE (Spectro-polarimetry of Habitable Planet Earth) payload is designed to study the spectral and polarimetric measurements of Earth from lunar orbit.
3. The Lander Module of Chandrayaan-3 is named Pragyan.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

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114. Consider the following statements regarding the Delimitation Commission:

1. It is a high-powered three-member body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court.
2. Its orders are presented to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies but cannot be modified.
3. The Chief Election Commissioner is an ex-officio member of the Commission.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

115. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: India's Electric Vehicle targets aim to promote electric mobility by 2030, including 80% of two-wheelers and three-wheelers, and 30% of private cars.

Statement-II: Achieving these targets can help boost economic activity, reduce air pollution, and improve energy security.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C. Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D. Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

116. With reference to the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996, consider the following statements:

1. The PESA Act was enacted to extend Part IX of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas.
2. Fifth Schedule shall apply to the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

117. With reference to Article 142 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary to do complete justice in any matter pending before it.
2. In the Union Carbide case, the Supreme Court stated that, in order to ensure complete justice, it had the authority to override laws enacted by Parliament.
3. In the case of Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India, the Court clarified that Article 142 is intended to supplement existing laws, rather than override them.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

118. With reference to the A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950) case, consider the following statements:

1. The case was primarily related to the interpretation of Article 21 under Part III of the Constitution in the context of preventive detention.
2. The Supreme Court held that Article 21 provides protection against both executive and legislative actions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

119. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Repo rate':

1. Repo rate is a monetary policy tool used by the central bank to regulate the money supply, control inflation, and influence economic growth.

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2. A lower repo rate increases the cost of borrowing for banks, which leads to higher interest rates for consumers and businesses.
3. A higher repo rate makes loans cheaper for banks, leading to reduced interest rates for borrowers, which in turn encourages increased borrowing and spending in the economy.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

120. Consider the following statements:

1. Intense heating of the Tibetan Plateau during summer creates a low-pressure area that aids the onset of the south-west monsoon.
2. The Subtropical Jet Stream (STJ) strengthens during the Indian summer monsoon and facilitates monsoon advancement.
3. A permanent high-pressure cell in the South Indian Ocean (east to north-east of Madagascar) helps draw monsoon winds towards the Indian subcontinent.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

121. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA), 2019':

1. This act provides citizenship to the Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh who entered India on or before 31st December, 2014.
2. It exempts the members of the six communities (Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians) from any criminal case under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport Act, 1920.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

122. Consider the following statements:

1. It is a part of the western Pacific Ocean that lies adjacent to the Southeast Asian mainland.
2. It is bordered by China, Taiwan, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and Vietnam.
3. It is connected by the Luzon Strait with the Philippine Sea.

Which of the following water bodies matches all the above-mentioned features?

- A. East China Sea
- B. South China Sea
- C. Sulu Sea
- D. Yellow Sea

123. With reference to the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), 1967 consider the following statements:

1. It empowers the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate and prosecute cases under UAPA across the country.
2. It allows for the detention of suspects without charge or trial for up to 180 days.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

124. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: El Niño is characterized by the warming of the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, which disrupts global weather patterns.

Statement-II: The warming of the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean weakens trade winds, leading to a reduction in the upwelling of cold water, which affects atmospheric circulation and alters weather conditions globally.

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

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C. Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D. Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

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125. Consider the following statements with respect to NABARD:

1. It was established following the recommendations of the B. Sivaraman Committee.
2. It monitors Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks, supports the improvement of their operations, and ensures their integration with the Core Banking Solution (CBS) network.
3. The operations of NABARD are overseen by a Board of Directors, constituted by the Government of India as per the NABARD Act, 1981.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

126. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution explicitly lays down the procedure for the appointment of the Chief Minister.
2. Article 164 of the Constitution states that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor.
3. The Constitution does not mandate proving majority in the assembly before appointing a Chief Minister.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

127. With respect to the One Health Joint Plan of Action, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by the Quadripartite, which includes FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOA.
2. The plan is valid from 2022 to 2026 and focuses on health challenges at the global, regional, and country levels.
3. A pilot project for implementing the One Health Framework was launched in Uttar Pradesh.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

128. Consider the following statements regarding Olive Ridley Turtles:

1. They are herbivorous marine turtles known for their mass nesting behavior.
2. These turtles have been classified as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.
3. They are found only in the Indian Ocean.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

129. Consider the following statements with respect to Inflation:

1. Inflation is measured in India primarily using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
2. Hyperinflation refers to a moderate and controlled increase in the general price level, typically below 5% annually.
3. Demand-pull inflation occurs when aggregate supply exceeds aggregate demand, leading to upward pressure on prices.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

130. Consider the following statements:

1. The University Grant Commission (UGC) has declared 2025 as the "Year of Artificial Intelligence (AI)".
2. Large Language Models (LLMs) facilitate proactive AI that not only generates data but also provides valuable insights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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131. With respect to the financial powers of the Governor of a state, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor ensures that the Annual Financial Statement (state budget) is presented before the state legislature.
2. Money bills can only be introduced in the state legislature with the prior recommendation of the Governor.
3. The Governor has the authority to make advances from the Consolidated Fund of the state for unforeseen expenditures.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

132. Consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1979 and recommended a 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and educational institutions.
2. The Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case (1992) struck down the 27% OBC reservation as unconstitutional.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

133. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian National Congress (INC) and its role in the Indian freedom struggle:

1. The INC adopted the resolution for Purna Swaraj (complete independence) at its Lahore session in 1929.
2. The Surat Split of 1907 occurred due to differences between the Moderates and Extremists over the methods of protest against British rule.
3. The INC launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

134. With respect to Artificial Intelligence (AI), consider the following statements:

1. AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes such as learning, reasoning, and problem-solving by computer systems.
2. The National Artificial Intelligence Strategy of India was launched by NITI Aayog in 2018 to promote AI adoption across sectors.
3. The Aarogya Setu app used AI for contact tracing and risk assessment during the COVID-19 pandemic.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

135. Which of the following factors contribute to the formation and intensification of heatwaves?

1. Dry atmospheric conditions allow solar radiation to heat the ground more effectively during the day and escape rapidly at night, leading to a sharp temperature rise.
2. Clear and cloudless skies permit maximum solar radiation to reach the Earth's surface, significantly intensifying surface heating.
3. Large amplitude anticyclonic circulation involves sinking air that compresses and warms adiabatically, raising surface temperatures.

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

136. With reference to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), consider the following statements:

1. WTO, formed under the Marrakesh Agreement, is a successor of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
2. It includes trade in goods, services, and intellectual property, but lacks a formal legal mechanism for enforcing intellectual property rights.
3. TRIMS (Trade-Related Investment Measures) and AoA (Agreement on Agriculture) are among the key agreements of the WTO.

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How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All three
- D. None

137. With reference to the Rajamannar Committee (1969), consider the following statements:

1. It was the first state-level initiative to review Centre-State relations.
2. The committee called for strengthening the Inter-State Council (ISC) to restore federal balance.
3. It suggested revisions in the allocation of financial resources, with more autonomy for states in fiscal matters.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

138. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 341 of the Constitution provides for the identification of the Scheduled Caste (SC) by the President in consultation with the Governor.
2. In State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh (2024), the SC upheld states' power to sub-classify SCs and STs within quotas based on their backwardness.
3. Justice Ramachandra Raju Commission, 1997, recommended dividing SCs into four categories and allocating reservation separately for each group.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

139. Consider the following statements:

1. It empowers the Supreme Court to go beyond existing laws and, if needed, take on executive or legislative roles to ensure complete justice.
2. The provision empowers the SC to intervene in cases involving public interest, human rights, constitutional values, or fundamental rights.

Which Articles of the Indian Constitution describe the provisions related to the Supreme Court mentioned above?

- A. Article 142
- B. Article 143
- C. Article 144
- D. Article 145

140. With reference to the K2-18b planet, consider the following statements:

1. It was discovered by the NISAR satellite (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar).
2. It belongs to a class of planets outside the solar system that are larger than Earth but smaller than Neptune.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

141. Which one of the following judgments affirmed that religious institutions have the right to manage their affairs independently under Article 26, as long as they do not engage in activities contrary to public order?

- A. Shirur Mutt vs. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras Case, 1954
- B. Ratilal Panachand Gandhi v. State of Bombay Case, 1954
- C. Pannalal Bansilal Pitti vs. State Of Andhra Pradesh Case, 1996
- D. Stanislaus v. State of Madhya Pradesh Case, 1977

142. With reference to the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), consider the following statements:

1. JWST is an international collaboration between various space agencies and is currently positioned at the Sun-Earth L2 Lagrange point.
2. It's the largest, most powerful infrared space telescope ever built and is a successor to the Hubble Telescope.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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143. With reference to the WHO Pandemic Agreement, consider the following statements:

1. The primary objective of the agreement is to prevent, prepare for, and respond to pandemics.
2. The One Health approach emphasizes the interconnection between human health, animal health, and environmental factors.
3. The agreement mandates the permanent waiver of intellectual property rights for pandemic-related products.

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

144. Consider the following statements with reference to NATO's enlargement:

1. NATO's open-door policy allows any European country to apply for membership based on consensus among existing members.
2. The Partnership for Peace program was initiated to foster cooperation with non-member states.
3. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was a NATO-led mission in Iraq.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

145. With reference to the amendment process of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The amendment procedure is laid down in Article 368.
2. Certain provisions of the Constitution require ratification by at least half of the State legislatures for amendment.
3. The President can refuse to give assent to a Constitution Amendment Bill.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

146. Consider the following statements with respect to the Buddhist sites of Madhya Pradesh:

1. The stupa at Sanchi was originally commissioned by Ashoka and later expanded during the Shunga and Satavahana periods.
2. Bharhut stupa is particularly known for its detailed narrative reliefs and inscriptions in Kharosthi script.
3. The Deorkothar, a Buddhist site in Madhya Pradesh, is associated with Ashokan-era inscriptions and stupas.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

147. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Supreme Court of India':

1. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes between two or more States under Article 131.
2. The collegium system for the appointment of judges was established by the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014.
3. The Supreme Court's power of judicial review is explicitly mentioned in Article 13 of the Constitution.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

148. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Federalism in India':

1. The Indian Constitution is described as "quasi-federal" or "federal with a unitary bias"
2. The division of powers between the Union and States is provided in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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149. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy 2016':

1. It aims to promote creativity and innovation, strengthen India's IPR ecosystem, and align with global standards while balancing developmental needs.
2. The policy is administered by the Department of Economic Affairs, with a focus on creating a single nodal agency for IPR enforcement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

150. Consider the following statements with respect to 'BIMSTEC':

1. The BIMSTEC Charter, adopted in 2022, grants the organization legal personality and outlines a framework for cooperation.
2. The 6th BIMSTEC Summit, held in Bangkok in 2025, approved a Vision 2030 document to guide regional cooperation until 2030.
3. BIMSTEC has successfully implemented a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among member states, for boosting intra-regional trade.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

151. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Asian-African Conference':

1. The Asian-African Conference, also known as the Bandung Conference, was held in 1955 in Indonesia.
2. The conference aimed to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism and imperialism.
3. The Non-Aligned Movement was formally established during the Bandung Conference.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

152. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy':

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to promote monotheism and social reforms in India.
2. He was a strong advocate for the abolition of Sati and played a key role in its ban in 1829 under British rule.
3. He established the Hindu College in Kolkata, which later became the Presidency University.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

153. Consider the following statements with respect to the **Solicitor General of India**:

1. The Solicitor General is appointed by the President of India.
2. The Solicitor General's term is fixed for five years.
3. The Solicitor General represents the Government of India primarily in the Supreme Court.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

154. Consider the following statements with respect to the Constitutional System of India:

1. The Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution are justiciable and enforceable by courts.
2. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are legally enforceable by the judiciary.
3. The Indian Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature at the Union level.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

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155. Consider the following statements with respect to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

1. The NDMA was established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
2. The NDMA is responsible for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management in India.
3. Total 12 disasters are classified as Notified Disaster such as cyclone, drought, and earthquake etc.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

156. Consider the following statements with respect to Heatwaves:

1. In India, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) declares a heatwave when the maximum temperature exceeds 45°C for two consecutive days.
2. Heatwaves are primarily caused by global warming and have no relation to natural weather patterns.
3. The Heat Index combines temperature and humidity to assess the perceived discomfort during a heatwave.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

157. Consider the following statements:

1. Cost-push inflation is caused by an increase in the cost of production, such as wages or raw materials.
2. Stagflation refers to a situation of high inflation combined with low economic growth and high unemployment.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

158. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Munich Security Conference Report 2025':

1. The report is titled as "Multipolarization," analyzes the consequences of a shifting global power structure toward a larger number of influential actors.
2. The report introduces the concept of "depolarization" as a necessary step to foster cooperation among major powers to address global crises.
3. The Munich Security Index 2025 indicates that G7 countries are uniformly optimistic about the prospects of a multipolar world compared to BICS countries.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

159. Consider the following statements with respect to President's Rule in India:

1. President's Rule is imposed under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution.
2. The proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months.
3. President's Rule can be imposed for a maximum period of two years.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

160. Consider the following statements with respect to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

1. The policy introduces a new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure, replacing the previous 10+2 system.
2. NEP 2020 mandated Hindi as a compulsory language under the three language policy.
3. NEP 2020 aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 50% by 2035.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

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161. Consider the following statements with respect to Languages Mentioned in the Constitution of India:

1. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution lists 22 scheduled languages, including Hindi, Tamil, and Bengali.
2. The Constitution mandates that all states must adopt one of the scheduled languages as their official language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

162. Consider the following statements with respect to the Election Commission of India (ECI):

1. The ECI is a constitutional body established under Article 324 to conduct free and fair elections in India.
2. ECI is responsible for conducting elections to Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President.
3. The ECI operates the 'Know Your Candidate' (KYC) app to provide voters with information on candidates' criminal antecedents.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

163. Consider the following statements with respect to the Hindu Kush Region:

1. The Hindu Kush separates the Amu Darya valley to the north from the Indus River valley to the south.
2. The region is known as the 'Third Pole' due to its significant volume of ice and snow, after the Arctic and Antarctica.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

164. Consider the following statements with respect to the Geographical Location of Galwan Valley:

1. The Galwan Valley is located in the Union Territory of Ladakh, along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China.
2. The valley is formed by the Galwan River, which originates in the Karakoram Range and flows into the Shyok River.
3. The Galwan Valley lies to the south of the Pangong Tso Lake.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

165. Consider the following statements with respect to Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2018):

1. The Supreme Court recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21.
2. The Court judgment established a three-fold test of legality, legitimate aim, and proportionality for assessing restrictions on the right to privacy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

166. Consider the following statements with respect to Constitutional Remedies in India:

1. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution provides the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. The Supreme Court can issue writs like habeas corpus, mandamus, and certiorari under Article 32.
3. Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and other legal rights.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

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167. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Kashmir Valley':

1. The Kashmir Valley is located between the Pir Panjal Range and the Zaskar Range.
2. The Jhelum River is the primary river flowing through the Kashmir Valley, shaping its fertile alluvial plains.
3. The Kashmir Valley is a major producer of saffron.

How many of the above statements is/are not correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

168. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Large Language Models (LLMs)':

1. LLMs are neural network models trained on vast datasets of text to generate human-like responses.
2. LLMs can generate text and are also capable of performing tasks such as image analysis and code generation.
3. LLMs primarily rely on convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for processing sequential text data.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

169. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)':

1. DPI refers to digital systems like payments, and data-sharing platforms that are built to serve public needs and foster inclusive development.
2. India's Aadhaar system is an example of DPI, providing a unique digital identity to residents for accessing services.
3. DPI often operates as an open-source or interoperable system to enable innovation and accessibility across sectors.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

170. Consider the following statements with respect to Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):

1. RGSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a funding ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States, except for Northeastern and hilly states.
2. The scheme includes initiatives like eGramSwaraj to enhance transparency in decentralized planning and work-based accounting.
3. RGSA does not support the formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDs).

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

171. Consider the following statements with respect to '73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992':

1. This amendment formalized PRIs as local self-government bodies in rural India.
2. The amendment mandates the reservation of at least one-third of the seats in PRIs for women to promote gender representation.
3. The 73rd Amendment Act introduced the State Election Commission to conduct PRI elections independently.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

172. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Milk Adulteration':

1. Milk adulteration with starch can be detected by adding iodine solution, which turns blue.
2. The addition of formalin to milk is used to extend its shelf life but is hazardous to human health.
3. Adulteration with melamine in milk is used to falsely elevate protein content readings in quality tests.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

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173. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)':

1. ONDC is an initiative by the Government of India to create an open, interoperable platform for digital commerce.
2. ONDC aims to democratize e-commerce by enabling small businesses and sellers to compete with large online marketplaces.

How many of the above statements is/are not correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

174. Regarding the World Trade Organization (WTO), consider the following statements:

1. It was formed under the Marrakesh Agreement signed in 1994.
2. It succeeded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which regulated world trade since 1948.
3. Unlike GATT, which covered trade in goods, services, and intellectual property, the WTO primarily focuses solely on trade in goods.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

175. Regarding the Indus Waters Treaty, consider the following statements:

1. It is a water-sharing agreement between India and Pakistan signed in 1960 under the aegis of the World Bank.
2. The Treaty grants India unrestricted use of the 3 eastern rivers (Beas, Ravi, Sutlej) and allocates the 3 western rivers (Chenab, Indus, Jhelum) to Pakistan.
3. The treaty mandated the establishment of a Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) with representatives from both countries.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

176. Regarding the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), consider the following statements:

1. It is an instant real-time payment system developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to facilitate inter-bank transactions through mobile phones.
2. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) prohibits Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI) holders from conducting Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

177. Regarding the poultry industry, consider the following statements:

1. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) classifies poultry units with more than 5,000 birds as polluting industries, subject to compliance and regulatory consent.
2. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960, prohibits the intensive confinement of animals, but excludes chickens.
3. The Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF) is an initiative by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the National Livestock Mission.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3

178. Regarding the Great Nicobar Island, consider the following statements:

1. It is the southernmost and largest of the Nicobar Islands.
2. It is a sparsely inhabited patch of mainly tropical rainforest in the southeastern Bay of Bengal.
3. Indira Point, India's southernmost point, lies on this island.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. All Three
- D. None

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179. The term Geoengineering, often seen in the news, is best described as:
- Large-scale interventions aimed at altering the Earth's climate system to counteract global warming.
 - The study of geological formations to locate underground water reserves.
 - The development of technologies to extract minerals from ocean beds.
 - The process of artificially modifying river courses to prevent floods.

180. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: National Panchayati Raj Day, observed on 24th April, celebrates the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which granted constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Statement-II: The Special Category National Panchayat Awards- 2025 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj incentivises top-performing Panchayats that align with 9 Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) themes, encompassing all 17 SDGs.

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

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

181. Which of the following is/are feature/s of the Basic Structure of the Constitution?

- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Secular character of the Constitution
- Federal character of the Constitution
- Welfare state (socio-economic justice)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 only
- 1, 2, 3, and 4

182. Consider the following statements with respect to vaccines:

- Vaccines stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies without causing the disease.
- All vaccines provide lifelong immunity after a single dose.

- mRNA vaccines use a small piece of the virus's genetic material to instruct cells to produce a protein that triggers an immune response.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

183. Consider the following statements with respect to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

- CPEC is a flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) aimed at enhancing connectivity between China and Pakistan.
- The corridor connects Gwadar Port in Balochistan to Xinjiang in China through a network of roads, railways, and pipelines.
- All CPEC projects are fully funded by grants from China, with no loans involved.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

184. Consider the following statements with respect to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF):

- FATF was established in 1989 by the G7 to combat money laundering.
- Its mandate was expanded in 2001 to include countering terrorist financing.
- FATF's Grey List includes countries under increased monitoring for deficiencies in anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

185. Consider the following statements with respect to the Asia-Africa Summit:

- The First Asia-Africa Summit, also known as the Bandung Conference, was held in 1955 in Indonesia to promote Afro-Asian solidarity.
- The Bandung Conference of 1955 adopted the Ten Principles of Bandung, promoting peaceful coexistence and non-alignment.
- The Bandung Conference led to the formation of the African Union.

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How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

186. Consider the following statements with respect to the United Nations Charter (UN Charter):

1. It establishes the six principal organs of the United Nations, including the General Assembly and the Security Council.
2. The Charter prohibits the use of force except in cases of self-defense or when authorized by the General Assembly.
3. The Charter explicitly grants the General Assembly the power to admit new member states without Security Council approval.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

187. Consider the following statements with respect to the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT):

1. The IWT, signed in 1960, allocates the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) to India and the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to Pakistan.
2. The treaty allows India to build run-of-the-river hydroelectric projects on the western rivers, subject to design restrictions.
3. The IWT has an exit clause, meaning either India or Pakistan can unilaterally terminate the treaty.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

188. Consider the following statements with respect to the IndiaAI Mission:

1. The IndiaAI Compute Capacity pillar aims to develop a robust AI computing infrastructure equipped with advanced Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).
2. It is implemented by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) through the IndiaAI

Independent Business Division under Digital India Corporation.

3. The mission mandates that all AI models developed under it must be open-source to ensure accessibility.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

189. Consider the following statements with respect to UNICEF:

1. UNICEF's initiatives include the promotion of immunization and clean water access for children.
2. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 for its humanitarian efforts.
3. It is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, organizations, and individuals.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

190. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'International Monetary Fund (IMF)':

1. The IMF was established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 to promote international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability.
2. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) are issued by the IMF as an international reserve asset to supplement its member countries' official reserves.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

191. Consider the following statements:

1. The Committee recommended declaring more than one-fourth of the Western Ghats as an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA).
2. The committee recommended that mining, quarrying, and sand mining in Ecologically Sensitive Areas should be completely banned.
3. The Committee was tasked with balancing biodiversity conservation with sustainable and inclusive development in the Western Ghats.

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Which of the following committees made the above-mentioned recommendations?

- A. Gadgil Committee (2011)
- B. Kasturirangan Committee (2013)
- C. Mihir Shah Committee
- D. T.S.R. Subramanian committee (2014)

192. Consider the following statements with respect to the AI Action Summit, 2025:

- 1. A joint statement on 'Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet' was signed by different countries, including India and China.
- 2. A Public Interest AI Platform and Incubator was launched to bridge public-private AI efforts and promote a trustworthy AI ecosystem.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

193. Consider the following statements with respect to India's Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019:

- 1. The Act defines a transgender person as one whose gender does not match the gender assigned at birth, including trans-men or trans-women.
- 2. It mandates that educational institutions funded by the government provide inclusive education and facilities for transgender persons without discrimination.
- 3. The Act provides for reservations in public employment and education for transgender persons.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

194. Consider the following statements with respect to the National Education Policy 2020:

- 1. The policy proposes the establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as the apex regulator for higher education.
- 2. The policy aims to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.

- 3. The policy introduced vocational education from Grade 6 onwards, with internships to promote skill development.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

195. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Air Quality Index (AQI)':

- 1. The AQI in India is released by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
- 2. It includes eight pollutants, such as PM10, PM2.5, and ozone.
- 3. The AQI measures long-term exposure effects of air pollution on public health.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

196. Consider the following statements with respect to the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV):

- 1. It is designed to launch satellites into Sun-synchronous polar orbits.
- 2. It is a four-stage launch vehicle with alternating solid and liquid propulsion stages.
- 3. It has been used to launch India's Chandrayaan-1 mission to the Moon.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

197. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Inflation':

- 1. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in prices paid by consumers for a fixed basket of goods and services.
- 2. Core inflation includes volatile items like food and energy prices to reflect underlying inflation trends.
- 3. Inflation targeting is a monetary policy strategy where a central bank sets a specific inflation rate as its goal.

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How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

198. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Monetary Policy':

1. The primary objective of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s monetary policy is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
2. The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is the percentage of a bank's total deposits that must be maintained as liquid cash with the bank itself.
3. Open Market Operations (OMOs) involve the buying and selling of government securities by the RBI to regulate money supply.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

199. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Global South':

1. The Global South is a geopolitical concept that highlights shared challenges like poverty, inequality, and climate vulnerability.
2. The African Union (AU) represents the continent's interests, aligning with Global South priorities.
3. The Global South exclusively consists of countries that were colonized by European powers.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

200. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Governor' in the Indian Constitution:

1. The Governor of a state is appointed by the President of India and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

2. Under Article 161, the Governor has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, or remissions of punishment for offenses against laws under the state's legislative jurisdiction.
3. The Governor can dissolve the State Legislative Assembly under Article 174, on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

201. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'UN Security Council':

1. The UN Security Council consists of 15 members, including five permanent members with veto power.
2. The primary responsibility of the UNSC is to maintain international peace and security under Article 24 of the UN Charter.
3. The presidency of the UNSC rotates monthly among its permanent and non-permanent members in alphabetical order.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

202. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha':

1. He can preside over the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker and has the same powers as the Speaker in that role.
2. The Deputy Speaker can be removed from office by a resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by a simple majority.
3. The Deputy Speaker cannot vote in the Lok Sabha except in the case of a tie.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

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203. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Constituent Assembly' of India:

1. The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 under the provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. The Objective Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, in the constituent assembly outlined the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

204. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Bretton Woods System':

1. It was established in 1944 to create a stable international monetary framework after World War-II.
2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were created as key institutions under this.

3. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established as part of the Bretton Woods System to promote free trade.

How many of the above statements are **not** correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

205. Consider the following statements:

1. The Preamble could be amended under Article 368, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.
2. The terms "secular" and "sovereign" were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

How many of the above statements are **not** correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answers

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) | 5. (D) | 6. (B) | 7. (C) | 8. (A) | 9. (A) | 10. (C) |
| 11. (A) | 12. (D) | 13. (B) | 14. (C) | 15. (B) | 16. (B) | 17. (B) | 18. (A) | 19. (A) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (B) | 22. (C) | 23. (A) | 24. (D) | 25. (A) | 26. (A) | 27. (C) | 28. (B) | 29. (A) | 30. (A) |
| 31. (A) | 32. (C) | 33. (B) | 34. (A) | 35. (C) | 36. (D) | 37. (A) | 38. (D) | 39. (B) | 40. (B) |
| 41. (C) | 42. (B) | 43. (C) | 44. (A) | 45. (B) | 46. (A) | 47. (B) | 48. (A) | 49. (B) | 50. (A) |
| 51. (D) | 52. (A) | 53. (B) | 54. (B) | 55. (A) | 56. (C) | 57. (B) | 58. (C) | 59. (C) | 60. (D) |
| 61. (D) | 62. (C) | 63. (B) | 64. (A) | 65. (C) | 66. (B) | 67. (A) | 68. (D) | 69. (C) | 70. (A) |
| 71. (B) | 72. (A) | 73. (B) | 74. (D) | 75. (A) | 76. (D) | 77. (A) | 78. (C) | 79. (A) | 80. (B) |
| 81. (C) | 82. (D) | 83. (A) | 84. (A) | 85. (A) | 86. (B) | 87. (B) | 88. (A) | 89. (C) | 90. (D) |
| 91. (B) | 92. (D) | 93. (C) | 94. (C) | 95. (C) | 96. (A) | 97. (B) | 98. (C) | 99. (A) | 100. (B) |
| 101. (A) | 102. (D) | 103. (B) | 104. (A) | 105. (D) | 106. (C) | 107. (A) | 108. (C) | 109. (D) | 110. (C) |
| 111. (C) | 112. (B) | 113. (B) | 114. (D) | 115. (A) | 116. (D) | 117. (C) | 118. (A) | 119. (A) | 120. (A) |
| 121. (C) | 122. (B) | 123. (C) | 124. (A) | 125. (C) | 126. (A) | 127. (B) | 128. (A) | 129. (A) | 130. (B) |
| 131. (B) | 132. (A) | 133. (D) | 134. (C) | 135. (D) | 136. (B) | 137. (B) | 138. (C) | 139. (A) | 140. (B) |
| 141. (A) | 142. (D) | 143. (A) | 144. (A) | 145. (B) | 146. (B) | 147. (A) | 148. (C) | 149. (A) | 150. (B) |
| 151. (B) | 152. (C) | 153. (A) | 154. (B) | 155. (D) | 156. (A) | 157. (C) | 158. (B) | 159. (B) | 160. (B) |
| 161. (A) | 162. (C) | 163. (C) | 164. (B) | 165. (C) | 166. (B) | 167. (D) | 168. (B) | 169. (C) | 170. (B) |
| 171. (C) | 172. (D) | 173. (D) | 174. (B) | 175. (C) | 176. (A) | 177. (B) | 178. (C) | 179. (A) | 180. (B) |
| 181. (D) | 182. (B) | 183. (B) | 184. (D) | 185. (A) | 186. (A) | 187. (B) | 188. (A) | 189. (C) | 190. (C) |
| 191. (B) | 192. (D) | 193. (A) | 194. (D) | 195. (B) | 196. (C) | 197. (B) | 198. (B) | 199. (B) | 200. (D) |
| 201. (C) | 202. (A) | 203. (C) | 204. (A) | 205. (B) | | | | | |

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Practice Explanation

1. (A)

Exp:

Public Accounts Committee (PAC):

- The PAC was introduced in 1921 after its first mention in the Government of India Act, 1919, also called the **Montford Reforms**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- It is constituted every year under Rule 308 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- It presently comprises 22 members (15 members elected by the Lok Sabha Speaker, and 7 members elected by the Rajya Sabha Chairman) with a **term of 1 year only**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.
 - ◆ The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

2. (C)

Exp:

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):

- IAEA is an **intergovernmental organisation** that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons.
- It was established in **1957** as the **world's "Atoms for Peace" organisation** within the United Nations, and governed by its own founding treaty, the Statute of the IAEA. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- It reports to both the **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and is headquartered at the UN Office at Vienna, Austria. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- In 2005, it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work for a safe and peaceful world.
- The IAEA has 178 member states, India being one of the founding members of it.

3. (A)

Exp:

Cotton Cultivation:

- Cotton cultivation thrives in a **hot, sunny, humid climate** with a long frost-free period. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- In past instances, the primary factor responsible for the decline of cotton production was the emergence of the **pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*)**.

- When pink bollworm (PBW) larvae invade cotton bolls, it causes cotton plants to produce **less cotton**, and the cotton produced is of lower quality. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- PBW is monophagous (that primarily feeds on a single specific type of food), feeding mainly on cotton, which contributes to the development of resistance against Bt proteins.
- **India is the largest producer of cotton**, while China is the second-largest producer, and the United States is the third-largest producer. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

4. (B)

Exp:

Secular:

- There is a clear incorporation of all the **basic principles of secularism** into various provisions of the Constitution.
- The term 'Secular' was added to the preamble by the **forty-second constitutional Amendment Act of 1976**, (India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic). Hence, **statement I is correct**.
- It emphasises the fact that constitutionally, **India is a secular country** which has no State religion. And that the state shall recognise and accept all religions, not favour or patronize any particular religion.
- **Article 44** permits the government to strive for a **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**, and it is not restricted by the term Secular in the Preamble. Hence, **statement II is correct**.
- Hence, **option B is correct because both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I**.

5. (D)

Exp:

- A Supreme Court (SC) judge is appointed by the President under **Article 124 (2)** of the Constitution. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **President appoints the Chief Justice of India** after consulting the necessary Supreme Court and High Court judges, while other judges are appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice and relevant judges.
- A High Court (HC) judge is appointed by the President under **Article 217** of the Constitution.

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- The Chief Justice of the High Court is **appointed by the President** after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ For the appointment of other judges, the chief justice of the concerned high court is also consulted.
 - ◆ In case of a common high court for two or more states, the governors of all the states concerned are consulted by the president.
- The **99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014**, and the NJAC Act, 2014, were passed to establish a new system for judicial appointments. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

6. (B)

Exp:

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana:

- It is an **entitlement-based scheme** that targets the beneficiaries as identified by the latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The funding for the scheme is **shared 60:40 for all states and UTs** with their own legislature, 90:10 for Northeastern states and Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and Uttarakhand, and 100% Central funding for UTs without a legislature. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The **National Health Authority (NHA)** has been constituted as an autonomous entity under the **Society Registration Act, 1860**, for effective implementation of PM-JAY in alliance with state governments. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

7. (C)

Exp:

Right to Freedom of Speech:

- This right is available only to a citizen of India and **not to foreign nationals**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The exercise of this right is, however, **subject to reasonable restrictions** for certain purposes imposed under Article 19(2). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- In **Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India (1978)**, the **Supreme Court** held that the freedom of speech and expression is not confined to National boundaries. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

8. (A)

Exp:

Recession:

- A recession typically involves the overall output in an economy contracting for **at least two consecutive quarters**, along with job losses and a reduction in overall demand.
- The **US National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)** decides whether the economy is in a recession based on

its assessment of the depth, diffusion, and duration of the impact on the economy.

- Sometimes, the duration may not be long, but the decline could be very severe, as it happened in the wake of the **Covid-19 pandemic**.
- **Hence, option A is correct.**

9. (A)

Exp:

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024:

- The **NGO Pratham Foundation** released the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024 on learning outcomes of school students in rural India.
 - ◆ ASER is a **nationwide, citizen-led household survey** that offers an insightful snapshot of children's schooling and learning in rural India.
- Launched in 2005, ASER tracks educational trends and challenges in rural areas, evolving in coverage, focus, and frequency.
- It is based on a 2024 survey conducted in 17,997 villages across 605 rural districts.
- It reached 649,491 children in the 3-16 years age group, and tested the reading and arithmetic skills of over 500,000 children in the 5-16 years age group.
- **Hence, option A is correct.**

10. (C)

Exp:

Delimitation:

- **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. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- 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. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

11. (A)

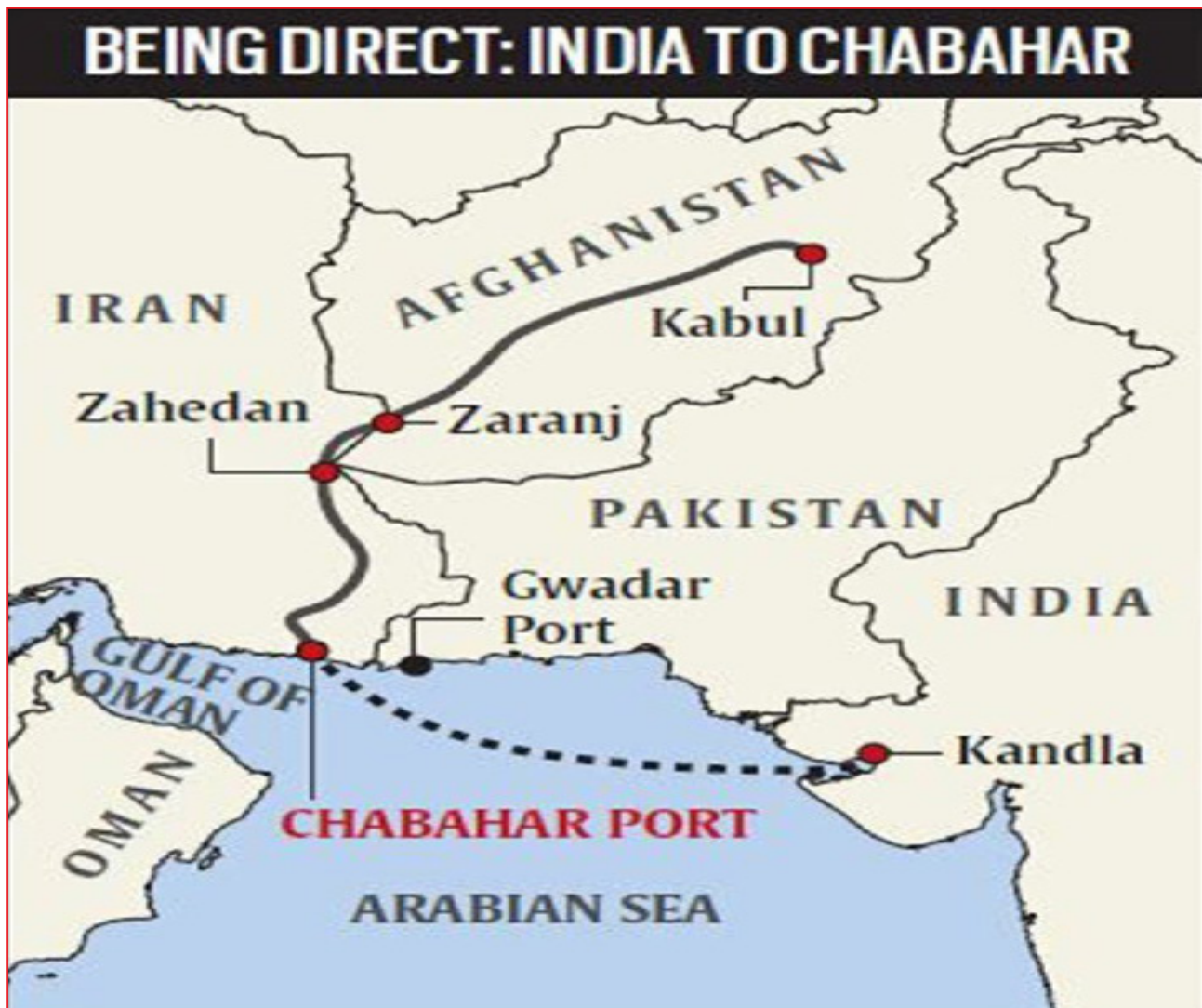
Exp:

Chabahar Port:

- Chabahar is Iran's oceanic port nearest to India.
- It is situated in **Sistan and Baluchistan Province**, on the Makran coast.
- It lies in the **Gulf of Oman**.
- The Chabahar Port project has two main ports called the Shahid Kalantari Port and the Shahid Beheshti Port.
- Iran had offered India the project of developing the Shahid Beheshti port which was well received by India.

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➤ Hence, option A is correct.

12. (D)

Exp:

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI):

- IBBI serves as the **regulatory authority** overseeing insolvency proceedings in India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The IBBI's Chairperson and **three full-time members** are appointed by the government and are experts in the fields of finance, law, and insolvency. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ It also has ex-officio members.

13. (B)

Exp:

Poverty:

- According to the **World Bank**, Poverty is the lack of sufficient income or resources to meet basic needs. It can manifest as deprivation in areas like housing, food, or health.

- The broadest view of poverty focuses on an **individual's ability to function in society**, encompassing lack of income, education, health, power, and political freedoms.
- **Absolute Poverty** is the condition where **individuals lack the resources** to meet basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare, typically measured by the poverty line. **Hence, statement I is correct.**
- **Relative Poverty** is defined by an **individual's standard of living** compared to others in society, highlighting economic inequality.
- The World Bank adopted USD 2.15 as the international poverty line using the 2017 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), up from USD 1.90 set in the 2015 update using the 2011 PPP. **Hence, statement II is correct.**
- Poverty Statistics in India: National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21) data shows that 14.96% of India's population is multidimensionally poor, down from 24.85% in NFHS-4 (2015-16), with 135 million people escaping poverty.

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- Hence, option B is correct because both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

14. (C)

Exp:

Satellite communication:

- A communications satellite is a type of artificial satellite placed in Earth's orbit to send and receive communication data between a source and a destination.
- Satellite communications use **orbiting satellites and ground stations to transmit** and relay information via microwaves between points on Earth. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- With over three thousand communication satellites in multiple orbits today, millions worldwide rely on satellite communications to deliver radio, television, and military applications.
- Satellite communications have opened access to voice and data communication services across the globe in places where terrestrial cellular and broadband connectivity is not available or network coverage is patchy.
- Satcom services may have higher latency than terrestrial broadband, but can cover large areas with minimal physical infrastructure. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Even though technology is ready for India, **Satcom services are not yet operational** in India primarily due to the pending allocation of satellite bandwidth by the government.

15. (B)

Exp:

FRBM Act, 2003:

- **Fiscal consolidation** refers to the prudent management of government finances to ensure long-term economic stability.
 - ◆ It focuses on **balancing government revenue** (taxes and non-tax receipts) with expenditure, aiming to minimize fiscal deficits, control public debt, and support sustainable economic growth.
- The FRBM Act was enacted in 2003 to establish financial consolidation in the government to **reduce fiscal deficits** and promote fiscal responsibility. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ Union and States to reduce the Fiscal Deficit to 3% of GDP (Union) and 3% of GSDP (States), and eliminate the Revenue Deficit by 2008.
 - ◆ Present the Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Macroeconomic Framework, and Fiscal Policy Strategy Statements with the Union Budget.

- **Under Section 4(2) of the FRBM Act, 2003**, the government can exceed its fiscal deficit target by up to 0.5% of GDP in times of severe economic stress in situations such as national security/act of war, national calamity, etc. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- It was **amended in 2012** to remove the requirement for a 0% Revenue Deficit, instead mandating a 0% Effective Revenue Deficit by 2015. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

16. (B)

Exp:

Monetary Policy:

- Monetary policy refers to the **policy of the central bank** with regard to the use of monetary instruments under its control to achieve the goals specified in the Act.
- The primary objective of the RBI's monetary policy is to **maintain price stability** while keeping in mind the objective of growth. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ Price stability is a necessary precondition to sustainable growth.
- The amended RBI Act, 1934 also provides for the **inflation target (4% +2%)** to be set by the Government of India, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, **once in every five years.** **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

17. (B)

Exp:

➤ **Boao Forum for Asia (BFA):**

- ◆ It is a **non-governmental and non-profit international organization** which has become a platform for dialogue among leaders of national governments, industrial and business circles, and academic circles of countries in **Asia** and other continents about the important issues in **Asia** and the **world.** **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- ◆ The **purpose of BFA** is to promote and deepen the **economic exchange, coordination, and cooperation** within **Asia** and between Asia and other parts of the world.
- ◆ The establishment of **BFA** is modelled on the lines of the **World Economic Forum (WEF).** **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- ◆ It also aims to offer a **high-end dialog platform for governments, enterprises, experts, and scholars** to jointly discuss economy, society, and environment and other relevant issues.
- ◆ India is a **member** of the **Boao Forum for Asia (BFA).** **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

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18. (A)

Exp:

➤ **BIMSTEC:**

- ◆ The **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)** is a regional multilateral organisation.
- ◆ **BIMSTEC** not only connects **South and Southeast Asia**, but also the ecologies of the **Great Himalayas** and the **Bay of Bengal**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- ◆ **Member Nations of BIMSTEC:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. **Indonesia** is not the member nation of **BIMSTEC**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- ◆ The **BIMSTEC Ministerial Meeting** comprises the Ministers dealing with foreign relations of the Member States. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

19. (A)

Exp:

- **Democracy** is upheld through **rights to equality, freedom, protection from discrimination, and protection of life and liberty**. Hence, **statement I is correct**.
- These guide the government in ensuring **social justice, economic welfare, and equality**, which are essential for a true democracy.
- **Democracy** can be defined by how elected leaders serve **marginalized and vulnerable communities, regardless of their political allegiance**. Hence, **statement II is correct**.
- India is declared as a **democratic nation**, emphasizing **popular sovereignty and equality** for all citizens.
- **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I**.

20. (D)

Exp:

- **Alagh Committee (1979):** It constructed a **poverty line for rural and urban areas** on the basis of nutritional requirements.
- **Lakdawala Committee (1993):** It was an expert group constituted in 1993 to review methodology for poverty estimation and was chaired by DT Lakdawala.
 - ◆ It suggested the creation of **state-specific poverty lines**, which should be updated using the **Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)** for urban areas and the **Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL)** for rural areas.
- **Tendulkar Committee (2005):** It was set up by the **Planning Commission** to reassess the **methods for estimating poverty** and submitted its report in December 2009.
- **Rangarajan Committee (2012):** It was chaired by former Reserve Bank of India governor **C. Rangarajan** to review

the country's poverty measurement methodology. It defined poverty as living on less than **Rs 47 per day** in **urban areas** and **Rs 32 per day** in **rural areas**.

➤ Hence, option D is correct.

21. (B)

Exp:

- As per the **convention**, the **senior-most judge of the Supreme Court** is designated as the **Chief Justice of India (CJI)**. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- As the **'first among equals'**, the Chief Justice of India determines the **allocation of cases** to **Benches** and is responsible for their composition.
- The **Chief Justice of India (CJI)** and the **four senior-most Supreme Court Judges**, constituting the **Collegium**, make decisions on **Supreme Court Judges' appointments**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

22. (C)

Exp:

➤ **Cancer:**

- ◆ It is a complex and broad term used to describe a **group of diseases** characterised by the **uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells** in the body. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- ◆ In a healthy body, **cells grow, divide, and die** in a regulated manner, allowing for the normal functioning of tissues and organs.
- ◆ **Cancer cells** have the ability to **invade and destroy healthy tissues** and organs.
- ◆ The **Interim Budget 2024-25** encouraged the vaccination of girls **aged 9-14 years** to prevent **cervical cancer**.
- ◆ In the **Union Budget 2024-25**, the government waived **customs duty** on three cancer medicines such as **Trastuzumab Deruxtecan, Osimertinib, and Durvalumab**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

23. (A)

Exp:

- The **mortality-to-incidence ratio (MIR)** can serve as an **insightful indicator of cancer management outcomes** for individual nations. Hence, **statement I is correct**.
- A **higher MIR** indicates **poor survival rates** and may reflect **inadequate healthcare access or late-stage diagnosis**.
- **MIR** compares the **number of cancer deaths (mortality)** to the **number of new cancer cases (incidence)** over a specified period. Hence, **statement II is correct**.
- Countries with **advanced medical infrastructure** tend to have **lower MIRs** due to better treatment options.
- **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I**.

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24. (D)

Exp:

➤ Siliguri Corridor:

- ◆ The **Siliguri Corridor**, commonly known as the “Chicken’s Neck,” is a narrow strip of land located in **West Bengal, India**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- ◆ This region plays a crucial role in **trade, commerce, and tourism** for **West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh**.

- ◆ **Siliguri Corridor** borders **Nepal, Bangladesh** and the **Kingdom of Bhutan**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- ◆ **Siliguri** serves as a **key hub** for the **railway network**, linking to **strategic military formations** along the **Line of Actual Control (LAC)**.
- ◆ The corridor connects eight states **Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura** to the rest of the country. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.



25. (A)

Exp:

- **Waqf** is a **charitable endowment** in which a person donates property for **religious or social welfare**, such as constructing mosques, schools, or hospitals. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- A **Waqf Board** is a **legal entity** with the authority to acquire, hold, and transfer property. It has the **legal capacity** to sue and be sued in court. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- As per the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2024, the inspection of Waqf’s records will be governed by **Section 75** of the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

- ◆ The US, however, **withdrew** from the agreement in **2018**, citing concerns over Iran’s compliance and the deal’s inability to address Iran’s missile program and regional influence.

- Under the deal, Iran agreed to significantly cut its stores of centrifuges, enriched uranium and heavy-water and all key components for nuclear weapons in exchange for sanctions relief.

- Hence, among the mentioned countries, **Iraq** is not part of this deal.

- Hence, option A is correct.

27. (C)

Exp:

- The **Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023**, reserves **one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, State legislative assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi**, including those reserved for SCs and STs. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

26. (A)

Exp:

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA):

- The **JCPOA** was the result of prolonged negotiations from **2013 and 2015** between **Iran and P5+1 (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States + Germany)**.

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- The reservation will be provided for a period of **15 years**. However, it shall continue till such date as determined by a law made by Parliament.
- **The Women's Reservation Act, 2023** added three new articles: **330A, 332A, and 334A**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ The proposed **Articles 330A and 332A** seek to introduce women's reservation in the **Lok Sabha and state assemblies**. **Article 334A** includes a **sunset clause**, ending this reservation after **15 years**.
- This act mandates that **one-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs** be allocated to women. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

28. (B)

Exp:

- **NITI Aayog** developed the **National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI)** to promote **AI-driven innovation and economic growth** in India, focusing on key sectors like healthcare, agriculture, education, smart mobility, and governance.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

29. (A)

Exp:

Finance Commissions (FCs):

- **FCs** are **constitutional bodies** established under **Article 280** every **five years** to recommend the **distribution of financial resources** between the **Union and the states**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Finance Commission's recommendations** are advisory in nature and not legally binding on the government. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- The **Indian Constitution** envisions the **Finance Commission** as the cornerstone of **fiscal federalism** in the country.

30. (A)

Exp:

- The **Three-Language Formula** was recommended by the **Kothari Commission (1968)** to promote **multilingualism in India**. It proposed teaching Hindi, English, and a regional language in schools
- Three-Language Formula (Kothari Commission 1968):
 - ◆ **First language:** It will be the **mother tongue or regional language**.
 - ◆ **Second language:** In **Hindi speaking states**, it will be other **modern Indian languages** or **English**. In **non-Hindi speaking states**, it will be **Hindi or English**.

- ◆ **Third Language:** In **Hindi speaking states**, it will be **English** or a **modern Indian language**. In the **non-Hindi speaking state**, it will be **English** or a modern Indian language.

- **The Hanumantha Rao Committee, L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986), P.K. Thungan Committee (1989)** was set up to examine the status of **Panchayati Raj institutions** and recommend measures for strengthening them.

- Hence, **option A is correct**.

31. (A)

Exp:

- **Demand Pull inflation** occurs when the demand for goods and services exceeds their supply. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
 - ◆ When the overall demand in the economy is high, consumers are willing to pay more for the available goods and services, leading to a general rise in prices.
- **Cost-push inflation** is driven by an increase in the production costs for goods and services. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ This can be caused by factors such as increased incomes, increased costs of raw materials, or disruptions in the supply chain.
- **Monetary inflation** is often linked to an increase in the money supply in an economy. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

32. (C)

Exp:

- India as a Global Manufacturing Hub:
 - ◆ The **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** was conceived to scale up **domestic manufacturing capability**, accompanied by **higher import substitution** and employment generation. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.
 - Launched in **March 2020**, the scheme initially targeted three industries:
 - Mobile and allied Component Manufacturing
 - Electrical Component Manufacturing and
 - Medical Devices.
 - Later, it was extended to **14 sectors**.
 - ◆ Targeted Sectors:
 - The **14 sectors** are mobile manufacturing, manufacturing of medical devices, automobiles and auto components, pharmaceuticals, drugs, specialty steel, telecom & networking products, electronic products, white goods (ACs and LEDs), food products, textile products, solar PV modules, advanced chemistry cell (ACC) battery, and **drones and drone components**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

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33. (B)

Exp:

- **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** is the proportion of a bank's deposits that it must keep as reserves with the **RBI** in the form of cash. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - ◆ By adjusting the CRR, the RBI can control the amount of funds available for lending by banks.
 - ◆ The **repo rate** is the **interest rate** at which the **RBI** lends money to **commercial banks** for the short term.
- The **reverse repo rate** is the rate at which banks deposit their surplus funds with the RBI. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The **bank rate** is the rate at which the **RBI** provides long-term funds to banks and financial institutions. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

34. (A)

Exp:

- **Solar, wind, geothermal, biogas, low-impact hydroelectricity,** and certain qualified biomass sources are all key green energy sources. **Hence, statement I is correct.**
- **Green energy generation** emits no **dangerous greenhouse gases** into the atmosphere, resulting in little or no environmental impact.
- **Green energy** is defined as energy derived from **renewable sources**. It is also known as **clean, sustainable, or renewable energy**. **Hence, statement II is correct.**
- **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.**

35. (C)

Exp:

- The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** calculates the difference in the price of commodities and services such as **food, medical care, education, electronics etc**, which Indian consumers buy for use.
- The **CPI** has several sub-groups including food and beverages, fuel and light, housing and clothing, bedding and footwear.
- Four types of CPI are as follows:
 - ◆ CPI for Industrial Workers (IW).
 - ◆ CPI for Agricultural Labourer (AL).
 - ◆ CPI for Rural Labourer (RL).
 - ◆ CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined).
- Of these, **the first three CPI for Industrial Workers (IW), CPI for Agricultural Labourer (AL), CPI for Rural Labourer**

(RL), are compiled by the **Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.**

- Fourth is compiled by the **NSO in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.**
- **Hence, option C is correct.**

36. (D)

Exp:

- National Education Policy, 2020:
 - ◆ The current **10+2 system** to be replaced by a new **5+3+3+4** curricular structure corresponding to ages **3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18** years respectively.
 - ◆ It promotes using **mother tongues or regional languages** as the medium of instruction up to Grade 5. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ It establishes the **National Research Foundation** to enhance research culture and capacity. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ It Introduces **PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development)** for competency-based and holistic assessments. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

37. (A)

Exp:

- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC):
 - ◆ It was **established in 1994**, it is an **autonomous body** under the **University Grants Commission (UGC)** responsible for assessing the **quality of higher educational institutions** in India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ **NAAC** explored the possibility of issuing **Provisional Accreditation for Colleges (PAC)** to **one-year-old institutes.**
 - ◆ The **UGC** launched a scheme named '**Paramarsh**' in **2019** to mentor institutes aspiring to get accredited from **NAAC**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Hence, option A is correct.**

38. (D)

Exp:

- National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI):
 - ◆ It was established by RBI and Indian Banks' Association under the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

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- ◆ The **Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)**, **National Automated Clearing House (NACH)**, **Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) System**, and **National Financial Switch (NFS)** are all services and initiatives linked to the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

➤ Hence, option D is correct.

39. (B)

Exp:

Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA):

- It is the **genetic material** found in the **nucleus of eukaryotic cells** (animal and plant) and the cytoplasm of **prokaryotic cells (bacteria)**. It is structured as a **double helix**.
- It is organised into **23 pairs of chromosomes**, which are inherited equally from both parents, which encode genetic information in **sequences of four nucleotides** called **Adenine (A), Guanine (G), Thymine (T), and Cytosine (C)**.
- DNA profiling identifies individuals by analysing **unique regions of DNA (0.1%)**, not **identical regions (99.9%)**. The unique regions of DNA are responsible for differentiating one individual from another. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct**
- The 0.1% variation in human DNA includes **Short Tandem Repeats (STRs)**, which are highly useful for forensic analysis. **Hence, statement 2 is correct**
 - ◆ **Microsatellites** are **short segments of DNA** consisting of repeated sequences of specific nucleotide patterns. They are also commonly referred to as short tandem repeats (STRs).
- **DNA** can be extracted from various biological samples like **blood, saliva, semen, and other body fluids** for profiling. **Hence, statement 3 is correct**

40. (B)

Exp:

India's Nuclear Energy Sector:

- **Nuclear energy** provides a stable and reliable source of electricity, reducing India's over-dependence on coal.
- The **Atomic Energy Act, 1962** gives **exclusive authority** over nuclear energy to the **Central Government** not to the **Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)**. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The **Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)** is responsible for overseeing safety standards and regulatory compliance within India's nuclear sector. **Hence, statement 2 is correct**
- The **India Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP)** provides insurance coverage for accidents.

- India is **not a signatory** to the **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** but adheres to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) **safeguards** under the **Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

41. (C)

Exp:

- Judicial Accountability in India:
 - ◆ In 2015, the **Supreme Court (SC)** struck down the **National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)**, stating it violated **judicial independence**, part of the **Basic Structure of the Constitution**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - The **Basic Structure of the Constitution** refers to those **fundamental principles** and **core values** which form the foundation of the **Indian Constitution** and cannot be altered or destroyed through amendments by the Parliament.
 - ◆ The **NJAC** provided the government a significant role in **judicial appointments**, which was opposed by the judiciary.
 - ◆ The composition of NJAC includes a total of six Members.
 - Chief Justice of India (CJI): Chairperson of NJAC
 - Two senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court next to the CJI
 - Union Minister of Law and Justice. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ **Two eminent persons** appointed to the NJAC to be nominated by a committee consisting of:
 - The Prime Minister of India
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - **The Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha (or leader of the largest opposition party).**

42. (B)

Exp:

- Thailand is the **second-largest economy** in **Southeast Asia**, not the largest (Indonesia is the largest). **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- A **joint declaration** on establishing the **strategic partnership** has been signed between India and Thailand.
- Thailand is **India's fourth-largest trade partner** after **Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- India and Thailand agreed to enhance cooperation in **defence** and advanced **technology**, especially outer space.

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- The India and Thailand signed a **memorandum of understanding (MoU)** on cooperation in **digital technologies**, an MoU for developing the **National Maritime Heritage Complex at Lothal**, and an MoU on cooperation in **micro, small, and medium enterprises**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**

43. (C)

Exp:

- The **United States** imposed **high tariffs** on countries like **Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka** because **Chinese companies** had set up factories there to avoid **US tariffs**. To stop China from **bypassing tariffs** through these countries, Trump targeted their exports too, hitting **China's extended supply chain**.
- Hence, **option C is correct**.

44. (A)

Exp:

- India's Connectivity Projects:
- The **Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project (KMTTP)** is a major infrastructure initiative connecting **India and Myanmar**, designed to improve connectivity between **India's northeastern states** and the rest of the country and **Myanmar**. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
 - ◆ It uses 3 modes of transport:
 - Sea Route
 - Inland Waterway
 - Road Route
- The **India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway** is a key infrastructure project aimed at improving regional connectivity between **South Asia and Southeast Asia**. It aims to connect **India, Myanmar, and Thailand** through an **all weather road network**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ It is a part of India's **Act East Policy** and **ASEAN-India connectivity initiatives**.
- The **Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link** is a connectivity project between **India and Bangladesh**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.
 - ◆ It connects **Agartala (Tripura, India)** with **Akhaura (Bangladesh)**, aiming to improve connectivity between **India's North-East and Bangladesh**, reducing travel time and enhancing **trade, people-to-people contact, and regional integration**.

45. (B)

Exp:

- The **Tenth Schedule of the Constitution**, added by the **52nd Amendment Act (1985)**, deals with the **Anti-defection Law**.
- The **anti-defection law** punishes individual **Members of Parliament (MPs) / Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs)** for leaving one party for another.
- It sets the provisions for the **disqualification of elected members** on the grounds of defection to another political party.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

46. (A)

Exp:

- The **Bretton Woods framework** was established in **July 1944**, when delegates from **44 Allied nations** met in **Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA**.
- The **Bretton Woods framework** was created to provide currency stability and facilitate global economic recovery after **World War II**. Hence, **statement I is correct**.
 - ◆ The primary objective of this framework was to **rebuild and stabilize the global economy after the massive destruction caused by World War II**.
- Bretton Woods led to the establishment of institutions like the **World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)**. Hence, **statement II is correct**.
- **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I**.

47. (B)

Exp:

Large Language Models (LLMs):

- It is a general-purpose model that can perform a wide range of **Natural Language Processing (NLP)** tasks like **Text Classification, Question Answering, Text Generation**, etc. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **LLMs** are trained on **massive and diverse datasets** containing huge amounts of text from multiple domains (websites, books, articles, etc.). They are not limited to small, domain-specific datasets. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- The core ability of **LLMs** lies in understanding **grammar, context**, and the **meaning of words and sentences**, along with recognizing the relationships between them. This enables them to generate responses that sound **natural and human-like**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

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48. (A)

Exp:

Research and Development (R&D) Spending:

- India spends only **0.64%** of its **GDP** on **Research and Development (R&D)**, which is considerably lower than the global average and far less than that spent by countries like **China (2.41%)** and the **US (3.47%)**. Therefore, India does not spend more than **1%** of its GDP on R&D. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The private sector's contribution to R&D spending is significantly **higher in China (77%) and the US (75%)** as compared to **India (36.4%)**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ This highlights a comparatively lower involvement of private industries in **India's R&D sector.**
- In India, the private sector contributes just **36.4%** to the **total R&D expenditure**, which is **less than 40%**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - ◆ This is substantially lower than the global innovation leaders and reflects a gap in private sector participation.

49. (B)

Exp:

Indian National Congress (INC) Sessions:

- **INC** was founded under the guidance of **retired British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume (A.O. Hume)**, with the objective of providing a common platform for Indians to raise their **political, social, and economic demands** before the British government.
- The **First Session of INC** was held at **Bombay (not Calcutta)** in **1885** under the Presidentship of **W.C. Bannerjee**. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **INC** aimed to promote **national unity, foster a spirit of collective political action, and gradually build** the foundation for India's freedom struggle.
- **Syed Badruddin Tyabji** was the first Muslim President of INC in 1887 (Madras Session). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- George Yule was the **first English President** of INC in the 1888 Allahabad Session. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

50. (A)

Exp:

Indra Sawhney Case (1992):

- The **Supreme Court** upheld **27% reservation** for **Other Backward Classes (OBCs)** in **government jobs**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The Court upheld the validity of **27% reservation for OBCs** as recommended by the **Mandal Commission**.

- The **Supreme Court** has upheld the **constitutional validity** of the **103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019** which provides **10% reservation** for the **Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)** among the General Category individuals in **government jobs** and **educational institutions** across India. This is not related to the **Indra Sawhney Case (1992)**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The judgment laid down that total reservations should not exceed **50%**, except in extraordinary situations. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

51. (D)

Exp:

Under Article 200 of the Indian Constitution, when a Bill passed by the State Legislature is presented to the Governor, the Governor has the following powers:

- Under **Article 200** of the Indian Constitution, the Governor has the power to **give assent to a Bill** passed by the State Legislature. Once the Governor gives assent, the Bill becomes a law. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Governor also has the **power to withhold assent to a Bill** and return it to the State Legislature for reconsideration, along with specific reasons for doing so.
 - ◆ If the State Legislature re-passes the Bill, either with or without amendments, the Governor is constitutionally bound to give assent to the Bill. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- In certain situations, the **Governor may reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President of India**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - ◆ This generally happens when the **Bill conflicts with Union laws**, deals with matters related to property rights under **Article 31A**, or involves issues of larger public interest.

52. (A)

Exp:

Palk Bay:

- It is a narrow water body between **southern India** and **northern Sri Lanka**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It is rich in biodiversity, due to **monsoon-driven nutrient inflow** from rivers originating in **Sri Lanka**.
- The **southern boundary** is marked by the **Pamban Strait, Rameswaram Island, and Adam's Bridge (Rama Setu)**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The **northeastern boundary** is the **Palk Strait** that connects the **Palk Bay** to the **Bay of Bengal**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

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53. (B)

Exp:

- **Mitra Shakti** is a **joint military exercise** conducted annually between the armies of **India and Sri Lanka**.
 - ◆ It focuses on **counter-terrorism operations** and **enhancing interoperability** between the two forces.
- **SLINEX (Sri Lanka India Naval Exercise)** is a **bilateral naval exercise** conducted between the **navies of India and Sri Lanka**.
 - ◆ It aims to strengthen **maritime cooperation** and **interoperability** between the two countries.
- Hence, option B is correct.

54. (B)

Exp:

- Under **Article 112 of the Constitution**, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March.
 - ◆ The **Annual Financial Statement** is presented under **Article 112** of the Constitution. Hence, **statement 1** is correct.

- The **estimates of expenditure** from the **Consolidated Fund** included in the **Budget Statements** and required to be voted by the **Lok Sabha** are submitted in the form of **Demands for Grants**. Hence, **statement 2** is not correct.
 - ◆ Normally a **separate demand** is required to be presented for each of the major services under the control of a Ministry/Department.
- **Estimates of receipts** included in the **Annual Financial Statements** are further explained and analysed in the **Receipts Budget**. **Receipts Budget** provides details of **revenue receipts, capital receipts, and external assistance**. Hence, **statement 3** is correct.

55. (A)

Exp:

- **Autoregressive Models** generate text by predicting the next word based on the sequence of previous words. **GPT-3** is a classic example of this approach. Hence, **statement 1** is correct.
- **LaMDA** and **Gemini (formerly Bard)** are not **autoregressive models**. They are primarily **Transformer-based models** developed by **Google**. Hence, **statement 2** is not correct.

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◆ **Transformer-based models in Artificial Intelligence (AI)** refer to a class of deep learning models that use the **Transformer architecture** to process and generate human-like language.

- **Autoregressive models** are not primarily used for **machine translation**. Machine translation usually employs **Encoder-Decoder** models rather than **autoregressive models**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

56. (C)

Exp:

- In the **3rd century BCE**, **Mahinda**, the son of Emperor **Ashoka**, introduced **Buddhism** to **Sri Lanka**, forging a **strong cultural and religious** connection between the two nations. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- During the **10th century CE**, the **Chola dynasty** from **South India** invaded **Sri Lanka** several times, leaving a lasting cultural impact that shaped **Sri Lankan art, architecture, and language**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **1987 India-Sri Lanka Agreement** led to the **13th Amendment** in the **Sri Lankan Constitution**, aiming to provide greater autonomy to **Tamil-dominated areas**.
- The **Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF)** was deployed in **Sri Lanka** after the signing of the **1987 India-Sri Lanka Agreement**.

57. (B)

Exp:

- Article 93 of the Indian Constitution provides for the election of both the **Speaker** and the **Deputy Speaker** of Lok Sabha. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Speaker** is the **constitutional and ceremonial head of the House**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- Each **House of Parliament** has its own **presiding officer**.
 - ◆ There is a **Speaker** and a **Deputy Speaker** for the **Lok Sabha** and a **Chairman** and a **Deputy Chairman** for the **Rajya Sabha**.
- The **institutions of Speaker** originated in India in **1921** under the provisions of the **Government of India Act, 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms)**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.
- The **Government of India Act of 1935** changed the nomenclatures of **President** and **Deputy President** to the **Speaker** and **Deputy Speaker** respectively.

58. (C)

Exp:

- As per **Article 324(2)** of the **Indian Constitution**, the **Election Commission** consists of the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** and a number of other **Election Commissioners (ECs)**

as the **President** may decide from **time to time**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

- The **Chief Election Commissioner** and **other Election Commissioners** are appointed by the **President of India**, as per **Article 324(2)** of the **Constitution**.
- The conditions of service and tenure of the **Chief Election Commissioner** and **other Election Commissioners** are determined by the **President of India** through rules made under the **law**, as specified in **The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

59. (C)

Exp:

Aadhaar

- Aadhaar is a **12 digit individual identification number** issued by the **Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)** on behalf of the Government of India.
 - ◆ The number serves as a **proof of identity and address**, anywhere in India.
- Aadhaar card, which is a **biometric document**, stores an individual's personal information on a government database.
- An Aadhaar card can be issued to any person residing in the country for more than **six months** continuously, provided he/she submits one of the 18 listed identity cards and an address proof.
- Foreign nationals are eligible to obtain one if they have been living in India for **half a year**.
- Aadhaar number will help the residents to avail various services provided by **banking, mobile phone connections** and other Govt and Non-Govt services in due course.
- Hence, **option C is correct**.

60. (D)

Exp:

- The primary goal of **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD)** is to prevent and control major **NCDs** through **infrastructure strengthening, human resource development, health promotion, and early diagnosis and management of diseases**.
- Components of NP-NCD:
 - ◆ **NCD Screening** is targeting individuals **aged 30 years** and above for screening of **diabetes, hypertension, and common cancers** such as **oral, breast, and cervical cancer**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

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- ◆ It provides for setting up **NCD Clinics, Cardiac Care Units (CCUs), and Day Care Centres** for cancer patients at various health facility levels. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- ◆ **Training:** Health workers like **ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists), ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives), and Medical Officers** are trained in early detection, management, and prevention of NCDs. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- ◆ **Digital Integration:** Use of the **National NCD Portal and mobile applications** to track and manage NCD data and screenings.

61. (D)

Exp:

Rabindranath Tagore:

- He was born in **Calcutta** on **7th May 1861**.
- He was also referred to as '**Gurudev**', '**Kabiguru**', and '**Biswakabi**'.
- He is regarded as the **outstanding creative artist of modern India** and hailed by **W.B Yeats**. **Rabindranath Tagore** was a **Bengali poet, novelist, and painter**, who was highly influential in introducing Indian culture to the west.
- **Awards:**
 - ◆ He received the **Nobel Prize in Literature** in 1913 for his renowned work **Gitanjali**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ In 1915 he was awarded with **knighthood** by the **British King George V**. In 1919, following the **Jallianwalla Bagh massacre**, he renounced his Knighthood. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ **Tagore** was the **first non-European to receive the Nobel Prize**.
- He was a **philosopher and educationist** who established **Visva-Bharati University** in 1921. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

62. (C)

Exp:

Session of Indian National Congress (INS):

- The **INC Calcutta Session (1906)** under **Dadabhai Naoroji** adopted resolutions on **Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott & National Education**. **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- The **Surat Session (1907)** under **Rash Bihari Ghosh** witnessed a **split between Moderates & Extremists**. **Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.**

- **Calcutta Session (1911)**, it was **Jana Gana Mana (National Anthem)** recited for the first time, **not Vande Mataram**. **Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- The 1915 Bombay Session was presided over by Sir S.P. Sinha. **Hence, pair 4 is correctly matched.**

63. (B)

Exp:

Legislative Powers of the President of India:

- Money Bills **cannot be returned** by the President for reconsideration of the Parliament (Article 111). **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - ◆ A **Money Bill** deals with the **appropriation of money** from the **Consolidated Fund of India** and other **financial matters** specified in **Article 110** of the **Indian Constitution**.
- An **ordinary Bill**, if returned and passed again by the **Parliament** without any changes, then the President is constitutionally bound to give assent. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ An **Ordinary Bill** deals with any **matter except** those related to **money or financial subjects** mentioned in **Article 110**.
- The **Indian Constitution** does not prescribe any **time limit** for the **President** to give assent to a Bill, enabling the use of the **pocket veto**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

64. (A)

Exp:

- According to **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** data, over **40,000 students** suicides have been reported in India in the past five years.
- The **National Mental Health Survey (2016)** found that **1 in 10** adolescents in India suffers from a mental health disorder.
- **Bipolar Disorder** is a **mental health problem** in which people experience alternating periods of **depression** and **mania**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ **Mania** is a state of abnormally elevated or **irritable mood, energy levels, and activity**.
- India allocates less than **0.5%** of its total **health budget** to **mental health services**, not 5%. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **National Task Force on Mental Health and Well-being of Medical Students, 2024** report, released by the **National Medical Commission (NMC)**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - ◆ **National Medical Commission** is the apex regulatory body for medical education and practice in India, established in **2020** to replace the **Medical Council of India (MCI)**.

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65. (C)

Exp:

Official Languages in India:

- The 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the **official languages of the Republic of India**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India lists the **22 official languages of the country**.
- **Article 344** provides for the **Official Language Commission**, which the **President of India** constitutes to examine and recommend measures regarding the use of **Hindi** for official purposes. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Official Language Act, 1963**, was enacted by Parliament to regulate the use of **Hindi** and **English** for official purposes of the Union. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

66. (B)

Exp:

- **MAHASAGAR vision**, an acronym for **Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions**, is a maritime initiative recently launched by **India**.
- Strengthening ties with smaller states and enhancing maritime domain awareness are key objectives of the **MAHASAGAR vision**.
- One of the objectives of **MAHASAGAR** is to curb illegal activities in the maritime domain.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

67. (A)

Exp:

India-Sri Lanka cooperation:

- **India and Sri Lanka** have signed an **MoU** for the implementation of **High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)** interconnection. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ Its purpose is to enable the **import and export** of power between the two countries.
 - ◆ This is part of **energy cooperation and regional connectivity**.
- India will provide grant assistance for **Thirukoneswaram Temple** located in **Trincomalee** not **Colombo** and **Sacred City Complex** located in **Anuradhapura** not **Kandy**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- A **120-Megawatt solar power plant** was inaugurated in **Trincomalee**. This reflects **India-Sri Lanka cooperation** in promoting **renewable energy** and **sustainable development**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

68. (D)

Exp:

Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM):

- **ABDM** was launched in **2021** to create a **digital health ecosystem**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- It provides a unique **14-digit Ayushman Bharat Health Accounts (ABHA) number** to each citizen to manage and share their health records securely. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **ABHA Mobile App** provides a feature of consent management for sharing health data.
- **ABDM** has an outlay of **Rs. 1,600 crore** for **5 years (2021-22 to 2025-26)**.
- **ABDM** uses **Aadhaar** and **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)** infrastructure for **identity verification** and **digital transactions**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

69. (C)

Exp:

Migration:

- **Migration** is generally defined as the movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving a change in their usual place of residence. Hence, **statement I is correct**.
- **Push Factors** are the conditions that force or compel individuals to leave their place of residence and move elsewhere.
 - ◆ These factors can include **economic hardships** such as **poverty, low productivity, unemployment, depletion of natural resources**, and **natural disasters**, all of which drive people to seek better opportunities elsewhere.
- **Pull factors** are the conditions that attract **migrants to a particular location**, such as better job opportunities, higher wages, improved working conditions, and enhanced living standards. Hence, **statement II is not correct**.
- Hence, **option C is correct because Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect**.

70. (A)

Exp:

The office of the Governor:

- **Part VI (Article 153 to 162)** of the **Indian Constitution** deals with the **appointment, powers, and functions** of the Governor. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ A governor must have following Eligibility:
 - Be a citizen of India.
 - Be at least 35 years of age.

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- Not be a member of either house of the parliament or house of the state legislature.
- Not hold any office of profit.

➤ The **Governor** acts in dual capacity as the **constitutional head** of the **state** and as the **representative of the Centre**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

◆ He is part of the **federal system of Indian polity** and acts as a bridge between the **union** and **state governments**.

➤ **Article 153** allows the same person to be appointed as **Governor** for **two or more states simultaneously**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

71. (B)

Exp:

➤ **Repo rate** is the **interest rate** at which **commercial banks borrow money** from the **central bank (RBI)**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

◆ It helps banks meet short-term liquidity needs.

➤ In a **repo transaction**, commercial banks **sell government securities** to the **RBI** with an agreement to **repurchase** them later at a **predetermined higher price** (which includes interest). This is why it is called a **Repurchase Agreement (Repo)**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

➤ An **increase in the repo rate** makes **borrowing costlier for banks**, which in turn **makes loans costlier** for consumers and businesses **not cheaper**. Therefore, **higher repo rates** generally **reduce borrowing and spending** in the economy. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

72. (A)

Exp:

➤ **Rajya Sabha** has its own distinctive features and reflects the **federal character** of the constitution and protects the **rights of States**.

➤ The **origin of the Rajya Sabha** or the **Second Chamber** can be traced to the **Montague-Chelmsford Report of 1918**. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.

◆ This report introduced a **bicameral legislature**, the **Lower House or Central Legislative Assembly** and the **Upper House or Council of State**.

➤ The **Rajya Sabha** is called the **permanent House of the Parliament** as it is never fully dissolved.

➤ The **Schedule IV** of the **Indian Constitution** deals with the allocation of seats in the **Rajya Sabha** to the states and UTs. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.

➤ **Rajya Sabha** can authorise the **Parliament** to create new **All-India Services** common to both the **Centre** and the **States (Article 312)**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

73. (B)

Exp:

➤ As per the Constitution of India, the State Executive consists of **Governor, Chief Minister of States, Council of Ministers and Advocate General of the State**. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.

➤ The Governor is the **Chief Executive Head** of the State. However, like the **President at the Centre**, the **Governor is a nominal or constitutional head** in state. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

◆ The **real executive power** lies with the **Council of Ministers** headed by the **Chief Minister**.

➤ **Articles 153 to 167** in **Part VI** of the Constitution of India deal with the **structure, powers and functions of the state executive**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

74. (D)

Exp:

➤ **India and China** formally established **diplomatic relations in 1950**, which were later strengthened through the signing of the **Panchsheel Agreement in 1954**, laying the foundation for **peaceful coexistence and mutual respect**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

➤ India has chosen **not to join China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**, primarily due to sovereignty concerns arising from the **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)**, which passes through **Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK)**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

➤ India seeks to establish itself as a **regional connectivity leader** and **counter China's growing influence** by **promoting strategic initiatives** such as the **India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)** and the **SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) vision**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

75. (A)

Exp:

World Food Programme (WFP):

➤ It was founded in **1961** by the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** and **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** with its headquarters in **Rome, Italy**. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.

➤ WFP focuses on **emergency assistance** as well as **rehabilitation and development aid**.

➤ It is also a member of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)**, a coalition of **UN agencies and organizations** aimed at fulfilling the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

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- **WFP** works in over **120 countries and territories** to bring life-saving food to people displaced by conflict and made destitute by disasters.

76. (D)

Exp:

- **Article 345** empowers a State Legislature to adopt any regional language(s) or Hindi for all or any of its official purposes. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Article 347** empowers the President to recognize a language as the **official language** of a state or part of it, if a **substantial section** of the **state's population demands** it. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Article 346 of the constitution** provides that language authorised for use in the **Union** for official purposes shall be the **official language** for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

77. (A)

Exp:

- The **Governor** is a **part of the State Legislature** and can **summon or prorogue** either House of the **State Legislature**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The creation or abolition of the **Legislative Council** in a state does not require a **constitutional amendment** under **Article 368**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ Parliament can create or abolish a **Legislative Council** through a **simple majority**, if the concerned **State Legislative Assembly** passes a special resolution (by a majority of the total membership and a 2/3rd majority of members present and voting).
 - ◆ Therefore, it is done through **ordinary legislation** under **Article 169**, not by constitutional amendment under **Article 368**.
- In a unicameral legislature, the State Legislature consists of the **Governor and the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) only**. This is because the **Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)** exists only in **bicameral states**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

78. (C)

Exp:

- CPI (Consumer Price Index) measures the change in the average **retail prices** paid by consumers for a fixed basket of goods and services over time. It is an important indicator of retail inflation. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- India uses the year **2012** as the **base year** for its **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** computation. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- The **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** uses the **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** as a key tool to control inflation. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

- ◆ The **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** uses **CPI (Combined)** inflation data as the main tool for framing monetary policy decisions and controlling inflation.

79. (A)

Exp:

National Investigation Agency (NIA):

- The **NIA** is the Central Counter-Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency of India mandated to investigate offences affecting the **sovereignty, security, and integrity of India**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The NIA was constituted under the **National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008** and not under the **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The agency is empowered to deal with the **investigation of terror related crimes across states without special permission from the states** under written proclamation from the **Ministry of Home Affairs**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct**
- Its headquarters is situated in **New Delhi**.

80. (B)

Exp:

Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS):

- **MSS** is an important instrument of **monetary management** introduced in the year **2004**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ The primary objective of this scheme is to **manage surplus liquidity** in the **economy, especially of a more enduring nature, which usually arises due to large capital inflows** from foreign sources.
- Under this scheme, the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** absorbs the excess **liquidity** from the financial system by selling **short-dated government securities and treasury bills** to the market. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ These securities are specifically issued for the purpose of **liquidity management** under **MSS**, and not for meeting the **fiscal requirements** of the government.
- The **funds or cash mobilised** through the sale of these securities are maintained in a **separate account** with the **Reserve Bank of India** instead of **Consolidated Fund of India**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

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- ◆ This account is distinct from the **Consolidated Fund of India** and cannot be used by the government for regular expenditure.
- ◆ Thus, the MSS serves as an effective tool in **managing liquidity** without affecting the government's fiscal position.

81. (C)

Exp:

Delimitation:

- 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**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Articles 82 and 170** of the **Indian Constitution** provide for the redrawing of constituency boundaries after every census. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ **Article 82** deals with the **division of states into constituencies and allocation of seats for the Lok Sabha (Parliament)**.
 - ◆ **Article 170** deals with the **division of states into constituencies and allocation of seats for the State Legislative Assemblies**.
- The **84th Amendment Act of 2002** extended the freeze on the **readjustment of constituencies until 2026**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
 - ◆ The main aim of this freeze was to promote **population control** and encourage family planning efforts across the country.

82. (D)

Exp:

World Economic Forum (WEF)

- The **WEF** is an **international organization** that brings together leaders from **business, government, academia, and civil society** to shape global, regional, and industry agendas.
- It is headquartered in **Geneva, Switzerland**.
- Reports published by the World Economic Forum (WEF):
 - ◆ Global Competitiveness Index
 - ◆ Global Gender Gap Index
 - ◆ Energy Transition Index
 - ◆ Global Risk Report
 - ◆ Global Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index
- Hence, **option D is correct**.

83. (A)

Exp:

- **ICBMs** are primarily designed for carrying **nuclear warheads**, but they can also be adapted to deliver other types of weapons like **chemical or biological warheads**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Agni V** is **India's solid-fuelled Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)** with an estimated operational strike range of **7,000 to 10,000 kilometres**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- ICBMs are not limited to **terrestrial (land-based) platforms**. They can also be launched from **submarines** (known as Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles - SLBMs), **silos**, and **mobile launchers**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

84. (A)

Exp:

- The following funds were created under the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** to support developing countries in dealing with climate change challenges.
 - ◆ **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**: It is a global initiative established under the **UNFCCC** to support developing countries in reducing **greenhouse gas emissions** and enhancing their ability to respond to **climate change impacts**.
 - ◆ **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**: It is an international partnership that provides **financial assistance** to developing countries for projects related to **biodiversity, climate change, land degradation**, and other **environmental challenges**.
 - ◆ **Adaptation Fund (AF)**: It was established under the **Kyoto Protocol** to support developing countries in adapting to the harmful effects of **climate change** by financing concrete **adaptation projects and programs**.
- The **Global Resilience Fund (GRF)** was established in **2020** during the **COVID-19** pandemic.
 - ◆ It was initiated by Purposeful, an Africa-rooted global hub dedicated to supporting girls' resistance movements.
 - ◆ The fund is a **collaborative effort involving multiple social justice funders**, including **Women Win**, aiming to provide **rapid and flexible financial support** to **girls and women** responding to crises worldwide.
 - ◆ The **GRF** operates independently and is not affiliated with the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** or its financial mechanisms.
- Hence, **option A is correct**.

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85. (A)

Exp:

Monetary Policy Committee (MPC):

- The **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** was constituted under **Section 452B** of the **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**, which was amended in **2016** to make it a **statutory body**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **primary function** of the **MPC** is to determine the **Policy Rate (mainly Repo Rate)** to achieve the “**inflation target (4%±2)**” set by the **Central Government**, in consultation with the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **recommendations/decisions** of the **MPC** are binding on the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**. Once decided by the **MPC**, the **RBI** must implement the policy rate. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

86. (B)

Exp:

Principles Followed in Extradition in Procedures:

- The **extradition applies** only to such offences which are **mentioned in the treaty**.
 - ◆ **Section 2(d)** of The **Indian Extradition Act 1962** defines an ‘**Extradition Treaty**’ as a **Treaty, Agreement or Arrangement** made by **India** with a **Foreign State**, relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals which extends to and is binding on India. Extradition treaties are traditionally bilateral in character.
- It applies the **principle of dual criminality** which means that the offence sought to be an offence in the national laws of requesting as well as requested country.
- The requested country must be **satisfied that there is a prima facie case made against the offender**.
- The extradition should be made **only for the offence for which extradition was requested**.
- The accused must be provided with a **fair trial**.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

87. (B)

Exp:

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action:

- The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) was adopted at the **4th World Conference on Women**, held in Beijing, China, in 1995.

- It is a **key blueprint for women’s and girls’ rights**, promoting legal protection, service access, youth engagement, and social change.
- India is a signatory to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
- It **identified 12 key areas** for urgent action on gender equality and provided strategies for ensuring equal opportunities for all.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

88. (A)

Exp:

Dire Wolf:

- They were **large prehistoric canines** that went extinct around 13,000 years ago.
- Native to southern Canada and the US, they were **larger than modern gray wolves**, standing 3.5 feet tall, over 6 feet long, and weighing up to 68 kg, with likely white coats.
- They **hunted large prey like bison** and horses and likely went extinct due to prey depletion and human interference.
- Hence, **option A is correct**.

89. (C)

Exp:

Priority Sector Lending (PSL):

- PSL is an **RBI-mandated requirement** for banks to allocate a set portion of their loans to key priority sectors that face credit shortages but are crucial for inclusive economic growth. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- India’s **recently revised PSL guidelines includes Renewable Energy** as a designated category (**with no mandated sub-target**), providing loans for purposes like solar and biomass-based power generators, windmills, and non-conventional energy-based rural electrification. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- **PSL mandates a 40% target** for all bank loans, with sub-targets mandated only for agriculture (18%), micro enterprises (7.5%), and weaker sections (12%).
- The RBI also operationalised the **priority sector lending certificate (PSLC) scheme** in April 2016 for agriculture, small/marginal farmers, micro enterprises, and general (for overall target) segments to enable banks to trade certificates when they undershoot or overshoot targets.

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90. (D)

Exp:

National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM):

- The NCMM aims to **reduce India's dependence on imports of critical minerals** and ensure self-reliance for high-tech industries, clean energy, and national defense.
- The mission will **cover all stages**, including mineral exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The mission will intensify the exploration of critical minerals within the country and in its offshore areas.
- The NCMM will **adopt a "whole-of-government" approach**, working closely with various ministries, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), private companies, and research institutions. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- A fast-track approval process will be established to expedite mining projects for critical minerals.
- NCMM provisions to **develop stockpiles of critical minerals** will ensure that India has sufficient reserves to meet future demands. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

91. (B)

Exp:

Recession:

- A recession typically involves the overall output in an economy contracting **for at least two consecutive quarters**, along with job losses and a reduction in overall demand.
- During a recession, businesses **often reduce their workforce** due to lower demand, leading to higher unemployment rates.
- As economic uncertainty rises, consumers spend less on goods and services, which further slows down the economy.
- **Hence, option B is correct.**

92. (D)

Exp:

Features of Federalism:

- **Division of Powers:** Powers are divided between the central government (Union) and state governments.
- **Written Constitution:** A written constitution delineates the powers of different levels of government.
- **Supremacy of Constitution:** The Constitution is supreme and governs the relationship between the Union and the states.

- **Independent Judiciary:** An independent judiciary interprets and enforces the Constitution to resolve disputes between different levels of government.
- **Dual Government:** Both the central and state governments have their own spheres of influence and authority.
- **Rigid Constitution:** The Constitution is not easy to amend and provides for clear procedures for changes.
- **Hence, option D is correct.**

93. (C)

Exp:

National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI):

- National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) was established by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** and the Indian Banks' Association under the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It has been incorporated as a **"Not for Profit" Company** under the provisions of Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (now Section 8 of the Companies Act 2013), to provide infrastructure to the entire Banking system in India for physical as well as electronic payment and settlement systems. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

94. (C)

Exp:

Waqf:

- It refers to an **endowment made by a Muslim** for charitable or religious purposes, such as building mosques, schools, hospitals, or other public institutions. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It is **inalienable**, i.e., it cannot be sold, gifted, inherited, or encumbered. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The **Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025** amends the Waqf Act, 1995, allowing the government to regulate Waqf properties and settle related disputes. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

95. (C)

Exp:

- The **Sarkaria Commission (1988)** recommended that Governors should be appointed after consulting the Chief Minister. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **Punchhi Commission (2010)** recommended that Governors should act on Bills within a fixed timeframe (a six-month limit for reserved Bills). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

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- The **Venkatachaliah Commission (2002)** suggested that the appointment of Governors should be handled by a committee consisting of the **Prime Minister, Home Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha**, and the Chief Minister of the relevant state. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

96. (A)

Exp:

De-Dollarisation:

- It refers to the process of **reducing the dominance of the US dollar** in global trade, finance, and foreign exchange reserves.
- It involves **substituting the US dollar** with other currencies for international transactions, commodity trading (like oil), and reserve holdings.
- **Hence, option A is correct.**

97. (B)

Exp:

- The **transfer of pollen grains** from the anther of one plant to the stigma of another different plant is called cross-pollination. **Hence, statement I is correct.**
 - ◆ These are chosen to enhance the characteristics of the resulting plants including better yield, greater uniformity, and disease resistance.
- A **hybrid seed** is produced by **controlled Cross-Pollination** between different varieties of the same plant. **Hence, statement II is correct.**
 - ◆ Since all hybrid seeds in a packet have the same parent plants, which means they will all grow into uniform plants.
 - ◆ These are often easier and faster to grow than Heirloom Seeds.
 - **Heirloom seeds** come from open-pollinated plants, meaning the plants were pollinated by natural mechanisms like wind, insects, or birds, rather than through controlled cross-breeding or hybridization.
- **Hence, option B is correct because both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.**

98. (C)

Exp:

- **Green hydrogen** is produced by **electrolysis of water** using renewable energy (like Solar, Wind) and has a lower carbon footprint. **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
 - ◆ Electricity splits water into hydrogen and oxygen.

- **Brown hydrogen** is produced using coal, where the emissions are released into the air. **Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- Grey hydrogen is produced from natural gas, where the associated emissions are released into the air.
- **Blue hydrogen** is produced from **natural gas**, where the emissions are captured using carbon capture and storage. **Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.**

99. (A)

Exp:

- The **Supreme Court (SC) of India**, in the **State of Tamil Nadu vs. Governor of Tamil Nadu**, clarified that Governors must act on state bills **in a time-bound manner**, following the aid and advice of the council of ministers, as per Article 200, without independent discretion.
- SC termed the Tamil Nadu Governor's referral of re-enacted Bills to the President as "erroneous in law."
- The Court ruled that there is **no concept of "absolute veto" or "pocket veto"** under Article 200 and stated that governors cannot indefinitely delay action on bills. **Hence, statement I is correct.**
- SC noted that Governors are **bound to follow the advice of the Council of Ministers**. **Hence, statement II is correct.**
- Hence, option A is correct because both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

100. (B)

Exp:

Teesta River:

- The Teesta River is a **tributary of the Brahmaputra** (known as Jamuna in Bangladesh), flowing through India and Bangladesh.
- It **originates in the Himalayas** near Chunthang, Sikkim, and flows to the south through West Bengal before entering Bangladesh.
- Originally, the river continued southward to empty directly into the Padma River (main channel of Ganga in Bangladesh), but around 1787 the river changed its course to flow eastward to join the Jamuna river.
- The **Teesta Barrage dam** helps to provide irrigation for the plains between the upper Padma and the Jamuna.
- The Teesta River water conflict is one of the most contentious issues between India and Bangladesh.

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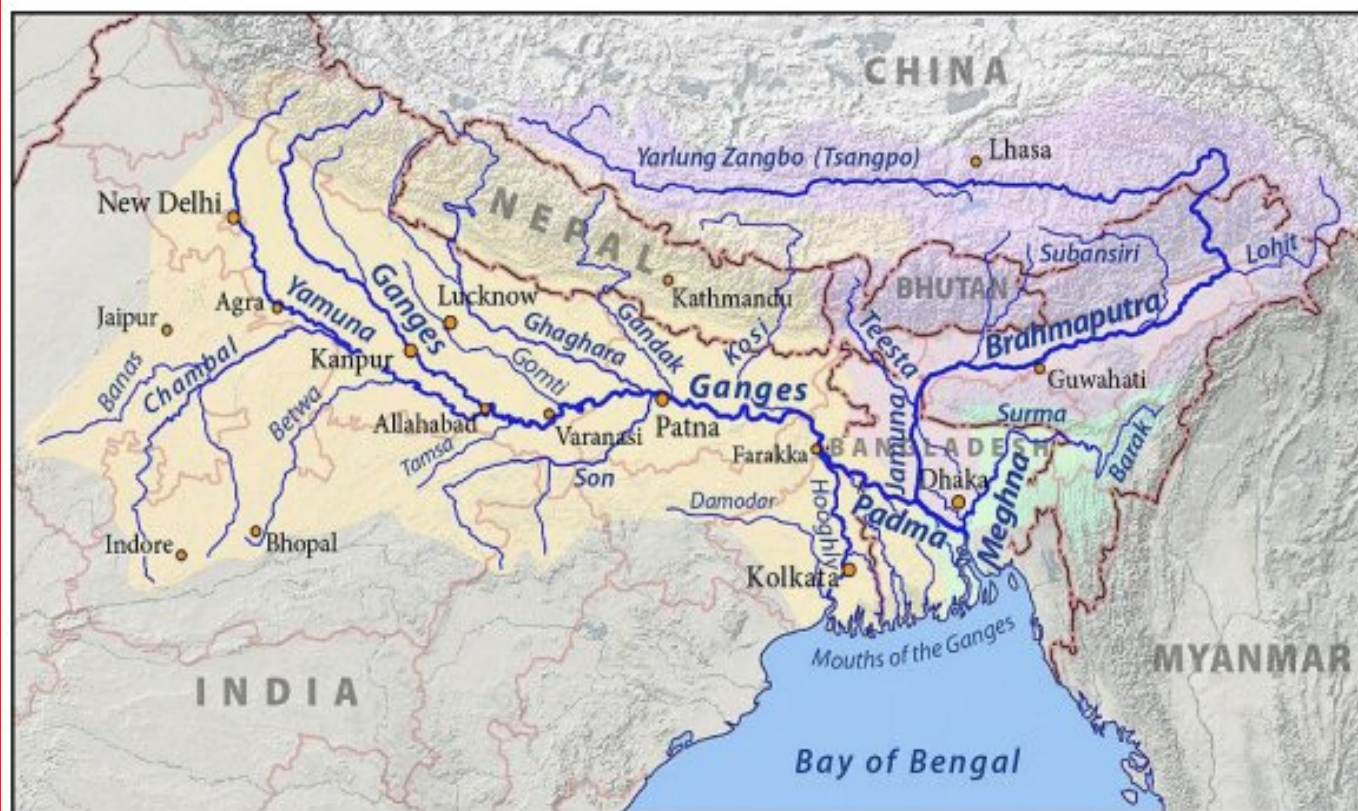
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The Ganges-Brahmaputra Basin



➤ Hence, option B is correct.

101. (A)

Exp:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

- He was a social reformer, jurist, economist, author, and thinker of comparative religions.
- He was the first Law Minister of India.
- He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna (1990).
- He led the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 against the denial of access to public water resources to the Dalit community.
- He participated in all three Round Table Conferences.
- He signed the 1932 Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi to abandon the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.

➤ Hence, option A is correct.

102. (D)

Exp:

- As per **Article 200**, the **Governor can grant assent**, withhold assent, or return the bill for reconsideration back to the State Legislature for further review and reconsideration. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- As per **Article 201**, if the Governor reserves a Bill for the President's consideration, the President holds the final say on the matter. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- As per **Article 207**, no Money Bill can be introduced in the assembly without the recommendation of the Governor of the State. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

- ◆ A Money Bill is a specific type of bill that **deals exclusively with matters related to finances**, such as taxation, government borrowing, and the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India.

103. (B)

Exp:

Governor:

- As per **Article 158(2) of the Constitution**, a person appointed as **Governor** shall not be a member of either **House of Parliament** or a **House of the Legislature of any State**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- When a person is appointed as **Governor** of two or more states, the **President, not Parliament**, determines the proportion in which the states share the emoluments and allowances. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

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- If a sitting **MP** or **MLA** is appointed as **Governor**, they are deemed to have vacated their seat in the legislature on the date they enter the office of the Governor. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

104. (A)

Exp:

- **Mahayana Buddhism** believes in the **heavenliness of Buddha** and **idol worship of Buddha** and **Bodhisattvas** who embody **Buddha Nature**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Mahayana Buddhism** originated in **northern India** and **Kashmir** and spread eastward into **Central Asia, East Asia**, and some parts of **Southeast Asia**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Theravada** is **not a sect** of **Mahayana**. It is a separate **school of Buddhism** that focuses on the original teachings of the **Buddha** and is predominant in **Sri Lanka, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Laos**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

105. (D)

Exp:

Index of Industrial Production (IIP):

- It represents the level of production in the industrial sector during a specific period, compared to a base year (**2011-12**). **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)** is responsible for the compilation and publication of the **Index of Industrial Production (IIP)** on a monthly basis. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- It is a **composite indicator** that measures the growth rate of industry groups classified under:
 - ◆ Broad sectors, namely, **Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity**.
 - ◆ Use-based sectors, namely **Basic Goods, Capital Goods, and Intermediate Goods**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

106. (C)

Exp:

Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), 2023:

- It empowers individuals with the right to know and control their personal data.
- **DPDPA** mandates that personal data can be processed only with the explicit consent of the individual. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- This Act provides individuals with the rights to **access, correct, and delete** their personal data, thereby offering them greater control over their personal information. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- The Act provides for **data localisation** only for certain **sensitive personal data**, not all personal data. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

107. (A)

Exp:

- **Section 44(3)** of the **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023** amends **Section 8(1)(j)** of the **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**. **Hence, statement-I is correct.**
 - ◆ This provision relates to the exemption from disclosure of personal information.
- The **original Section 8(1)(j)** allowed for the disclosure of personal information if it served a **larger public interest**.
 - ◆ However, after the amendment through the **DPDP Act**, this **“public interest”** exception has been removed, meaning that **all personal information** is now **completely exempt** from disclosure, regardless of whether it serves **public interest**. **Hence, statement-II is correct.**
- Hence, option A is correct because both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

108. (C)

Exp:

- **Justice Verma Committee (2012)** was constituted to recommend amendments to the Criminal Law so as to provide for **quicker trial** and **enhanced punishment** for criminals accused of **committing sexual assault against women**.
- **Margaret Alva Committee (1987)** worked on issues relating to the **implementation of welfare programmes** for women.
- **Geeta Mukherjee Committee (1996)** played a key role in advocating for the **Women’s Reservation Bill**.
- **Lodha Committee (2015)** was constituted to recommend **structural reforms** in the **Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)** in the aftermath of the **IPL spot-fixing and betting scandal**.
- Hence, option C is correct.

109. (D)

Exp:

Dr. B.R Ambedkar:

- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly** and the **first law minister** of independent India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- He described **Article 32** as the **“soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it”** because it provides the **right to constitutional remedies**, protecting **fundamental rights**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

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- He strongly believed that **democracy** would only be effective if it brought about **economic** and **social equality**.
 - ◆ He argued that liberty alone wasn't enough, and that true democracy must address both **social** and **economic inequalities** to function meaningfully. The
- The **Poona Pact of 1932** was an agreement between **B.R. Ambedkar** and **Gandhi Ji** regarding the political representation of the **Depressed Classes**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

110. (C)

Exp:

Attorney General of India:

- The **Attorney General of India** must be qualified to be appointed as a **Judge of the Supreme Court Article 72 (1)**.
 - ◆ As per **Article 76** of the **Constitution**, the **President** shall appoint as **Attorney General** a person who meets the qualifications required for appointment as a **Supreme Court Judge**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Attorney General of India** is appointed by the **President** under **Article 76(1)** of the **Constitution**, on the advice of the **Union Cabinet**, and holds office during the **President's pleasure**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Attorney General** advises the Government of India on legal matters and performs duties of a legal nature assigned by the President. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

111. (C)

Exp:

- **Part XVI** pertains to special provisions for **SCs, STs, and Other Backward Classes (OBC)**, including reservation in legislatures. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Article 15(4)** and **Article 16(4)** empower the State to make special provisions for the advancement of **SCs and STs** including reservation in **educational institutions** and **public employment**.
- The **Constitution (77th Amendment) Act, 1995**, inserted **Article 16(4A)** to enable reservation in promotion for **SCs and STs**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ **Article 330 and 332** provides for **specific representation** through **reservation of seats** for **SCs and STs** in the **Parliament** and in the **State Legislative Assemblies** respectively.
- The **Constitution of India** provides for reservation of seats for **SCs and STs** in **Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
 - ◆ **Article 243D** provides reservation of seats for **SCs and STs** in every **Panchayat**.

- ◆ **Article 233T** provides reservation of seats for **SCs and STs** in every **Municipality**.
- ◆ **Article 335** of the constitution says that the claims of **STs and SCs** shall be taken into consideration constitutively with the maintenance of efficacy of the administration.

112. (B)

Exp:

- **Inflation** refers to the **sustained rise in the general price level of goods and services** in an economy **over a period of time**, leading to a **decline in the real value of money or purchasing power**.
 - ◆ As prices increase, the same amount of money buys fewer goods and services than before.
- The inflation rate is typically measured by tracking the average price movement of a representative set of goods and services commonly known as a **basket of commodities** over a specific time frame, usually one year. When inflation is high, it indicates that prices are escalating quickly, whereas low inflation reflects a more gradual or modest pace of price increases.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

113. (B)

Exp:

- **Chandrayaan-3** is a three-component mission consisting of a **Propulsion Module**, a **Lander Module**, and a **Rover Module**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Propulsion Module** carried **Spectro-polarimetry of Habitable Planet Earth (SHAPE)** payload to study the **spectral and Polari metric measurements of Earth** from the **lunar orbit**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ The **Lander Module** is carrying a scientific payload that includes a suite of instruments to study the lunar surface and atmosphere **Chandra's Surface Thermophysical Experiment (ChaSTE)** to measure the **thermal conductivity and temperature**; **Instrument for Lunar Seismic Activity (ILSA)** for measuring the seismicity around the landing site.
 - ◆ The **Rover Module** is carrying a suite of instruments to study the lunar surface and subsurface which includes **Alpha Particle X-ray Spectrometer (APXS)** and **Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)** for deriving the elemental composition in the vicinity of landing site.
- The Lander Module of Chandrayaan-3 is named **Vikram**. The **Rover Module** is known as **Pragyan**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

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114. (D)

Exp:

Delimitation Commission:

- It is a high powered **three member body** whose orders have the **force of law** and cannot be called in question before any court. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Its orders are presented to the **Lok Sabha** and **State Legislative Assemblies** but cannot be modified. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- In India, such **Delimitation Commissions** have been constituted **4 times** in **1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002.**
- It includes **two Supreme Court or High Court judges**, one appointed as **chairman by the central government**, and the **Chief Election Commissioner** as an **ex-officio member.** **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- It has powers of a **civil court.**

115. (A)

Exp:

- India's transition to electric vehicles offers strong potential for economic growth and job creation through new avenues in manufacturing and infrastructure.
 - ◆ India's Electric Vehicle targets aim to promote electric mobility by 2030, including 80% of two-wheelers and three-wheelers, and 30% of private cars. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- India must tackle gaps in components, batteries, and charging infrastructure with supportive policies and incentives to build a robust EV ecosystem.
 - ◆ Achieving these targets can help boost economic activity, reduce air pollution, and improve energy security. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Hence, option A is correct because both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.**

116. (D)

Exp:

Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996:

- The PESA Act was enacted in **1996** "to provide for the extension of the provisions of **Part IX** of the Constitution relating to the **Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas**". **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ **Part IX**, comprising **Articles 243-243ZT** of the Constitution, contains provisions relating to **municipalities** and **cooperative societies.**
- Its objective is to ensure **self-governance** through **Gram Sabhas (village assemblies)** for people living in the **Scheduled Areas.**

- **Fifth Schedule** shall apply to the **Scheduled Areas** and **Scheduled Tribes** in states other than **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.** **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- It recognises the **right of tribal communities**, who are residents of the **Scheduled Areas**, to govern themselves through their **own systems of self-government**, and also acknowledges their **traditional rights over natural resources.**

117. (C)

Exp:

- **Article 142** provides **discretionary power** to the **Supreme Court** as it states that the SC in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such **decree** or **make** such order as is necessary for **doing complete justice** in any cause or matter pending before it. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In the **Union Carbide case**, relating to the **victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy**, the **Supreme Court** placed itself above the laws made by the **Parliament** or the **legislatures of the States** by saying that, to do **complete justice**, it could even override the laws made by **Parliament.** **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The **Supreme Court** clarified that **Article 142** is meant to supplement the existing law, **not to replace or override** it in **Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India.** **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

118. (A)

Exp:

A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras, 1950 Case:

- The case was **fundamentally** about the interpretation of **Article 21** and other Fundamental Rights under **Part III** of the Constitution, particularly in the context of preventive detention. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **Supreme Court** held that **Article 21** only protects against **arbitrary executive action**, and **not legislative action.** **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ This means the State can make a law depriving a person of **life or liberty**, and as long as the procedure is followed, it is valid even if the law itself is unfair.
- The Court drew a clear distinction between the Indian expression "**procedure established by law**" and the American concept of "**due process of law**", holding that the former does not include a test of fairness or reasonableness.

119. (A)

Exp:

- **Repo rate** is a **monetary policy tool** used by the **central bank (Reserve Bank of India)** to regulate the **money supply**, **control inflation**, and **influence economic growth.** **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

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- A **lower repo rate** makes **loans cheaper for banks**, leading to **reduced interest rates for borrowers**, which in turn encourages **increased borrowing and spending in the economy**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- A **higher repo rate** increases the **cost of borrowing for banks**, which leads to **higher interest rates for consumers and businesses**, ultimately **slowing down borrowing and spending in the economy**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

120. (A)

Exp:

- Intense heating of the **Tibetan Plateau** during summer creates a low-pressure area that aids the onset of the south-west monsoon. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ The **Tibetan Plateau** acts as a heat source during summer, generating a **strong thermal low-pressure area**. This pulls moist winds from the Indian Ocean, contributing significantly to the monsoon's onset.
- The **Subtropical Jet Stream (STJ)** weakens and shifts **northward** during the summer. Its retreat is necessary for the establishment of the **Tropical Easterly Jet (TEJ)**, which is more closely linked to **monsoon dynamics**. So, the strengthening of **STJ** does not aid **monsoon advancement**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
 - ◆ The **Subtropical Jet Stream (STJ)** is a **narrow band of strong, westerly winds** located in the **upper troposphere**, typically between **20° and 35° latitude** in both **hemispheres**.
- A **permanent high-pressure cell** in the **South Indian Ocean (east to north-east of Madagascar)** helps draw monsoon winds towards the **Indian subcontinent**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

121. (C)

Exp:

Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA), 2019:

- The **CAA** provides citizenship on the basis of religion to six undocumented non-Muslim communities (**Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians**) from **Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh** who entered India on or before **31st December, 2014**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Foreigners Act, 1946** and the **Passport Act, 1920** both specified punishment for entering the country **illegally** and **staying** here on expired **visas** and **permits**.
- It exempts the members of the six communities from any criminal case under the **Foreigners Act, 1946** and the **Passport Act, 1920**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

122. (B)

Exp:

South China Sea:

- The **South China Sea** is part of the **western Pacific Ocean**, located near the **Southeast Asian mainland**.
- It is bordered by **several countries** including **China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and Vietnam**.
- The **Luzon Strait** connects it to the **Philippine Sea**.
- The two main island groups in the region are the **Paracel Islands**, currently under Chinese control, and the **Spratly Islands**.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

123. (C)

Exp:

Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), 1967:

- It was first enacted in **1967** to deal with **secessionist movements** and **anti-national activities**.
- It empowers the **National Investigation Agency (NIA)** to investigate and prosecute cases under UAPA across the country. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- It provides for the **death penalty** and **life imprisonment** as the **highest punishments** for terrorist acts.
- It allows for the detention of suspects without charge or trial for up to **180 days**, and for the denial of bail to the accused unless the court is satisfied that they are not guilty. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- It defines **unlawful activity** as any action that **supports or incites the cession or secession** of any **part of India**, or that **questions or disrespects its sovereignty** and **territorial integrity**.

124. (A)

Exp:

- **El Niño** is characterized by the warming of the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, which disrupts global weather patterns. Hence, **statement I is correct**.
 - ◆ This events are associated with increased occurrences of droughts in **Southeast Asia** and **Australia**.
- The warming of the **ocean weakens trade winds**, leading to a reduction in the upwelling of cold water, which affects **atmospheric circulation** and **alters weather conditions globally**. Hence, **statement II is correct**.
 - ◆ The **altered atmospheric circulation patterns** during **El Niño events** disrupt the typical weather systems, causing prolonged dry spells and increasing the likelihood of droughts in these regions.

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- Hence, option A is correct because, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

125. (C)

Exp:

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD):

- It was established following the recommendations of the **B. Sivaraman Committee (1979)**. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- **NABARD** has collaborated with several prominent international organizations, including **World Bank** affiliated institutions, to support the transformation of India's agriculture sector.
- **NABARD** monitors **Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)** and **Cooperative Banks**, supports the improvement of their operations, and ensures their integration with the **Core Banking Solution (CBS)** network. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- ◆ A **core banking solution (CBS)** is a software used by banks to manage primary operations.
 - ◆ It is a centralized system that allows customers or businesses to carry out transactions from any branch rather than only from the branch where the account was opened.
- The operations of **NABARD** are overseen by a **Board of Directors**, constituted by the **Government of India** as per the **NABARD Act, 1981**. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

126. (A)

Exp

Appointment of the Chief Minister (CM):

- The **Constitution** does not provide a **specific procedure** for the **selection** and **appointment of the CM**. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- **Article 164** says that the **Chief Minister** shall be appointed by the **governor**. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- The **Constitution** does not mandate proving majority in the assembly before appointing a Chief Minister (Article 164). Hence, statement 3 is correct.

127. (B)

Exp:

One Health Joint Action:

- **One Health Joint Plan of Action** was launched by the Quadripartite-the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, and the **World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)**. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- The plan is valid from **2022-2026** and is aimed at mitigating the **health challenges** at **global, regional, and country levels**. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- A pilot project to implement the **One Health Framework** was initiated in **Uttarakhand**. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
- Focus Areas of the Action Plan:
- ◆ One Health capacity for health systems
 - ◆ Emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics
 - ◆ Endemic zoonotic
 - ◆ Neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases
 - ◆ Antimicrobial resistance and the environment
 - ◆ Food safety risks

128. (A)

Exp:

Olive Ridley Turtles:

- These turtles are **carnivores** and get their name from their **olive-coloured carapace**. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- These turtles have been classified as **Vulnerable** on the **IUCN Red List**. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Protection Status:
- ◆ **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:** Schedule 1
 - ◆ **CITES:** Appendix I
- They are found in warm waters of the **Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans**. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

129. (A)

Exp:

Inflation:

- In India, inflation is primarily measured using the **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**, which tracks retail prices of goods and services, and the **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)**, which measures price changes at the wholesale level. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- ◆ The **CPI** is the primary metric for monetary policy, while **WPI** is used for specific economic analyses.
- Hyperinflation refers to an extremely high and uncontrolled increase in the general price level, often exceeding 50% per month, not a moderate increase below 5% annually. Moderate inflation is typically termed **creeping inflation**. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- Demand-pull inflation occurs when **aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply**, causing upward pressure on prices. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

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130. (B)

Exp:

Artificial Intelligence (AI):

- The **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)** has declared 2025 as the “Year of Artificial Intelligence”, emphasizing its integration into higher education. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The AICTE also plans to recognize top-performing institutions and highlight them as model institutions for AI education, aiming to foster competition and innovation.
- **Large Language Models (LLMs)** facilitate proactive AI that not only generates data but also provides valuable insights. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

131. (B)

Exp:

- As per **Article 202** of the Constitution, the Governor ensures that the Annual Financial Statement (state budget) is laid before the state legislature. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Under **Article 207**, money bills require the **Governor’s prior recommendation** for introduction in the state legislature. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Governor can make advances from the Contingency Fund of the state (not the Consolidated Fund) to meet unforeseen expenditures, as per Article 267. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

132. (A)

Exp:

- The Mandal Commission, officially the Second Backward Classes Commission, was set up on **January 1, 1979** and recommended a **27% reservation for OBCs** in government jobs and higher educational institutions. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In the **Indra Sawhney vs Union of India case (1992)**, the Supreme Court upheld the **27% OBC reservation as constitutionally valid** but introduced conditions like the **creamy layer exclusion** and a **50% cap** on total reservations. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

133. (D)

Exp:

Indian National Congress (INC):

- The INC, at its **Lahore session in December 1929**, presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru**, passed the **Purna Swaraj resolution**, declaring complete independence as its goal. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- The **Surat Split in 1907** was caused by **ideological differences** between Moderates (favoring constitutional methods) and Extremists (advocating militant methods like boycott and swadeshi). **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)** was launched by the INC under the leadership of **Mahatma Gandhi**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

134. (C)

Exp:

Artificial Intelligence (AI):

- **AI** involves simulation of human cognitive processes like **learning, reasoning, and problem-solving** through **algorithms and computational systems**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **NITI Aayog** launched the **National AI Strategy in 2018**, focusing on sectors like **healthcare, agriculture, and education**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- AI-based predictive models are used in agriculture (e.g., by ICAR and startups) for **crop yield forecasting, pest detection, and precision farming**.
- The **Aarogya Setu** app used **AI** for contact tracing and risk assessment during the **COVID-19 pandemic**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

135. (D)

Exp:

- **Heatwave:** A Heat Wave is a period of **abnormally high temperatures** that occurs during the summer season in India.
 - ◆ Heat Waves typically **occur between March and June**, and in rare cases extend till July.
- Causes of Heatwaves:
 - ◆ **Prevalence of Hot and Dry Air:** A large region of hot and dry air acts as a reservoir of heat. Prevailing winds then transport this hot air to other areas, further elevating temperatures.
 - ◆ **Absence of Moisture:** Moisture in the air retains heat and prevents it from escaping while dry air **allows solar radiation to reach the ground more readily** and radiate back out at night with minimal trapping, resulting in a quicker increase in daytime temperatures. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ **Cloudless Skies:** Clouds act as a shield, reflecting sunlight back into space and preventing it from heating the Earth’s surface. A clear, cloudless sky allows for maximum solar radiation to reach the ground, intensifying heating. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

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- ◆ **Large Amplitude Anticyclonic Flow:** Anti-cyclones are large-scale atmospheric circulation patterns characterized by sinking air.
 - This **sinking air compresses and warms adiabatically** (heats up without gaining heat), contributing to rising temperatures at the surface. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- ◆ **Geographical Considerations:** Heat waves are more frequent in regions with arid or semi-arid climates, such as Northwest India. Prevailing westerly winds during summer months can spread heat waves eastward and southward.
- ◆ **Climate Change:** Global warming is increasing the frequency and intensity of heat waves. Rising baseline temperatures **create a more conducive environment** for these events to occur.

136. (B)

Exp:

World Trade Organization (WTO):

- **About:** WTO is an international institution formed to regulate the rules for global trade among nations.
 - ◆ It was formed under the **Marrakesh Agreement** signed on 15th April 1994 by 123 countries after the Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-94) of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, leading to the birth of the WTO in 1995. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ WTO succeeded the GATT which had regulated world trade since 1948.
 - GATT focused on trade in goods, while WTO covers trade in goods, services, and intellectual property, including creations, designs, and inventions.
- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland.
- **Members:** 166 countries
- Key WTO Agreements:
 - ◆ **TRIMS (Trade-Related Investment Measures):** Prohibits measures that discriminate against foreign products, e.g., local content requirements.
 - ◆ **TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights):** TRIPS resolves disputes over intellectual property rights. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - ◆ **AoA (Agreement on Agriculture):** AoA promotes agricultural trade liberalization, focusing on market access and domestic support.
 - **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

137. (B)

Exp:

Key Recommendations of Various Commissions Regarding Centre-State Relation:

- **Rajamannar Committee (1969):** Formed by Tamil Nadu, the Rajamannar Committee was the first state-level initiative to review Centre-State relations. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ It criticised the growing centralisation of power that undermined state autonomy.
 - ◆ Though the Constitution appeared federal, the committee said it functioned unitarily, turning states into administrative arms of the Centre.
 - ◆ The committee called for strengthening the **Inter-State Council (ISC)** to restore federal balance. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Punchhi Commission (2007):** Recommended that states be consulted via the Inter-State Council before introducing bills on Concurrent List subjects and sought regulation of the **Union's treaty-making power on State List matters.**
 - ◆ This would enhance state representation in their internal affairs and promote cooperative federalism.
 - ◆ **Suggested revisions in the allocation of financial resources, with more autonomy for states in fiscal matters.** **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

138. (C)

Exp

- **E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2004):** Supreme Court ruled that the SCs form a homogeneous class and any sub-classification within SCs would amount to tinkering with the Presidential List under Article 341.
 - ◆ As only Parliament can amend the list, the Court declared sub-classification by states as unconstitutional.
 - ◆ **Article 341(1):** Provides for the identification of SC by the President in consultation with the Governor. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh (2024):** A seven-judge Constitution bench overruled Chinnaiah verdict and **upheld that states can sub-classify SCs and STs** within the reservation quota based on varying levels of backwardness, using empirical data and historical evidence. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

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- ◆ Such sub-classification must avoid political motives and is subject to judicial review.

➤ **Justice Ramachandra Raju Commission, 1997:** Recommended sub-dividing the SCs into four groups and apportioning reservations separately for each. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

- ◆ It also recommended that the **Creamy layer of Scheduled Castes be excluded from receiving any reservation benefits** in public appointments and admission to educational institutions.

139. (A)

Exp:

Article 142 of the Indian Constitution

- **Empowering the Supreme Court:** Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing **complete justice in any case** or matter pending before it.
 - ◆ These decrees or orders are enforceable across India's territory, making them significant tools for judicial intervention.
- **Transcending Legal Limitations:**
 - ◆ Article 142 allows the Supreme Court to **go beyond the confines of existing laws or statutes** to ensure justice for all parties involved.
 - It enables the Court to exercise functions beyond adjudication, including executive and legislative roles when required.
 - ◆ Article 142 is **supported by several other provisions**, including Article 32 (which ensures the right to constitutional remedies), Article 141 (mandating that all courts within India must abide by the Supreme Court's decisions), and Article 136 (which allows for the Special Leave Petition).
 - This collective framework is known by the term "**judicial activism**". This concept has often led to the Supreme Court overriding parliamentary legislation to deliver "**complete justice**".
- **Intervening in Public Interest Matters:**
 - ◆ The provision empowers the Supreme Court to intervene in cases involving public interest, human rights, constitutional values, or fundamental rights.

- ◆ This reinforces the Court's role as a guardian of the constitution and ensures protection against violations or infringements.

➤ **Hence, option A is correct.**

140. (B)

Exp:

- K2-18b was **discovered in 2015 by NASA's Kepler mission**, prompting studies that have changed the understanding of the universe. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- It is **amongst the planets outside the solar system that are far bigger than Earth** but smaller than Neptune. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- These sub-Neptunes are **located around the "Goldilocks Zone" of a star**, an area not too hot and not too cold to contain water, and, therefore, **offering the possibility of life.**

141. (A)

Exp:

- **Judicial Precedents for State Management of Religion:**
 - ◆ **Shirur Mutt vs. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras Case, 1954:** The Supreme Court (SC) of India ruled that religious institutions have the right to manage their affairs independently under **Article 26(d)**, as long as they do not engage in activities contrary to public order, morality, or health.
 - However, the **state can regulate the administration of religious or charitable institutions**. The case set important precedents for the protection of religious freedoms and property rights in India.
 - ◆ **Ratilal Panachand Gandhi v. State of Bombay Case, 1954:** The SC held that religious practices are as much a part of religion as religious faith or doctrines, but this protection extends only to essential and integral parts of religion and the state can regulate the administration of trust properties.
 - ◆ **Pannalal Bansilal Pitti vs. State Of Andhra Pradesh Case, 1996:** The SC upheld a law abolishing hereditary rights over temple management and rejected the argument that such laws must apply equally to all religions.
 - ◆ **Stanislaus v. State of Madhya Pradesh Case, 1977:** The SC held that the right to propagate religion under **Article 25** does not include the right to convert another person to one's own religion. This judgement upheld the validity of anti-conversion laws.
- **Hence, option A is correct.**

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142. (D)

Exp:

James Webb Space Telescope (JWST):

- JWST is an international collaboration between **NASA**, the European Space Agency (ESA) and the **Canadian Space Agency** which was launched in December 2021.
- It is currently at a point in space known as the **Sun-Earth L2 Lagrange point**, approximately 1.5 million km beyond Earth's orbit around the Sun. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It's the **largest, most powerful infrared space telescope** ever built and is successor to the Hubble Telescope. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

143. (A)

Exp:

WHO Pandemic Agreement:

- The objective of the **WHO Pandemic Agreement** is to **prevent, prepare for, and respond to pandemics**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **One Health approach** recognizes the interconnection between **people, animals, plants**, and their shared environment. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The agreement **does not mandate a permanent waiver of intellectual property rights**, it focuses on **facilitating technology transfer and licensing**, often on mutually agreed terms, without requiring mandatory **IP waivers**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

144. (A)

Exp:

NATO's Enlargement:

- **NATO's open-door policy**, outlined in **Article 10**, permits **European countries** to seek membership, subject to unanimous approval by existing members. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Partnership for Peace, launched in 1994, enhances cooperation with non-member states, promoting security and stability. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)**, operational from 2001 to 2014, was a **NATO-led mission** to provide security and support reconstruction in **Afghanistan**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

145. (B)

Exp:

- **Article 368** outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution of India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct**
- The **Supreme Court**, in the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**, ruled that the **basic structure of the Constitution** cannot be altered through amendments.
- Certain provisions, such as those affecting the **federal structure** (e.g., powers of the Supreme Court, High Courts, or the distribution of powers between the Union and States), require a special majority in Parliament (two-thirds of members present and voting in each House) and **ratification by at least half of the State legislatures**, as per **Article 368(2)**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The President is **bound to give assent to a Constitution Amendment Bill** passed by Parliament, as clarified by the **24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971**. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

146. (B)

Exp:

Buddhist Sites of Madhya Pradesh:

- The original stupa at **Sanchi** was commissioned by Emperor **Ashoka** in the **3rd century BCE**. It was later enlarged and elaborated upon during the **Shunga and Satavahana periods**, including the addition of **ornate gateways (toranas)**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **Bharhut** is known for **detailed narrative reliefs and inscriptions**; the **script used is Brahmi**, not Kharosthi. Kharosthi was more common in the **northwest regions of ancient India**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The **Deorkothar**, discovered in Rewa district, contains **Ashokan-era Brahmi inscriptions** and remains of ancient **Buddhist stupas**, linking it to the early spread of Buddhism in central India. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

147. (A)

Exp:

- **Article 131** of the **Indian Constitution** grants the Supreme Court **original jurisdiction** in disputes between the **Union and States** or **between two or more States**, such as matters involving **legal rights** or **constitutional questions**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

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- The **collegium system** for **judicial appointments** evolved through **judicial interpretations** in the **Second Judges Case (1993)** and **Third Judges Case (1998)**, not through the **99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014**. The **99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014** introduced the **National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)**, which was struck down by the **Supreme Court** in 2015. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- The power of **judicial review** is not explicitly mentioned in **Article 13**. It is derived implicitly from **Article 13** (laws inconsistent with fundamental rights are void) and **Article 32** (right to constitutional remedies), along with the **Supreme Court's role as the guardian of the Constitution**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

148. (C)

Exp:

- The **Indian Constitution** is described as **"quasi-federal"** or **"federal with a unitary bias"**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ It combines **federal features (division of powers, written Constitution)** with **unitary features (strong Centre, single citizenship)**.
- The **Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution** delineates the **division of powers between the Union and States** through three lists: **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**, specifying subjects for legislation. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- Under **Article 131**, the **Supreme Court** has **original jurisdiction** to resolve disputes between the Union and one or more States or between States, making it a key arbiter in federal disputes.

149. (A)

Exp:

- The **National IPR Policy 2016**, adopted in 2016, with the vision **"Creative India; Innovative India"**. It aims to promote creativity and innovation, strengthen India's IPR ecosystem, and align with global standards while balancing developmental needs. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The policy is administered by the **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)** under the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**, not the **Department of Economic Affairs**. The policy emphasizes **coordinated enforcement**, strengthens existing mechanisms like the **Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.

150. (B)

Exp:

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC):

- The **BIMSTEC Charter**, signed and adopted during the **5th BIMSTEC Summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 2022**, grants the organization **legal personality**, enabling structured diplomatic dialogue. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ It reorganized cooperation into seven sectors, with India leading the security pillar, which includes counter-terrorism, disaster management, and energy.
- The **6th BIMSTEC Summit**, hosted in **Bangkok, Thailand**, on **April 4, 2025**, approved **six key outcomes**, including a **Vision 2030 document** to guide **regional cooperation until 2030**, focusing on **economic growth, connectivity, and security**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- Despite the **BIMSTEC Free Trade Area Framework Agreement (BFTAFA)** being signed in **2004**, negotiations for a **comprehensive FTA** remain incomplete, with only two of the seven constituent agreements in place. This has limited progress in boosting intra-regional trade. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

151. (B)

Exp:

- The **Asian-African Conference**, popularly known as the **Bandung Conference**, was held in **1955** in **Bandung, Indonesia**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The conference focused on **promoting economic and cultural cooperation** among **Asian and African nations** and took a strong stand against **colonialism and imperialism**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Non-Aligned Movement** was not formally established at the **Bandung Conference**. The principles discussed at Bandung laid the **groundwork**, but the movement was formally founded later, in **1961**, at the **Belgrade Conference**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

152. (C)

Exp:

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded the **Brahmo Samaj** in **1828** in **Calcutta** to promote **monotheism, rational thinking**, and **social reforms**, opposing **idol worship** and superstitious practices. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

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- He was a prominent campaigner **against the practice of Sati** and his efforts led to its abolition in **1829** through the **Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829**, under **Governor-General William Bentinck**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, along with other reformers, established the **Hindu College in Kolkata in 1817**, which later evolved into **Presidency University**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

153. (A)

Exp:

- The **Solicitor General** is subordinate to the **Attorney General of India**, who is the **primary law officer** of the Government.
- The **Solicitor General of India** is appointed by the **President of India**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The Solicitor General's **term is not fixed for five years**; they hold office at the **pleasure of the President**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- The **Solicitor General** primarily represents the **Government of India** in the **Supreme Court and High Court**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

154. (B)

Exp:

- **Fundamental Rights** under **Part III** are **justiciable**, meaning citizens can approach courts to enforce them if violated. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** under **Part IV** are **non-justiciable** and not legally enforceable by courts, though they guide governance. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- The **Indian Constitution** provides for a **bicameral legislature** at the **Union level**, consisting of the **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

155. (D)

Exp:

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

- The **NDMA** was formally constituted in 2006 under the **Disaster Management Act, 2005**, with the **Prime Minister** as its **Chairperson**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ The NDMA operates under the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- The NDMA is mandated to lay down policies, plans, and guidelines for **disaster management** to ensure timely and effective responses to disasters. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

- ◆ The **NDMA** has issued guidelines for the management of **heatwaves** and **glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)**.

- Total **12 disasters** are classified as **Notified Disaster** such as **cyclone, drought, and earthquake etc**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

156. (A)

Exp:

- A **heatwave** is characterized by a prolonged period of **excessively hot weather**, often with **high humidity**, leading to discomfort and health risks.
- The India Meteorological Department (IMD) declares a heatwave when the **maximum temperature** is **4.5°C to 6.4°C** above the normal for a region or **reaches 40°C (plains) or 30°C (hilly regions)**, not necessarily **45°C** for two consecutive days. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- **Global warming** exacerbates heatwaves, they are also influenced by natural weather patterns like **high-pressure systems** and **El Niño**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- The **Heat Index** combines temperature and humidity to assess the perceived discomfort during a **heatwave**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

157. (C)

Exp:

- **Cost-push inflation** occurs when rising costs of production, such as wages or raw materials, lead to higher prices of goods and services. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** measures price changes at the wholesale level, not the retail level, which is covered by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- **Stagflation** is a condition where an **economy** experiences **high inflation, low economic growth, and high unemployment** simultaneously. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

158. (B)

Exp:

Munich Security Conference Report 2025:

- The **Munich Security Report 2025**, titled "**Multipolarization**," explicitly focuses on the **shift of power** toward a larger number of actors influencing **global issues**, as outlined in its analysis of the international order. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

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- The report advocates for “**depolarization**” to counter the negative effects of **multipolarization**, emphasizing the need for reforms to enhance cooperation among powers to tackle global threats. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The **Munich Security Index 2025** shows that **G7 countries** are generally **less optimistic** about a **multipolar world** compared to **BICS (BRICS minus Russia)** countries, **not uniformly optimistic as stated. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

159. (B)

Exp:

- **President’s Rule** is imposed under **Article 356** when the state government cannot function in accordance with the Constitution. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - ◆ President’s Rule is imposed due to a breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state, not merely because of policy disagreements with the central government.
- A **proclamation of President’s Rule** must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament** within **two months**, as per **Article 356(3)**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Under **Article 356**, **President’s Rule** can be imposed for an **initial period of six months**, extendable up to **three years** with **parliamentary approval. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

160. (B)

Exp:

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

- **NEP 2020** introduces a **5+3+3+4** curricular structure (Foundational: 5 years, Preparatory: 3 years, Middle: 3 years, Secondary: 4 years), replacing the **10+2 system. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** promotes the **three-language formula** to encourage **multilingualism** and **national integration**, but it does not mandate **Hindi** specifically. Instead, the policy provides flexibility in the choice of languages, emphasizing the use of the **mother tongue, regional languages, and other Indian languages. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- NEP 2020 aims to increase the **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)** in higher education to **50% by 2035. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

161. (A)

Exp:

- The **Eighth Schedule** lists **22** scheduled languages, including **Hindi, Tamil, Bengali, Telugu, Kannada**, and others, as recognized by the Constitution. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Article 343(1)** declares **Hindi in the Devanagari script** as the **official language** of the Union, while **Article 343(2)** allows **English** to be used for official purposes, but English is not explicitly declared an “**official language**” of the Union.
- The Constitution under **Article 345** allows states to adopt **any language(s)** as their **official language**, not necessarily one from the **Eighth Schedule. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

162. (C)

Exp:

Election Commission of India:

- The **ECI** is a **constitutional body** established under **Article 324** of the **Indian Constitution**, tasked with conducting **free and fair elections in India. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **ECI** is responsible for conducting elections to **Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ The ECI comprises a **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** and **two other Election Commissioners**, as per its current multi-member structure established on **1st October 1993.**
- The ECI operates the ‘**Know Your Candidate**’ (**KYC**) app to provide voters with information on candidates’ **criminal antecedents. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

163. (C)

Exp:

Hindu Kush Region:

- The **Hindu Kush** forms a **natural divide** between the **Amu Darya (ancient Oxus) valley** to the north and the **Indus River valley** to the south. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region**, which includes the **Hindu Kush**, is referred to as the ‘**Third Pole**’ due to its **vast ice and snow reserves**, the largest outside the **Arctic and Antarctica. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- While the broader **Hindu Kush region** spans eight countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan), the **Hindu Kush range** itself is primarily located in **Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan.**

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164. (B)

Exp:

- The **Galwan Valley** is situated in **eastern Ladakh**, along the **LAC**, marking the disputed border between **India** and **China**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Galwan River**, originating in the **Karakoram Range**, forms the **valley** and **flows westward** to join the **Shyok River**, a tributary of the **Indus River**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Galwan Valley** lies to the **north of Pangong Tso Lake**, **not to the south**, as it is part of **Sub Sector North** in **Ladakh**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

165. (C)

Exp:

Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2018):

- In the Puttaswamy case, a **nine-judge bench** unanimously held that the **right to privacy** is a **fundamental right** under **Article 21** (right to life and personal liberty) and other provisions of the Constitution. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the **Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016**, but with restrictions. It struck down certain provisions, such as **mandatory linking of Aadhaar for bank accounts and mobile phones**, and limited its use for welfare schemes.
- The **Supreme Court** held that the **right to privacy** is not **absolute** and can be restricted through **reasonable measures** that **meet the proportionality test**, ensuring **legality, necessity, and proportionality**.
- The judgment laid down a **three-fold test** to assess the validity of restrictions on the **right to privacy**. Any restriction must be backed by a **law (legality)**, **pursue a legitimate state aim (e.g., national security or public welfare)**, and be **proportionate** to the objective, ensuring minimal intrusion. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The judgment was delivered by a **nine-judge bench**, constituted to resolve the question of whether privacy is a fundamental right, referred from a challenge to the Aadhaar scheme.

166. (B)

Exp:

- Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies, allowing individuals to approach the **Supreme Court** for the enforcement of **Fundamental Rights**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- Under Article 32, the **Supreme Court** can issue writs such as **habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, and quo warranto** to protect **Fundamental Rights**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The right to constitutional remedies under Article 32 is considered a fundamental right and cannot be suspended except during a national emergency under Article 359, not during peacetime.
- **Article 226** empowers **High Courts** to issue writs for the enforcement of **Fundamental Rights** and other **legal rights**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

167. (D)

Exp:

- The **Kashmir Valley** lies between the **Pir Panjal Range** to the south and the **Zaskar Range** to the north in Jammu and Kashmir. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Jhelum River** is the main river of the **Kashmir Valley**, contributing to its fertile plains. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Kashmir Valley** is a major producer of **saffron**, primarily cultivated in the **Pampore region**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
- The Kashmir Valley has a temperate climate with distinct seasons. It is known for lush greenery.

168. (B)

Exp:

- **Large Language Models (LLMs)** are **neural networks** trained on vast datasets of text to generate human-like responses. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- Modern **large language models (LLMs)** are capable of more than just generating text; they can also perform tasks like **code generation**, and certain multimodal models are equipped to analyze images. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- LLMs typically use **transformer architectures**, not **convolutional neural networks (CNNs)**, which are more common in image processing. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.
- **Fine-tuning** involves adjusting an LLM's parameters on a specific dataset to enhance task-specific performance.

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169. (C)

Exp:

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):

- DPI encompasses digital systems such as identity, payments, and data-sharing platforms designed for public benefit and inclusivity. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Aadhaar** is a prominent example of DPI, offering a **unique digital identity** for accessing various services in India. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ **Unified Payment Interface (UPI)** is a DPI that enables seamless, **real-time digital payments**, significantly enhancing financial inclusion in India.
- DPI often operates as an **open-source or interoperable system** to enable innovation and accessibility across sectors. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

170. (B)

Exp:

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):

- RGSA is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** with a 60:40 funding ratio for most states, but 90:10 for Northeastern and hilly states, and 100% central funding for Union Territories. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **e-GramSwaraj** is a key component of **RGSA**, promoting **transparency in decentralized planning, progress reporting, and accounting**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **RGSA** emphasizes **capacity building** through training elected representatives and promotes **e-governance** via the **Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES)** applications.
- **RGSA** supports the formulation of **Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs)** to enable **PRIs** to plan for local development and SDGs. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

171. (C)

Exp:

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 formalized **PRIs** as local self-government bodies in rural India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **Gram Sabha**, comprising all registered voters in a village, is the **foundational unit of PRIs** and participates in **decision-making**.

- The **73rd** amendment mandates the **reservation of at least one-third of the seats** in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for **women to promote gender representation**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- ◆ **PRIs** are constitutionally empowered to create and execute plans for **economic development** and **social justice** under **Article 243G**.

- The 73rd Amendment Act introduced the **State Election Commission** to conduct PRI elections independently. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

172. (D)

Exp:

Milk Adulteration:

- **Milk adulteration** often involves adding substances like **water, starch, or urea** to dilute milk or enhance its appearance and volume.
- **Milk adulteration** with **starch** is done to increase thickness and can be detected by adding **iodine solution**, which **turns blue**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The **addition of formalin to milk** is used to extend its shelf life but is hazardous to **human health**. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Adulteration with **melamine** in **milk** is used to falsely **elevate protein content** readings in quality tests. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

173. (D)

Exp:

- **ONDC** is a **government-backed initiative** to establish an **open, interoperable digital commerce platform** in India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- ONDC enables **sellers** to reach **buyers** across multiple platforms, not restricting them to a single platform.
- **ONDC** seeks to **level the playing field** by enabling **small businesses** and **sellers** to participate in **e-commerce** alongside larger platforms. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- It covers diverse sectors like retail, **food delivery**, and **mobility, expanding the scope of digital commerce**.
- ONDC is an **open network** that encourages participation from various stakeholders, including **private entities**, not just government-owned ones.

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174. (B)

Exp:

World Trade Organization (WTO):

- The WTO is an international institution formed to regulate the rules for global trade among nations.
- It was formed under the **Marrakesh Agreement** signed on 15th April 1994 by 123 countries after the **Uruguay Round negotiations** (1986-94) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), leading to the birth of the WTO in 1995. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- WTO succeeded the GATT, which had regulated world trade since 1948. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Unlike GATT, which primarily focused on trade in goods, the **WTO encompasses trade in goods, services, and intellectual property**, including creations, designs, and inventions. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

175. (C)

Exp:

Indus Waters Treaty:

- It is a water-sharing agreement between India and Pakistan signed in 1960 under the **aegis of the World Bank** to divide the waters of the Indus River and its 5 tributaries (Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Jhelum, and Chenab) between the countries. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Treaty grants India unrestricted use of the 3 eastern rivers (Beas, Ravi, Sutlej) and allocates the 3 western rivers (Chenab, Indus, Jhelum) to Pakistan, with certain allowances for India to use these waters for domestic, **non-consumptive, agricultural, and hydroelectric purposes** under specific conditions. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - ◆ As per this arrangement, Pakistan is allocated roughly 80% of the water from the Indus River system, while India receives approximately 20% of the water share.
- The treaty mandated the establishment of a **Permanent Indus Commission (PIC)** with representatives from both countries, which is required to meet annually to ensure the implementation of the treaty. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

176. (A)

Exp:

Unified Payments Interface (UPI):

- It is an instant real-time payment system developed by the **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)** to facilitate inter-bank transactions through mobile phones. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- UPI accounts for 70% of India's digital transactions in 2023-24.
- The Indian government is also promoting UPI and RuPay cards internationally.
- The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** has amended its regulations to **allow full-KYC Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) holders** to perform Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions via third-party UPI apps. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

177. (B)

Exp:

Poultry Industry:

- The **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)** classifies poultry units with more than 5,000 birds as polluting industries, subject to compliance and regulatory consent. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- A Certificate of Consent from the State Pollution Control Board or Committee under the **Water Act, 1974**, and the **Air Act, 1981**, is necessary for establishing and operating a medium-sized poultry farm, with permission granted for 15 years.
- The **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960**, prohibits the intensive confinement of animals, **including chickens**, recognising the importance of animal welfare. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The **Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF)** is an initiative by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the National Livestock Mission's "Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation" (EDEG) program. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

178. (C)

Exp:

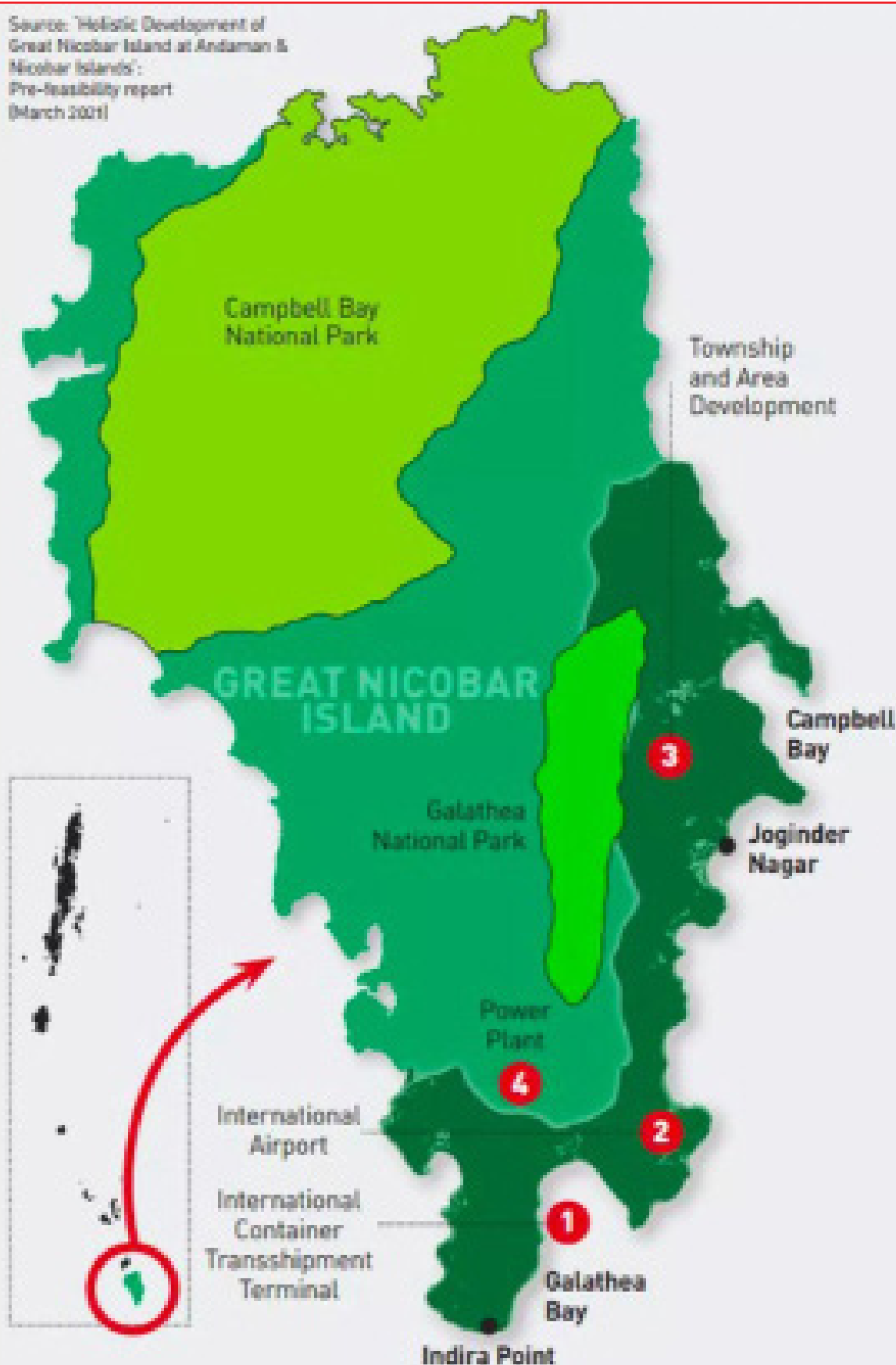
Great Nicobar Island Project:

- It is the southernmost and largest of the Nicobar Islands. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It is a sparsely inhabited patch of mainly tropical rainforest in the southeastern Bay of Bengal. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Indira Point** on the island, India's southernmost point, is located 90 nautical miles (<170 km) from Sabang at the northern tip of Sumatra, the largest island of the **Indonesian archipelago**. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

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Source: 'Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island at Andaman & Nicobar Islands': Pre-feasibility report (March 2021)



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179. (A)

Exp:

Geoengineering:

- It refers to **large-scale interventions** aimed at **altering the Earth's climate system** (more specifically, solar radiation management) to counteract the effects of global warming.
- It primarily involves two approaches, namely **Solar Radiation Modification (SRM)** and **Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)**.
 - ◆ SRM involves deploying materials in space to reflect solar rays away from the Earth. This method, while still conceptual, draws inspiration from natural phenomena such as volcanic eruptions.
 - ◆ **Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)** refers to processes that deliberately remove carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere and store it **long-term in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs or products**.
- Hence, option A is correct.

180. (B)

Exp:

- **National Panchayati Raj Day**, observed on 24th April, celebrates the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, which granted constitutional recognition to PRIs. Hence, statement I is correct.
- The Special Category National Panchayat Awards- 2025 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj **incentivizes top-performing Panchayats** that align with 9 Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) themes, encompassing all 17 SDGs. Hence, statement II is correct.
- Hence, option B is correct because both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

181. (D)

Exp:

Basic Structure Doctrine:

- The Basic Structure Doctrine, introduced by the Indian judiciary in the **Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973** asserts that Parliament cannot alter certain fundamental features of the Indian Constitution, even through Article 368 amendments.
- Though the specific elements of the doctrine may evolve, commonly recognized features include the **supremacy of the Constitution**, the rule of law, Supremacy of the Constitution, **Secular character of the Constitution**, the **Federal character of the Constitution**, **Welfare state (socio-economic justice)**, etc.

- This doctrine acts as a safeguard against arbitrary constitutional amendments, preserving essential values. It ensures the long-term stability of the Constitution by protecting its core principles from any potential alterations.
- Hence, option D is correct.

182. (B)

Exp:

- **Vaccines** work by **mimicking an infection**, prompting the **immune system** to produce **antibodies** without causing the **actual disease**. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- **Not all vaccines** confer **lifelong immunity**; some, such as the **tetanus vaccine**, require **periodic booster doses**, while immunity from others, like the **influenza vaccine**, can **diminish over time**. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- **mRNA vaccines** use a **small piece of the virus's genetic material** to instruct cells to **produce a protein** that **triggers an immune response**. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

183. (B)

Exp:

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

- CPEC is a flagship project of **China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)** aimed at enhancing connectivity between **China and Pakistan**. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
 - ◆ The **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**, launched by **China in 2013**, is a global **infrastructure and economic development strategy** aimed at enhancing connectivity and trade across **Asia, Europe, and Africa**.
 - Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) consists of the **Silk Road Economic Belt (land routes)** and the **21st Century Maritime Silk Road (sea routes)**.
 - The BRI seeks to build infrastructure, boost investments, and foster closer economic cooperation, but it also faces criticism for creating debt dependency and expanding China's geopolitical influence.
- CPEC spans approximately **3,000 km**, linking **Gwadar Port in Balochistan, Pakistan**, to **Xinjiang, China**, via **highways, railways, and pipelines**. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- CPEC projects are financed through a **mix of loans, investments, and some grants**, with significant commercial loans from Chinese banks **increasing Pakistan's debt burden**. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

184. (D)

Exp:

Financial Action Task Force (FATF):

- **FATF** was founded in **1989** by the **G7 Summit in Paris** to address the growing issue of **money laundering**. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

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- ◆ The **G7** is a **group of seven** major advanced economies i.e., **USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, and Japan** that meet to discuss and coordinate global economic and policy issues.

- After the **9/11 attacks** in **2001**, **FATF** expanded its mandate to include **combating terrorist financing**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- FATF is headquartered in **Paris, France**, at the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**, though it is a separate entity.
- FATF maintains a **Grey List** for jurisdictions under increased monitoring due to strategic deficiencies in their **Anti-Money Laundering (AML)** and **Counter-Terrorist Financing (CTF)** regimes. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

185. (A)

Exp:

- The **First Asia-Africa Summit**, held in **Bandung, Indonesia**, in **April 1955**, aimed to foster **solidarity among African and Asian nations** against **colonialism and imperialism**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Bandung Conference** was attended by **29 countries**, including nations like **India, China, and Egypt**, representing over half of the global population.
- The **Bandung Conference of 1955** adopted the **Ten Principles of Bandung**, promoting **peaceful coexistence and non-alignment**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Bandung Conference** inspired movements for **independence and cooperation** but did not directly lead to the **formation of the African Union**, which was established later in **1963** as the **Organisation of African Unity (OAU)**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

186. (A)

Exp:

United Nations Charter (UN Charter):

- The **UN Charter** was signed on **26th June, 1945**, in **San Francisco** by **50 founding member states** at the conclusion of the **United Nations Conference on International Organization**.
- The **Charter** establishes **six principal organs**: the **General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Article 2(4)** of the Charter **prohibits the use of force**, with exceptions for **self-defense (Article 51)** or when authorized by the **Security Council**, not the **General Assembly**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.

- Under **Article 4**, the **General Assembly** admits **new member states**, but only upon the **recommendation** of the **Security Council**, which holds veto power. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

187. (B)

Exp:

Indus Waters Treaty (IWT):

- It was signed in 1960, the IWT assigned the **eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej)** to **India** and the **western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab)** to **Pakistan**, with India permitted **limited non-consumptive uses (e.g., hydropower)** on **western rivers**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The IWT permits India to **develop run-of-the-river hydropower projects** on **western rivers** with design constraints to ensure **minimal impact on Pakistan's water flow**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
 - ◆ **Run-of-the-river (ROR) hydroelectric projects** are a type of **hydro power generation** where a river's natural flow and elevation drop are used to generate electricity with little or no water storage.
- The **Permanent Indus Commission (PIC)** handles initial disputes, but unresolved issues escalate to a **World Bank-appointed Neutral Expert or Court of Arbitration** under **Article IX**.
- The IWT has **no exit clause**, and **modifications require mutual consent via a duly ratified treaty**, as per **Article XII(3)**. Unilateral suspension is not legally recognized. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

188. (A)

Exp:

IndiaAI Mission:

- The **IndiaAI Mission** was approved on **March 7, 2024**, with a budget of **Rs. 10,371.92 crore** to foster **AI innovation over five years**.
- The **IndiaAI Compute Capacity pillar** aims to develop a robust **AI computing infrastructure** equipped with advanced **Graphics Processing Units (GPUs)**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The mission is implemented by the **IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD)** under the **Digital India Corporation (DIC)**, overseen by the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- While **open-source AI** is encouraged for accessibility, the mission **does not mandate it**, allowing **both open-source and proprietary models** based on use cases. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

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- The mission promotes **public-private partnerships** and includes initiatives like the **IndiaAI Application Development Initiative**, which sources **problem statements** from central and state governments for **AI solutions** in sectors like **healthcare** and **governance**.

189. (C)

Exp:

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund:

- **UNICEF** promotes programs like **immunization**, **clean water**, **sanitation**, and **nutrition** to improve **children's health** and **well-being**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- It received the **Nobel Peace Prize in 1965** for its work in fostering **global solidarity** and **providing aid to children**. Hence **statement 2 is correct**.
- **UNICEF** provides **both short-term emergency relief** (e.g., during disasters) and **long-term development programs**, such as **education** and **health initiatives**.
- It relies entirely on **voluntary contributions** from **governments**, **private sector partners**, **foundations**, and **individuals**, with no funding from the **UN budget**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

190. (C)

Exp:

International Monetary Fund (IMF):

- The IMF was established in **1944** at the **Bretton Woods Conference** to ensure **monetary cooperation**, **exchange rate stability**, and balanced growth of international trade. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **IMF membership** is open to all countries, not just high-income economies. Many **low- and middle-income countries** are members and major beneficiaries of the **IMF programs**.
- **Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)** are an **international reserve asset** created by the **IMF** to supplement member countries' official reserves. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

191. (B)

Exp:

Kasturirangan Committee (2013):

- The **Kasturirangan Committee (2013)** recommended that **37%** of the **Western Ghats**, spanning **six states** (**Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu**), be declared an **Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA)**.
- The committee recommended that highly polluting industries/ Red industries, be banned in **Ecologically Sensitive Areas**.

- The committee recommended that the **mining, quarrying, and sand mining** in **Ecologically Sensitive Areas** should be completely banned.
- The **Kasturirangan Committee** was tasked with balancing **biodiversity conservation** with **sustainable and inclusive development** in the Western Ghats.
- The **Subramanian committee** was set up in **August 2014** to review the existing **environmental laws** and the **procedures** followed by the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**.
- The **Mihir Shah Committee** was set up by the **Ministry of Water Resources**. It has recommended setting up a **National Water Commission**.
- Hence, **option B is correct**.

192. (D)

Exp:

AI Action Summit, 2025:

- The **AI Action Summit** is a **global forum** that brings together **world leaders, policymakers, technology experts**, and **industry representatives** to discuss **AI governance, ethics**, and its role in society.
- A joint statement on '**Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet**' was signed by **58 countries**, including **India, China, the EU, except the US and the UK**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Paris Peace Forum** showcased **50 "AI for Good" projects** addressing issues like **education, health, and climate action**.
- **France** announced that **India** will host the **next AI summit**, as confirmed in the summit's outcomes.
- A **Public Interest AI Platform and Incubator** was launched to **bridge public-private AI efforts** and promote a **trustworthy AI ecosystem** through **capacity building in data, transparency, and financing**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

193. (A)

Exp:

Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019:

- The Act defines a **transgender person** as one whose gender **does not match their assigned gender at birth**, including **trans-men, trans-women, persons with intersex variations, gender-queers**, and **socio-cultural identities** like **hijra and kinnar**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The Act requires **government-funded or recognized educational institutions** to provide **inclusive education, sports, and recreational facilities** for transgender persons without discrimination. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

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- The Act requires **proof of surgery** for a **revised certificate to change gender to male or female**.
- The Act does not provide for **reservations in public employment or education**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

194. (D)

Exp:

National Education Policy 2020:

- **NEP 2020** proposes the creation of the **Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)** as a single overarching regulator for higher education (excluding medical and legal education), replacing bodies like the **University Grant Commission (UGC)** and **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **NEP 2020** aims to achieve **100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)** in school education by **2030**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- **NEP 2020** emphasizes **integrating vocational education** from **Grade 6**, including **hands-on learning and internships**, to ensure at least **50%** of learners have **exposure to vocational skills** by **2025**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

195. (B)

Exp:

- The **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)** under the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change** is the **nodal agency** for releasing the **Air Quality Index (AQI)** in India. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Indian AQI** includes **eight pollutants**, i.e., **PM10, PM2.5, NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃ (ozone), NH₃ (ammonia), and Pb (lead)**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **AQI** primarily focuses on the **short-term health effects** (within hours or days) of exposure to **polluted air**, **not long-term impacts**. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

196. (C)

Exp:

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV):

- **PSLV** is primarily designed to place satellites into **Sun-synchronous polar orbits**, ideal for **Earth observation satellites**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - ◆ **Sun-synchronous orbit (SSO)** is a particular kind of **polar orbit** in which satellites are in **sync with the Sun**, matching **Earth's rotation** around the **Sun**.
- PSLV has **four stages**, with the **first and third stages** using **solid propulsion** and the **second and fourth stages** using **liquid propulsion**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

- **PSLV** was developed by the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**.
- **PSLV-C11** successfully launched **India's Chandrayaan-1** lunar mission in 2008. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

197. (B)

Exp:

Inflation:

- The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** measures the average change in prices paid by consumers for a **fixed basket of goods and services** over time. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Core inflation** excludes volatile items like **food and energy prices** to focus on **underlying inflation trends**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- **Inflation targeting** involves a **central bank** setting a **specific inflation rate** as a **goal** to guide **monetary policy**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

198. (B)

Exp:

Monetary Policy:

- The **MPC**, established under the **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934** comprises six members: three from the **RBI** (including the **Governor**) and three external members appointed by the **Central Government**.
- The **Repo Rate** is the interest rate at which the **RBI** provides short-term loans to commercial banks against government securities.
- The **Reserve Bank of India's monetary policy**, as per the amended **RBI Act, 1934**, focuses on **price stability (controlling inflation)** while supporting economic growth. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** is the **percentage of a bank's total deposits** that must be maintained with the **RBI**, **not with the bank itself**. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.
- **Open Market Operations (OMO)** are a key tool where the **RBI buys or sells government securities** to increase or decrease the money supply. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

199. (B)

Exp:

- The **Global South** represents countries facing common issues such as **poverty, inequality, climate change impacts**, and **limited access to global resources**, often advocating for collective action. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **India** has positioned itself as a **prominent advocate for the Global South**, championing issues like **sustainable development, climate justice**, and **equitable global governance** in platforms like the **G20, UN, and BRICS**.

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- The **African Union (AU)**, comprising **54 African states**, represents the **continent's interests**, many of which align with **Global South priorities** like development and peacebuilding. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- Many **Global South countries** were colonized, the term is not limited to former colonies. It includes diverse nations with **shared socio-economic challenges, regardless of colonial history** (e.g., some non-colonized countries like Thailand). Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

200. (D)

Exp:

- As per **Article 155**, the Governor is **appointed** by the **President of India**, and under **Article 156**, the Governor holds office at the **pleasure of the President**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- Under **Article 161**, the Governor has the **power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions** of punishment for offenses against laws under the state's legislative jurisdiction. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Governor** can dissolve the **State Legislative Assembly** under **Article 174**, but this is typically done on the **advice of the Council of Ministers**, not independently, except in exceptional circumstances like a breakdown of constitutional machinery. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

201. (C)

Exp:

United Nations Security Council (UNSC):

- The **UNSC** has **15 members: five permanent members** (China, France, Russia, UK, USA) with **veto power** and **ten non-permanent members** elected for **two-year terms**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Article 24** of the UN Charter assigns the **UNSC** the **primary responsibility** for maintaining **international peace and security**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **UNSC presidency** rotates **every month** among its **15 members**, based on the **English alphabetical order** of their names. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

202. (A)

Exp:

- As per **Article 93** of the **Indian Constitution**, the **Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha** is elected by the **Lok Sabha** from among its members, typically after the **election of the Speaker**.

- Under **Article 95(2)**, the **Deputy Speaker** presides over the **Lok Sabha** in the Speaker's absence and exercises the same powers as the **Speaker** while presiding. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- **Article 93** provides for the **election of a Deputy Speaker**, the **Constitution does not mandate** that the **office must always be filled**. There have been instances where the **post remained vacant** for extended periods (e.g., during parts of the 17th Lok Sabha).
- The **Deputy Speaker** can be **removed from office** by a **resolution of the Lok Sabha** passed by a **simple majority**. Hence **statement 2 is correct**.
- The **Deputy Speaker**, as a member of the **Lok Sabha**, can vote in their capacity as a member on all matters. However, when **presiding over the House**, they **vote only** in the case of a **tie**, similar to the Speaker. Hence, **statement 3 is not correct**.

203. (C)

Exp:

- The **Constituent Assembly** was established in **1946** based on the **Cabinet Mission Plan**, which outlined the **framework for drafting India's Constitution**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- After the Constitution came into force on **January 26, 1950**, the **Constituent Assembly** functioned as the **provisional Parliament** until the **first general elections in 1952**.
- On **13th December, 1946**, **Jawaharlal Nehru** moved the **Objective Resolution** in **constituent assembly** to lay down the guiding principles for the **Constitution**, such as **sovereignty, democracy, and justice**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

204. (A)

Exp:

- The **Bretton Woods System** was established in 1944 at a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to promote **international monetary stability** and **economic recovery post-World War II**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** was created to **oversee exchange rate stability** and provide financial assistance, while the **World Bank** was established to provide loans for **reconstruction and development**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

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- Although the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** was negotiated around the same period and supported the **goals of the Bretton Woods framework**, it was not officially part of the **Bretton Woods System**, which mainly concentrated on monetary institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

205. (B)

Exp:

Status and Amendability of the Preamble:

- **Berubari Union Case, 1960:** Through the Berubari case, the Court stated that 'Preamble is the key to open the mind of the makers' but it can not be considered as part of the Constitution. Therefore it is not enforceable in a court of law.
- **Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala Case, 1973:** In this case, for the first time, a bench of 13 judges was assembled to hear a writ petition. The Court held that:
 - ◆ The Preamble of the Constitution will now be considered as part of the Constitution.
- ◆ It held that the Preamble could be amended under **Article 368**, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - Consequently, the Preamble was amended by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** and the terms '**Socialist**', '**Secular**', and '**Integrity**' were added to the preamble. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added between 'Sovereign' and 'Democratic'.
 - 'Unity of the Nation' was changed to 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation'.
- ◆ Furthermore, the court held that the **Preamble is not the supreme power or source of any restriction or prohibition** but it plays an important role in the interpretation of statutes and provisions of the Constitution.
- **S R Bommai vs Union of India Case, 1994:** The Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

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