

UPPSC 2026 Full Test Series (25 Test)

कुल 25
फुल लेंथ टेस्ट

संपूर्ण सामान्य अध्ययन (GS)

Test Series
Discussion के साथ

अभ्यास ही सफलता की कुंजी है !

UPPSC/PRE/T02/2026

TEST - 03

GS : Full Test
सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रम

समय — 2 घंटे
कुल प्रश्न — 150
कुल अंक — 200

K kredoZ IAS

उम्मीदवार का अनुक्रमांक

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प्रश्न-पुस्तिका

A

पूर्णांक - 200



25
Full Length Test



UPPSC Pattern
पर आधारित



Detailed
Solution (PDF)



Test Discussion
Classes



Performance
Analysis



Exam Readiness
& Revision

नियमित अभ्यास
बनाएगा आपको
विजयी !



- ✓ एक ही प्लेटफॉर्म पर Complete तैयारी
- ✓ Quality Questions & Updated Content
- ✓ Expert Faculty की मार्गदर्शन
- ✓ Rank Oriented Practice
- ✓ अपनी तैयारी को दें नई दिशा

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उम्मीदवार का अनुक्रमांक

UPPSC 2026-27
सामान्य अध्ययन

*Your
Success
Our Mission*

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Gupta administration and economy:

1. During the Gupta period, the highest administrative unit was 'Bhukti' (province), whose head was called 'Vishayapati'.
2. During this period, the number of copper coins was much higher than that of gold coins (Dinars), because trade had become completely localized.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC):

1. Recent paleoclimatic studies indicate that the decline of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa was caused not only by the Aryan invasion, but also by widespread changes in the monsoon and the drying up of the Ghaggar-Hakra river system.
2. The highly developed water management systems at sites such as Dholavira and Lothal indicate that they were highly vulnerable to water scarcity.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements regarding the styles of Indian temple architecture:

1. In temples of the Nagara style, 'Gopuram' (massive entrance gateway) and fortified walls are the most prominent features.
2. The tower of Dravidian-style temples is generally curvilinear, with 'Amalaka' and 'Kalasha' installed on top.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Second Urbanization' of the sixth century BCE:

1. The widespread use of iron increased agricultural productivity, which generated surplus and led to the development of commercial towns.
2. Most of the Punch-marked Coins issued during this period were made of gold.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the 'Quit India Movement' of 1942?

- (a) The movement remained completely non-violent and peaceful, with no violence being used anywhere against the British administration.
- (b) During this movement, underground radio stations were operated in many parts of the country (such as the one operated by Usha Mehta).
- (c) Just before the beginning of the movement, the British government arrested all top leaders under 'Operation Zero Hour'.
- (d) The movement is called a spontaneous movement because despite being leaderless, the people themselves took charge.

6. Match List-I (Inscriptions) with List-II (Related Rulers):

1. Prayag Prashasti — (a) Samudragupta
 2. Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription — (b) Chandragupta II
 3. Eran Inscription (first evidence of Sati practice) — (c) Bhanugupta
 4. Junagadh Inscription (restoration of Sudarshana Lake) — (d) Skandagupta
- (a) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A (b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
(c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

7. The Gupta period is called the 'Classical Age' of Indian history. Choose the incorrect statement regarding the scientific and philosophical achievements of this period:

- (a) Aryabhata, in his book 'Aryabhatiya', confirmed that the Earth rotates on its axis.
- (b) Varahamihira compiled astronomy, geography and architecture in the 'Brihat Samhita'.
- (c) Charaka and Sushruta were contemporary scientists of the Gupta period who composed their Samhitas during this Golden Age.
- (d) Nagarjuna propounded 'Shunyavada'.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Sangam literature of South India:

1. The Varna system in Sangam society was not as rigid as in North India, and the lifestyle was based on 'Tinaï' (geographical ecological regions).
2. Women enjoyed high social respect, and renowned poetesses such as 'Avvaiyar' contributed to it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

9. Match List-I (Administrative Unit) with List-II (Their Meaning):

1. Bhukti — (a) Province (Head: Uparika)
2. Vishaya — (b) District (Head: Vishayapati)
3. Vithi — (c) Tehsil / Sub-district Unit
4. Kulapa / Kullika — (d) Head of the artisan guild of a city

- (a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- (b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
- (c) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
- (d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Akbar's 'Mansabdari System' and the 'Zat and Sawar' ranks?

- (a) 'Zat' determined the personal salary and position of a Mansabdar, while 'Sawar' indicated the number of his soldiers.
- (b) The Mansabdari system was completely

hereditary.

- (c) Under the 'Dahsala System', tax was determined on the average production of the previous 5 years.
- (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.

11. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the results of various land revenue systems implemented in British India?

- (a) The Permanent Settlement was implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- (b) Under the Ryotwari system, a direct settlement was made with the peasants.
- (c) Under the Mahalwari system, the entire village or Mahal was considered a revenue unit.
- (d) The main result of all these systems was the modernization of Indian agriculture and a huge increase in capital investment.

12. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Mahatma Gandhi's early regional Satyagrahas?

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha (1917) — Against the Tinkathia system of indigo cultivators
- (b) Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Movement (1918) — Support for remission of land revenue due to crop failure
- (c) Kheda Satyagraha (1918) — Plague bonus dispute and first hunger strike
- (d) All the above statements are correct.

13. Consider the following pairs regarding the development of revolutionary nationalism in the 1920s:

1. HRA (Hindustan Republican Association) — 1924, Kanpur
2. HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association) — 1928, Delhi (a step towards socialism by Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad)
3. Chittagong Armoury Raid — 1930, Master Surya Sen

Which of the above pairs are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 all

14. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the features of the 'Quit India Movement' of 1942?

- (a) The movement became spontaneous after the arrest of top leaders.
- (b) Parallel governments were established in Ballia and Satara.
- (c) The Muslim League and Communist Party openly and actively participated in this movement.
- (d) Gandhi gave the slogan "Do or Die."

15. Consider the following statements regarding the styles of Indian temple architecture (Nagara and Dravidian):

1. In North Indian temples of the Nagara style, the 'Shikhara' is the main feature and large Gopurams are absent.
2. The main identity of South Indian temples of the Dravidian style is their tall 'Vimana' and huge, elaborately decorated 'Gopurams'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Consider the following pairs regarding the 'Six Schools of Philosophy' (Six Astika Darshanas) of Vedic philosophy and their founders:

1. Nyaya Philosophy — Maharshi Gautama
2. Vaisheshika Philosophy — Maharshi Kapila
3. Samkhya Philosophy — Maharshi Kanada
4. Uttara Mimamsa (Vedanta) — Maharshi Badarayana

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 4
- (b) Only 2, 3 and 4
- (c) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All 1, 2, 3 and 4

17. Which of the following sequences is correct regarding the invasions and dynasties that came to India from the north-west after the decline of the Mauryan Empire, in the correct chronological order?

- (a) Indo-Greeks - Shakas - Pallavas - Kushanas
- (b) Shakas - Indo-Greeks - Kushanas - Pallavas
- (c) Kushanas - Shakas - Indo-Greeks - Pallavas
- (d) Pallavas - Kushanas - Shakas - Indo-Greeks

18. What was the main feature of the local administration system of the Chola Empire in South India (especially with reference to the Uttaramerur inscriptions)?

- (a) Complete monopoly of the king with no participation of the local population.
- (b) A highly developed and autonomous 'Village Panchayat System' (Village Autonomy) through 'Ur', 'Sabha' (assembly of Brahmadeya villages) and 'Nagaram'.
- (c) Direct collection of taxes from villages by the central army and complete prohibition of the Panchayat system.
- (d) Formation of special town committees only for traders.

19. Consider the following statements regarding Shivaji Maharaj's central and revenue administration system:

1. Shivaji's Council of Ministers was called the 'Ashtapradhan', in which each minister was directly responsible to the king and no post was hereditary.
2. 'Chauth' (25% of total revenue) and 'Sardeshmukhi' (additional 10%) taxes were collected from neighbouring non-Maratha territories in return for a guarantee of protection.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

20. Which pair of the different centres of the Great Revolt of 1857 and their Indian leaders is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Kanpur — Nana Sahib and Tantia Tope
- (b) Lucknow — Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (c) Bareilly — Khan Bahadur Khan
- (d) Faizabad — Liaqat Ali

21. Who among the following was NOT included among the major leaders who operated the Quit India Movement while remaining underground during 1942?

- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali
- (b) Ram Manohar Lohia and Usha Mehta (Underground Congress Radio)
- (c) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (Rajagopalachari)
- (d) Achyut Patwardhan and Biju Patnaik

22. Consider the following pairs regarding handicrafts and craft styles of ancient and medieval India:

1. Pala Art — Development of Buddhist bronze sculptures in Bengal and Bihar during the Pala dynasty.
2. Madhubani Painting — Folk art of the Mithila region of Bihar in which natural colours are used.
3. Tanjore Painting — Traditional South Indian painting developed under the patronage of Chola and Nayaka rulers and embellished with gold leaf.

Which of the above pairs are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) All 1, 2 and 3

23. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) and its background?

- (a) After the violent incident at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur), Mahatma Gandhi personally announced the sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation

Movement without consulting anyone.

- (b) The sudden suspension of the movement caused considerable discontent within the Congress, as a result of which Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress itself.
- (c) Immediately after the Chauri Chaura incident, the British government, being influenced by the incident, announced that India would immediately be given 'Dominion Status' so that the movement would end.
- (d) Gandhi was extremely firm in his principles of non-violence, so he considered it appropriate to stop the mass movement as soon as violence spread.

24. Consider the following statements regarding India's climate and monsoon system:

1. During summer, when the south-west monsoon winds cross the Equator, they are deflected to their right due to the Coriolis Force, resulting in the entry of south-westerly winds into India.
2. Jet Streams have no effect on the Indian monsoon because they are responsible only for winter rainfall (Mahawat).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

25. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched regarding the different types of soils found in India?

- (a) **Alluvial Soil** — Abundant in the vast plains of North India and delta regions, rich in potash and lime.
- (b) **Black Soil (Regur Soil)** — Found in the Deccan basalt region, best suited for cotton cultivation and having a high moisture-retaining capacity.
- (c) **Laterite Soil** — Formed through the process of leaching in areas of heavy rainfall and high temperature, highly fertile and rich in nitrogen.
- (d) **Red and Yellow Soil** — Formed by the weathering of crystalline igneous rocks, red in colour due to the abundance of iron oxides.

26. Consider the following statements regarding the types and geographical distribution of Indian forests:

1. **Tropical Evergreen Forests** are found in areas where annual rainfall exceeds 200 cm and temperatures remain high (such as the Western Ghats and North-East India).
2. **Tropical Deciduous Forests** cover the largest area in India, are also called monsoon forests, and shed their leaves during the dry season.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Census of India (especially based on the 2011 data):

1. Bihar has the highest population density among Indian states, while Delhi has the highest population density among Union Territories.
2. Kerala ranks first in India's overall literacy rate, while Uttar Pradesh has the lowest literacy rate among the states.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

28. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding India's mineral resources and their mineral belts?

- (a) The Chota Nagpur Plateau is called the 'Ruhr of India', where huge reserves of coal, iron, mica and manganese are found.
- (b) India's largest offshore petroleum field is Mumbai High, located in the Arabian Sea near the Gulf of

Khambhat.

(c) Karnataka is India's largest gold-producing state (Kolar and Hutti mines), and Jharkhand is the largest copper-producing state.

(d) Odisha is India's largest producer of bauxite (ore of aluminium) and chromite.

29. Consider the following statements regarding India's transport system (roads, railways and waterways):

1. National Waterway No. 1 (NW-1) is located on the Ganga River between Prayagraj and Haldia and is the longest inland waterway in the country.
2. The Golden Quadrilateral is a six-lane road project connecting the four metropolitan cities of the country (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata), maintained by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

30. Match the following regarding the major tribes of India and their respective states of origin:

1. **Bhil** — Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat (India's largest tribe)
2. **Gond** — Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra
3. **Sentinelese** — Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4. **Garo, Khasi and Jaintia** — Meghalaya

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 3 and 4
- (c) Only 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All 1, 2, 3 and 4

31. Consider the following statements regarding the major mountain ranges of the world:

1. The Andes Mountain Range is located in the western part of South America and extends mainly parallel to the Pacific coastal region of the continent.
2. The Rocky Mountains are located in the eastern part of North America and extend north-south parallel to the Atlantic Ocean.
3. The Great Dividing Range is located in the eastern part of Australia and creates a clear difference in the topography of Australia's eastern coastal region and its interior.
4. The Atlas Mountains are located in north-western Africa and their major ranges extend across Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 3 (b) Only 1, 3 and 4
(c) Only 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

32. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the world's hot and cold deserts?

- (a) The Sahara Desert (Africa) is the world's largest hot desert.
- (b) The Gobi Desert (Mongolia and China) is a cold desert, formed due to a rain-shadow area.
- (c) The Atacama Desert (South America) receives abundant rainfall and is famous for its deposits of potash and nitrate.
- (d) The Kalahari Desert (southern Africa/Botswana) is inhabited by the 'Bushman' tribe.

33. The formation of a delta by a river, the division of its water flow and its tendency to flood do not depend only on the volume of its water discharge. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. A high sediment load and relatively gentle slope can promote delta formation.

2. As the intensity of tides increases, sediment accumulation at the river mouth always increases.
3. In rivers such as the Ganga-Brahmaputra, the nature of flooding can be understood not only through rainfall but also through slope, sediment and the condition of the riverbed.
4. The steep-gradient flow of short rivers on the western coast can increase their tendency to form estuaries rather than deltas.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 3 (b) Only 1, 3 and 4
(c) Only 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

34. Consider the following pairs regarding different forms of specialized agriculture:

1. **Sericulture** — Rearing silkworms for silk production
2. **Viticulture** — Grape cultivation
3. **Pisciculture** — Crab farming
4. **Floriculture** — Flower cultivation
5. **Apiculture** — Rearing lac insects for lac production

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1, 2 and 4 (b) Only 1, 2, 3 and 4
(c) Only 2, 3 and 5 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

35. Consider the following statements regarding global pressure belts and winds:

1. A low-pressure belt (Doldrums) is found near the Equator, where warm air rises and calm conditions prevail.
2. The permanent winds blowing from the Subtropical High Pressure Belt towards the equatorial region are called 'Trade Winds', which blow from the north-east towards the south-west in the Northern Hemisphere.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

36. Consider the following statements regarding India's international boundaries and locations:

1. India's longest land boundary is with Bangladesh, while its shortest land boundary is with Afghanistan.
2. The 'Durand Line' is the boundary line between India and China, while the 'McMahon Line' is the boundary line between India and Pakistan.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

37. Consider the following statements regarding atmospheric humidity and forms of rainfall:

1. 'Relative Humidity' is the percentage ratio of the actual amount of water vapour present in the air to the maximum moisture-holding capacity of air at the same temperature.
2. Orographic Rainfall occurs when moist air is forced to rise after encountering a high mountain, resulting in the formation of a rain-shadow area on the leeward side.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

38. Which of the following pairs regarding the island groups of India and latitudinal/maritime channels is not correctly matched?

- (a) Eight Degree Channel (8° Channel) — Separates Minicoy Island from the Maldives.
(b) Nine Degree Channel (9° Channel) — Separates Minicoy Island from the rest of the Lakshadweep (Kavaratti).
(c) Ten Degree Channel (10° Channel) — Separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands.
(d) Duncan Passage — Separates Car Nicobar from Great Nicobar.

39. Consider the following statements regarding ocean currents and the factors influencing their direction:

1. Earth's rotation (Coriolis Force) deflects ocean currents to their right in the Northern

Hemisphere and to their left in the Southern Hemisphere.

2. The Gulf Stream is a cold ocean current that flows northward in the Atlantic Ocean and keeps the coasts of Europe cool.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements regarding the salinity of seawater and its distribution:

1. The average salinity of the open oceans is approximately 35‰ (parts per thousand).
2. Near the Equator, oceanic salinity is lower than in subtropical regions due to heavy rainfall and cloud cover.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

41. Consider the following statements regarding 'Karst Topography' formed through the chemical dissolution (carbonation) of water in limestone regions:

1. 'Sinkholes', 'Lapies' and 'Dolines' are erosional landforms formed in limestone regions.
2. The columns hanging down from the ceiling inside caves are called 'Stalactites', while the columns rising upward from the floor are called 'Stalagmites'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

42. Match the following correctly:

List-I — List-II

- (A) Air Mass — 1. Divergence of air from a high-pressure area
- (B) Front — 2. A huge air mass having similar characteristics of temperature and humidity
- (C) Cyclone — 3. A transition zone between two different air masses
- (D) Anticyclone — 4. Convergence of air towards a low-pressure area

Choose the correct answer using the code:

- (a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 (b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

43. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the structure and relief of the ocean floor?

- (a) The Continental Shelf is the submerged extensive extension of continents and is considered the most important region for fisheries and petroleum reserves.
- (b) Ocean Trenches are the deepest parts of the oceans (such as the Mariana Trench), generally found along convergent plate boundaries.
- (c) Abyssal Plains are the shallowest and least deep parts of the oceans, found immediately near coastal areas.
- (d) Mid-Oceanic Ridges are long mountain ranges within the oceans that are formed by volcanic eruptions at divergent boundaries.

44. Consider the following pairs regarding intrusive landforms (Plutonic Landforms) formed by the cooling of magma inside the Earth:

1. **Batholiths** — A huge dome-shaped reservoir of magma, generally formed at the roots of mountainous regions (such as massive bodies of granite).
2. **Laccolith** — A convex, umbrella- or saucer-shaped structure formed when magma

accumulates as a dome between horizontal layers.

3. **Dykes** — Wall-like vertical rock structures formed when magma solidifies vertically in cracks.

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3 all

45. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Indian Ocean Dipole' (IOD), which affects the Indian monsoon:

1. During a 'Positive IOD', the temperature of the western Indian Ocean (near East Africa) becomes warmer than normal, which helps increase monsoon rainfall in India.
2. During a 'Negative IOD', monsoon winds in India become even stronger and the possibility of drought is eliminated.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

46. Consider the following statements regarding tsunamis and the physical nature of ocean waves:

1. Tsunami waves differ from conventional wind-generated waves in that they are 'shallow-water waves' with very long wavelengths, regardless of how deep the part of the ocean through which they are travelling may be.
2. In the deep ocean, tsunami speed is very high (approximately 700–800 km/hour), but their amplitude is very low, due to which ships in the deep ocean can easily detect them.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

47. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the various Schedules of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) **Third Schedule** — Forms of oaths and affirmations for various constitutional functionaries (such as the President, Governor and Supreme Court judges).
- (b) **Seventh Schedule** — Division of powers between the Centre and the States (Union List, State List and Concurrent List).
- (c) **Eighth Schedule** — 22 official languages recognized by the Constitution.
- (d) **Tenth Schedule** — Anti-defection law, added by the 52nd Amendment (1985).

48. Consider the following statements regarding the creation of new states and changes in boundaries under Part I (Articles 1 to 4) of the Indian Constitution:

1. Parliament can change the name, boundary or territory of any state by a simple majority, and a formal constitutional amendment under Article 368 is not required for this.
2. Before a Bill for the reorganization of a state is introduced by the President or Parliament, it is constitutionally mandatory to obtain the prior consent of the concerned State Legislature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Fundamental Rights provided in Part III of the Indian Constitution:

1. The 'Right to Privacy' and the 'Right to a Speedy Trial' have also been included under Article 21 (Protection of Life and Personal Liberty).
2. During a National Emergency under Article 352, all six freedoms guaranteed by Article 19

are automatically suspended, while Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended under any circumstances.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

50. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched regarding the various financial and departmental committees of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) **Estimates Committee** — It consists of a total of 30 members, all elected only from the Lok Sabha (there are no Rajya Sabha members).
- (b) **Public Accounts Committee** — It consists of 22 members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha), and its Chairman is always the Leader of the Opposition.
- (c) **Committee on Public Undertakings** — It also consists of 22 members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha).
- (d) **Privileges Committee** — It exists only in the Rajya Sabha; there is no such committee in the Lok Sabha.

51. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Governor of a State and their comparison with those of the President:

1. The President can pardon a death sentence under Article 72, whereas the Governor cannot completely pardon a death sentence under Article 161 (although the Governor can commute or suspend the sentence).
2. The President has the power to pardon a sentence awarded by a Court Martial, whereas the Governor does not have this power.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

52. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding India's 'CAG' (CAG — Article 148)?

- (a) The CAG audits all financial accounts of the Government of India and State Governments and submits its reports to the President/Governor.
- (b) The CAG is called the 'Friend, Philosopher and Guide' of the Public Accounts Committee.
- (c) After retiring from office, the CAG can take up employment under the Government of India or any State Government.
- (d) The CAG is appointed by the President and has a tenure of 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

53. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commissions?

- (a) The Chairman and members of the UPSC are appointed by the President, and their tenure is 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- (b) The Chairman or members of the UPSC are not eligible for reappointment to any other government post under the Government of India or any State Government after completion of their term.
- (c) The power to remove the Chairman or members of a State Public Service Commission (SPSC) lies only with the Governor and not with the President.
- (d) After retirement, the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission is eligible to become the Chairman or a member of the UPSC.

54. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Collegium System' related to the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts:

1. The 'Collegium System' for the appointment of Supreme Court judges was explicitly described in the original text of the Constitution, which was later changed by the 99th Constitutional Amendment.
2. In 2015, the Supreme Court declared the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act (NJAC — National Judicial Appointments Commission) completely unconstitutional, holding that it

violated the 'Basic Structure of the Constitution'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

55. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the functioning of the Union Council of Ministers and 'Collective Responsibility' (Article 75)?

- (a) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, which means that if a no-confidence motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the entire Council of Ministers has to resign.
- (b) Collective responsibility also means that every decision of the Cabinet is binding on all ministers, even if a minister expressed disagreement with it during the Cabinet meeting.
- (c) If a minister has a serious disagreement with any Cabinet decision, he/she can publicly criticize that policy without resigning.
- (d) The Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers, and if the Prime Minister resigns or dies, the entire Council of Ministers automatically dissolves.

56. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding legislative sittings of Parliament, Adjournment and Prorogation?

- (a) 'Adjournment' of the House is done by the Presiding Officer of the House (Speaker or Chairman), whereas 'Prorogation' is done by the President of India.
- (b) After prorogation, the sitting of the House ends, but any Bill or Resolution pending before the House automatically lapses.
- (c) After the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, all Bills pending in the Lok Sabha lapse (except Bills pending in the Rajya Sabha and Bills under consideration by the President).
- (d) According to the Constitution, the maximum interval between two sessions of Parliament should not exceed 6 months.

57. Consider the following pairs regarding the various committees formed during the making of the Constitution and their chairpersons:

1. Steering Committee — Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
2. Provincial Constitution Committee — Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Union Powers Committee — Jawaharlal Nehru
4. House Committee — B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2, 3 and 4
(c) Only 1, 3 and 4
(d) All 1, 2, 3 and 4

58. Match the following terms used in parliamentary proceedings with their correct meanings:

List-I: Terms — List-II: Meanings

1. Guillotine — (a) The period immediately after Question Hour during which matters can be raised without prior notice
2. Zero Hour — (b) The minimum number of members required for the proceedings of the House
3. Quorum — (c) A question requiring an oral answer, on which supplementary questions can be asked
4. Starred Question — (d) Putting the remaining budget proposals to vote together without detailed discussion

Code:

- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
(b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
(c) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
(d) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

59. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the 'Advisory Jurisdiction' of the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution?

1. The President can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance.
2. If the President seeks an opinion on a dispute relating to a pre-Constitution treaty or agreement, it is constitutionally compulsory for the Supreme Court to give its advice.
3. The advice given by the Supreme Court is binding on the President.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) All 1, 2 and 3

60. Consider the following statements regarding Centre-State relations under Part XI of the Indian Constitution:

1. If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority to make a law on a matter in the State List in the national interest, Parliament can make a law on it, and such a law remains effective indefinitely (as long as Parliament wishes).
2. During a National Emergency (Article 352), Parliament gets the power to make laws on any matter in the State List, but after the Emergency ends, such laws automatically become ineffective (lapse) exactly within 6 months.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

61. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the 'Inter-State Council' constituted under Article 263 of the Constitution?

1. The Inter-State Council is a permanent constitutional body constituted by the President.
2. The main objective of this Council is to investigate disputes arising between states and discuss matters related to their common interests.
3. Every decision taken and resolution passed by the Inter-State Council is legally binding on the Centre and all States.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) All 1, 2 and 3

62. Consider the following statements regarding the 'NOTA' (None of the Above) option during voting and the Dinesh Goswami and Indrajit Gupta Committees related to electoral reforms:

1. In India, the NOTA option was first introduced on EVMs and ballot papers in 2013 following the Supreme Court's directions.
2. The 'Indrajit Gupta Committee' (1998) was related to state funding of Lok Sabha and Assembly elections.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 1 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

63. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the 'Attorney General of India' (Article 76) and the 'Advocate General of a State' (Article 165)?

- (a) The Attorney General is the highest law officer of the country, appointed by the President, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
(b) To become the Attorney General, a person must

have the same qualifications as those required to become a judge of the Supreme Court.

(c) The Attorney General has the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, but does not have a constitutional right to vote on any issue in Parliament.

(d) The Attorney General is a full-time government employee fully dedicated to the Central Government and cannot engage in private practice.

64. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) given in Part IV of the Constitution and their corresponding Articles?

- (a) Article 39A — Equal justice and free legal aid
(b) Article 40 — Organization of village panchayats
(c) Article 44 — Uniform Civil Code for citizens
(d) Article 48 — Separation of the judiciary from the executive

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission and electoral provisions under Part XV (Articles 324 to 329) of the Indian Constitution:

1. According to Article 324, all powers of superintendence, direction and control over elections in the country are vested in the 'Election Commission of India'.
2. The Constitution has fixed the minimum or maximum number of members of the Election Commission, and has made specific educational or legal qualifications mandatory for members of the Election Commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

66. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Indian financial system, Parliament and the financial provisions of the Constitution?

- (a) No money can be withdrawn from the 'Consolidated Fund of India' (Article 266) without an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.
- (b) Withdrawal of amounts deposited under the 'Public Account of India' (such as provident funds, small savings, etc.) requires Parliament's permission or an Appropriation Bill.
- (c) The 'Contingency Fund of India' (Article 267) is under the control of the President, from which advances can be made to meet unforeseen expenditure in the country without prior approval of Parliament.
- (d) The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the States is made on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission (Article 280).

67. Consider the following statements regarding geographical and constitutional provisions related to the administrative control of the Indian Union and States:

- 1. Under the 'Fifth Schedule' of the Constitution, the establishment of a 'Tribal Advisory Council' in the concerned state is mandatory for the administration of Scheduled Areas, and it has the power to advise the Governor on making regulations.
- 2. The administration of tribal areas in states other than 'Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram' and the special powers of the President come under the 'Sixth Schedule'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

68. Consider the following statements regarding the development of Indian judiciary and 'Environmental Jurisprudence':

- 1. In its landmark judgments (such as the M.C. Mehta cases), the Supreme Court has given a new interpretation to Article 21 (Protection of Life and Personal Liberty), including the 'Right to pollution-free air and water' as a Fundamental Right.
- 2. Under the Constitution of India, the responsibility for environmental protection lies only with the Central Government, and State Governments or local panchayats (urban bodies) have no statutory connection with it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

69. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the human digestive system and the digestive juices and enzymes secreted by various glands?

- (a) **Saliva** — It contains the enzyme 'Ptyalin' (Ptyalin or Amylase), which breaks down starch into sugar.
- (b) **Stomach** — 'Pepsin' and 'Renin' enzymes are secreted here, which mainly assist in the digestion of proteins.
- (c) **Liver** — It is the largest gland in the body and secretes 'Bile juice', which contains abundant digestive enzymes that digest food.
- (d) **Pancreas** — It is a mixed gland that secretes digestive enzymes such as trypsin, lipase and amylase.

70. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of genetic material (DNA and RNA):

1. The structure of DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) is a Double Helix, discovered by James Watson and Francis Crick.
2. DNA contains four nitrogenous bases — Adenine (A), Thymine (T), Cytosine (C), and Guanine (G), in which Adenine always pairs with Thymine through two hydrogen bonds and Cytosine pairs with Guanine through three hydrogen bonds.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

71. Consider the following statements regarding the laws of motion and gravitation:

1. Newton's First Law of Motion (Law of Inertia) states that an object remains in its state of rest or uniform motion unless an external force is applied to it.
2. When moving above the Earth's surface or towards the centre of the Earth, the value of 'gravitational acceleration' (g) always decreases.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

72. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the structure of atoms, isotopes and chemical bonds?

1. 'Isotopes' of an element are atoms having the same atomic number (proton number) but different mass numbers (e.g., the three isotopes of hydrogen — Protium, Deuterium and Tritium).
2. A 'Covalent Bond' is formed through the complete transfer of electrons, resulting in ionic compounds.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

73. Consider the following statements regarding different orbits of artificial satellites (LEO, MEO, GEO):

1. The Geostationary Orbit (GEO) is located approximately 36,000 kilometres above the Earth's surface, and satellites placed in this orbit appear stationary at the same location as they synchronize with the Earth's rotational speed.
2. Polar Orbit and Low Earth Orbit (LEO) are mainly used for remote sensing, Earth observation and spy satellites because they are very close to the Earth.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

74. Consider the following pairs regarding various missiles developed under India's Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP):

1. **Prithvi** — Short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile.
2. **Akash** — Medium-range surface-to-air missile system.
3. **Nag** — Third-generation 'fire-and-forget' anti-tank guided missile.

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) All 1, 2 and 3

75. Consider the following statements regarding the basic concepts of supercomputing and quantum computing:

1. The speed of supercomputing is measured in 'FLOPS' (Floating Point Operations Per Second), and India's fastest supercomputer 'Airavat' is a major system among AI-focused supercomputing systems.
2. While conventional computers process data in the form of 'bits' (0 and 1), quantum computers use 'Qubits', which operate on the principles of Superposition and Entanglement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

76. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding 'Stem Cells' in biotechnology and their therapeutic applications?

- (a) Stem cells are basic undifferentiated cells of the body that have an unlimited capacity to transform into any other specialized type of tissue or organ in the body.
- (b) 'Embryonic Stem Cells' are pluripotent and can form any cell of the body, whereas the capacity of Adult Stem Cells is limited.
- (c) Stem cell therapy is currently successfully used for treating blood-related disorders (such as leukemia or thalassemia) in the form of bone marrow transplantation.
- (d) Stem cells can be produced only in artificial laboratories through chemical methods; they are never naturally found in the human body.

77. Consider the following statements regarding plant hormones and their physiological roles:

1. 'Auxin' and 'Gibberellin' mainly help in increasing plant length, cell elongation and stem development.

2. 'Abscissic Acid' (ABA) is a growth-promoting hormone that rapidly promotes seed germination and causes fruits to ripen early.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

78. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding respiration occurring inside the cell (Glycolysis and Krebs Cycle)?

- (a) The process of Glycolysis takes place in the 'Cytoplasm' (cell fluid) of the cell and does not require oxygen.
- (b) The Krebs Cycle and the process of oxidative phosphorylation take place in the mitochondrial matrix and inner membrane.
- (c) During the complete process of respiration, the complete oxidation of one molecule of glucose results in a net gain of 38 ATP molecules.
- (d) During anaerobic respiration, the breakdown of glucose in human muscles produces lactic acid, whereas its breakdown in yeast produces carbon dioxide and water.

79. Which of the following pairs related to vitamins and their sources or deficiencies is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin) — It contains the metal 'Cobalt', and its deficiency causes 'Pernicious Anemia'.
- (b) Vitamin D (Calciferol) — It is a fat-soluble vitamin whose deficiency causes 'Rickets' in children and 'Osteomalacia' in adults.
- (c) Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) — It is a water-soluble vitamin that can be stored in the body for a long period.
- (d) Vitamin K (Phylloquinone) — It is an essential vitamin for blood clotting.

80. With reference to the 'mRNA Vaccine' technology that was in discussion during the COVID-19 pandemic, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike traditional vaccines, mRNA vaccines do not introduce inactive or dead viruses into the body. Instead, they provide cells with genetic instructions (mRNA) to produce a specific 'spike protein' of the virus, which leads to the formation of antibodies in the body.
2. mRNA vaccines enter the nucleus of our body and permanently attach themselves to our original DNA, thereby changing our genes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

81. With reference to Quantum Computing and 'Quantum Supremacy', consider the following statements:

1. 'Quantum Supremacy' is the milestone when a quantum computer successfully performs a complex computation that could take thousands or millions of years to solve on the world's most powerful conventional supercomputer.
2. Quantum computing works entirely on conventional binary bits (0 and 1), so its speed is no different from that of a supercomputer.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

82. With reference to the different types of joints found in the human body, consider the following pairs:

1. **Ball and Socket Joint** — Shoulder and hip joints, which allow movement in all directions.
2. **Hinge Joint** — Knee and elbow joints, which allow movement in only one direction (90 to 180 degrees), like a door hinge.
3. **Pivot Joint** — The joint between the skull and the first vertebra (Atlas), which helps in rotating the head from side to side.

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

83. With reference to major genetic disorders in humans (such as Hemophilia, Color Blindness, and Down Syndrome), which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Hemophilia is a sex-linked recessive disease in which blood does not clot properly, and it is also called the 'Royal Disease' because it was observed in the British royal family.
- (b) A person suffering from color blindness cannot distinguish between red and green colors, and this defect is mainly linked to the X chromosome.
- (c) Down's Syndrome is an autosomal abnormality in which 'trisomy' of the 21st chromosome (the presence of an additional chromosome) occurs.
- (d) In males suffering from Turner's Syndrome, an extra X chromosome (XXY) occurs, due to which female-like characteristics begin to develop.

84. With reference to sound waves and the transmission of heat, consider the following statements:

1. Sound waves are 'electromagnetic waves'; therefore, they do not require any medium to travel and can also pass through a vacuum.
2. The heat of the Sun reaches the Earth through 'conduction', in which molecules transfer energy from one another through space.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

85. With reference to the nature of Chemical Bonds, consider the following statements:

1. Ionic compounds are generally solids and have very low melting and boiling points, and they are poor conductors of electricity in molten or aqueous states.
2. Covalent compounds are formed through the complete transfer of electrons and are highly soluble in water.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

86. With reference to the laws of physics and the properties of light, consider the following statements:

1. The formation of a 'Mirage' in deserts is only a phenomenon of refraction; Total Internal Reflection (TIR) has no role in it.
2. The sparkling of diamonds and the functioning of optical fibers are major practical examples of Total Internal Reflection.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

87. With reference to 'Opportunity Cost' in economics, consider the following statements:

1. Opportunity cost refers to the monetary or real value of the best alternative forgone in making a decision.
2. Zero opportunity cost is possible only when a resource has only one alternative use available and has no other uses.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

88. With reference to the Law of Demand, consider the following statements:

1. Both Giffen Goods and Veblen Goods are exceptions to the Law of Demand, but their nature in the market is the same.
2. In the case of Giffen Goods, when the price decreases, their demand increases, which strictly follows the normal Law of Demand.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

89. In a Perfect Competition market, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The number of buyers and sellers is so large that no single individual can influence the market price.
(b) The goods sold in this market are homogeneous as well as highly differentiated on the basis of brand.
(c) Entry into and exit from the market are completely free for firms.
(d) Every firm is a 'Price Taker'.

90. With reference to the 'GDP Deflator' used in measuring national income, consider the following statements:

1. GDP Deflator is the ratio of Nominal GDP to Real GDP.
2. It measures only the prices of domestically produced goods and services, and also includes the prices of imported goods from outside the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

91. With reference to the concept of 'Green GDP', which of the following statements is correct?

1. It is calculated from traditional GDP by removing only the effect of monetary inflation.
2. Green GDP takes into account the cost of damage caused by depletion of natural resources and environmental pollution.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

92. With reference to Inflation, consider the following statements:

1. The main cause of 'Demand-pull Inflation' is a sudden increase in production costs.
2. 'Cost-push Inflation' occurs when total demand for goods in the economy exceeds their supply.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

93. Which of the following statements regarding Core Inflation is incorrect?

- (a) In calculating Core Inflation, highly volatile items such as food and fuel are excluded from the index.
(b) It clearly indicates long-term price pressures and the demand situation in the economy.
(c) While determining monetary policy in India, the RBI completely ignores Core Inflation and it has no relation with policy rates.
(d) Compared to Headline Inflation, Core Inflation is considered more stable.

94. With reference to deficits in the Indian Budget, consider the following statements:

1. Fiscal Deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and total receipts (excluding borrowings).
2. Effective Revenue Deficit is calculated by adding to the Revenue Deficit those grants given to states for day-to-day expenditure.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

95. With reference to Tax Systems, consider the following statements:

1. In a Progressive Tax system, the tax rate increases as the taxpayer's income increases.
2. A Regressive Tax system imposes a very large proportion of tax on rich people based on their income and has no impact on the poor.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

96. With reference to the MGNREGA scheme, consider the following statements:

1. Under this Act, every adult member of a rural household is given the right to at least 100 days of guaranteed unskilled employment in a year.
2. If employment is not provided within 30 days of demanding work, the Central Government is mandatorily required to provide free ration.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

97. Which of the following statements regarding PM-KISAN is incorrect?

- (a) It is a Central Sector Scheme funded 100% by the Central Government.
(b) Under it, eligible farmer families receive assistance of ₹6,000 per year in three equal installments.
(c) The benefit of this scheme is available only to farmers who have a minimum of 5 hectares or more of cultivable land.
(d) Income-tax payers and institutional landholders are excluded from the scheme.

98. With reference to the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY scheme, consider the following statements:

1. The scheme provides health coverage of up to ₹5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization.
2. To avail the benefits of this scheme, family members must be at least 18 years old, and children are excluded.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

99. With reference to Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), which of the following statements is correct?

1. The main focus of this scheme is to establish large industries in urban areas and provide loans to the urban unemployed.
2. It is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

100. What is meant by the 'Crowding Out Effect' in economics?

- (a) A reduction in the availability of credit to the private sector and an increase in interest rates due to excessive borrowing by the government from the market.
(b) The disappearance of parks and playgrounds due to the expansion of slums in urban areas.
(c) Migration of workers from the agricultural sector leading to increased crowding in industrial areas.
(d) Disruption of imports due to a decline in foreign exchange reserves.

101. In economics, the 'Phillips Curve' represents an inverse relationship between which of the following?

- (a) Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate
(b) Fiscal Deficit and Current Account Deficit
(c) Interest Rate and Total Money Supply
(d) Economic Growth and Tax Rates

102. With reference to the Government of India's 'PLI' (Production Linked Incentive) Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. The main objective of this scheme is to promote domestic manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports.
2. Under this scheme, companies are given a one-time cash grant on the total historical assets of goods produced by them in the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

103. With reference to Ecological Energetics, consider the following statements:

1. In terrestrial ecosystems, green plants capture approximately 10% of the total sunlight falling on their leaves to convert it into chemical energy.
2. According to Lindeman's 10 Percent Law, only about 10% of the total energy accumulated at one trophic level reaches the next successive consumer level.
3. The flow of energy in an ecosystem is multidirectional, whereas the movement of nutrients is cyclic.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

104. Assertion (A): Lichens are considered natural indicators of air pollution.

Reason (R): Lichens are symbiotic associations between algae and fungi that thrive and grow rapidly in areas with high concentrations of sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

105. Which of the following is considered the most stable ecosystem on Earth?

- (a) Tropical Rainforest
- (b) Tundra
- (c) Ocean
- (d) Grassland

106. With reference to Biodiversity Hotspots, consider the following regions:

1. Western Ghats
2. Eastern Ghats
3. Himalayas
4. Sundaland

Which of the above are officially recognized biodiversity hotspots that are partially or wholly located in India?

- (a) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 1, 3 and 4
- (c) Only 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

107. Which of the following pairs regarding types of conservation and their examples is NOT correctly matched?

1. **In-situ Conservation:** National Parks, Biosphere Reserves
2. **Ex-situ Conservation:** Botanical Gardens, Zoos, Cryopreservation
3. **In-situ Conservation:** Gene Banks and Seed Banks

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) None of the above

108. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which of the following is/are correct?

1. Schedule VI of this Act provides for the cultivation and control of specified endemic plants.
2. The Act applies to the whole of India (after recent amendments, its application has extended throughout the country).
3. Vermin species (harmful animals such as certain crows or wild boars declared at the local level) are listed under Schedule I.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1
(d) 1, 2 and 3

109. Match List-I (Protocol/Agreement) with List-II (Primary Objective) and select the correct code:

List-I:

- A. Montreal Protocol
B. Kyoto Protocol
C. Paris Agreement
D. Kigali Amendment

List-II:

1. Phasing down Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
2. Limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C
3. Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
4. Protection of the Ozone Layer

Codes:

- (a) 4 — 3 — 2 — 1 (b) 4 — 2 — 3 — 1
(c) 1 — 3 — 2 — 4 (d) 3 — 4 — 1 — 2

110. With reference to Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), consider the following statements:

1. CCUS technologies capture carbon dioxide emissions from power generation and industrial sources.

2. Captured carbon can only be permanently stored underground and cannot be used commercially.
3. Negative emissions technologies such as Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) actively remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 3
(b) Only 2
(c) Only 1 and 2
(d) 1, 2 and 3

111. With reference to India's National Air Quality Index (AQI), consider the following statements:

1. It tracks eight major pollutants, including particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and carbon monoxide (CO).
2. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is explicitly monitored as a core index parameter under the National AQI framework.
3. The concentration of ozone in the atmosphere is conventionally measured in Dobson Units.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 3
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1
(d) 1, 2 and 3

112. The process of Eutrophication in water bodies mainly leads to which of the following?

- (a) Increase in Dissolved Oxygen due to rapid growth of phytoplankton.
(b) Severe reduction in Dissolved Oxygen due to microbial decomposition of algal blooms.
(c) Clear water with a high concentration of submerged aquatic macrophytes.
(d) Immediate decrease in salinity levels in marine areas.

113. Consider the following National

Parks/Sanctuaries and their flagship species:

1. Keibul Lamjao National Park: Sangai Deer (Dancing Deer)
2. Dachigam National Park: Hangul (Kashmiri Stag)
3. Silent Valley National Park: Lion-tailed Macaque

Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

114. With reference to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, consider the following statements:

1. The Convention came into force in 1975 and its headquarters is in Gland, Switzerland (co-located with IUCN).
2. The "Montreux Record" is a register of sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance where ecological character has changed, is changing, or is likely to change.
3. Currently, zero (0) sites in India are listed under the Montreux Record.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

115. With reference to the physical structure and agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Uttar Pradesh is divided into a total of 9 Agro-Climatic Zones.
2. The light 'desert/sandy' type of soil found in the state is mainly distributed in the southern plateau districts of the Bundelkhand region.

3. The gravelly and porous belt containing pebbles and stones found in the foothill region of the Shivalik hills is called the 'Bhabhar' region.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 3
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 2
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

116. With reference to the location of mineral resources in Uttar Pradesh, consider the following pairs:

1. Uranium: Lalitpur District
2. Coal: Sonbhadra District (Singrauli region)
3. Diamond: Banda and Mirzapur regions

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

117. With reference to ancient Buddhist and Jain pilgrimage sites located in Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Gautama Buddha spent the largest number of rainy seasons (Rainy Seasons) at Jetavana Monastery in Shravasti.
2. Parshvanatha, the 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism, was born in Varanasi, while Rishabhadeva, the first Tirthankara of Jainism, is associated with Ayodhya.
3. Lord Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (Kushinara) under the Malla Republic.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

118. With reference to the cultural traditions and fairs of Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. The 'Dhola' folk song is mainly sung as a folk narrative in the Agra and Aligarh regions.
2. The famous 'Saiya' (or Saiiya) dance of Uttar Pradesh is performed by Ahirs of the Bundelkhand region during the harvest season.
3. The famous camel fair of Bateshwar is held every year during the month of Kartik on the banks of the Yamuna River in Agra district.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 3 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

119. With reference to the economic policies of Uttar Pradesh and the 'One District, One Product' (ODOP) scheme, consider the following pairs (District — Product):

1. Bhadohi — Carpet
2. Moradabad — Brassware
3. Siddharthnagar — Kalanamak Rice

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

120. With reference to the economic landscape of Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Uttar Pradesh is one of the leading states in the country in terms of its expressway network, including projects such as Purvanchal Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway, and Ganga Expressway.
2. The target of making the state's economy a 1 Trillion Dollar Economy has been set by the Uttar Pradesh Government.
3. The per capita income of Uttar Pradesh has reached the national average.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

121. With reference to major schemes of the Uttar Pradesh Government, consider the following statements:

1. Under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana, a total financial assistance of ₹25,000 is provided in 6 stages from the birth of a girl child to her higher education (after recent amendments).
2. The Abhyudaya Yojana (Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana) aims to provide free coaching to economically weaker students of the state for competitive examinations such as Civil Services, NEET, and JEE.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

122. With reference to agriculture-related schemes of Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Under the Uttar Pradesh Matrubhumi Yojana, if the public/entrepreneur contributes 50% of the cost of development works in rural areas (such as Panchayat Bhawans, health centers, etc.), the remaining 50% is borne by the State Government.
2. The 'Uttar Pradesh Millet Utthan Yojana' (State Mini Mission) aims to promote the production, processing, and consumption of millets (such as bajra, jowar, and mandua) in the state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

123. With reference to recent developments and initiatives in Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Varanasi (Kashi) in Uttar Pradesh was designated as the first cultural and tourism capital of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).
2. Work is underway on a plan to launch the country's first Pod Taxi service in Noida (Film City area near Jewar Airport).
3. Maha Kumbh 2025 was successfully held in Prayagraj, with special attention to UNESCO's guidelines relating to intangible cultural heritage.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

124. With reference to the current achievements of Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Uttar Pradesh has been among the top-performing states in the country in the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission and in the construction of houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
2. Uttar Pradesh's Bundelkhand Expressway has become the country's first expressway for which an action plan has been prepared to develop it as a Solar Expressway powered by solar energy.
3. Uttar Pradesh is the first state in the country to approve a Semiconductor Policy (UP Semiconductor Policy).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

125. With reference to the final figures of the 2011 Census of Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. The total population of Uttar Pradesh is approximately 16.51% of the total population of the country.
2. The district with the highest literacy rate in the state is Gautam Buddha Nagar, while the district with the lowest literacy rate is Shravasti.
3. The sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh is higher than the national average (943).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

126. With reference to the National Quantum Mission, consider the following statements:

1. The financial outlay of this mission is approximately ₹6,000 crore and it is being implemented under four major pillar areas.
2. Under this mission, only public sector enterprises are allowed to conduct research, while participation of the private sector and startups is completely prohibited.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

127. With reference to the National Large Solar Telescope (NLST) being established in Ladakh, consider the following statements:

1. The main objective of the National Large Solar Telescope is only to conduct nighttime stellar observations.
2. Ladakh is an extremely dry region with relatively clear skies; therefore, low rainfall and fewer clouds provide favorable conditions for solar and astronomical observations.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

128. With reference to India's new transport initiatives, consider the following statements:

1. Under the 'Sagarmala' programme, coastal shipping along with port connectivity and related inland transport links are also given broad importance.
2. The 'Agriculture 24/7' platform has been developed as an automated, AI-powered agricultural news and media monitoring tool.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

129. With reference to the development of India's semiconductor ecosystem, consider the following statements:

1. The main objective of 'Semicon India' is only to conduct academic discussions related to semiconductors in India; it has no direct connection with increasing manufacturing capacity.
2. The Government of India has arranged incentives and support for the semiconductor ecosystem, but it has not made 100% tax exemption and royalty-free patents a mandatory general rule for investors.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

130. With reference to the global initiative 'Water Forward' launched by the World Bank, consider the following statements:

1. The objective of this global initiative is to strengthen water security and climate resilience in climate-sensitive regions.

2. It legally mandates the complete privatization of water supply infrastructure in developing countries.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

131. With reference to cooperation among BRICS countries, consider the following statements:

1. BRICS countries have accepted the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) without any objection as an ideal global system.
2. India's national institutions have been given an important role in coordinating the Mental Health Excellence Network.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

132. With reference to the 'Lindsey Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act', consider the following statements:

1. The Act is aimed at further tightening economic and energy-related sanctions against Russia and Iran.
2. The central focus of the Act is to strengthen sanctions against Russia and Iran; imposing military sanctions on European NATO countries is not its mandatory principal provision.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

133. With reference to the 'Kishau Multipurpose Project', consider the following statements:

1. The Kishau Multipurpose Project is located mainly on the Sutlej River rather than the Tons River.
2. The project is entirely owned and financially controlled only by Himachal Pradesh, and no other state has any participation or share of benefits.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

134. With reference to the Global Gender Gap Report released by the World Economic Forum (WEF), consider the following statements:

1. The report measures gender equality on the basis of four major dimensions such as economic participation, educational attainment, health, and political empowerment.
2. The ranking of countries in this index is based solely on their total national military budget and defence expenditure.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

135. With reference to financial cooperation and payment mechanisms among BRICS countries, consider the following statements:

1. The objective of the 'BRICS Payment Task Force' is to eliminate the existing payment and messaging systems of member countries and implement a single centralized system.
2. A major objective of BRICS payment cooperation is to increase the use of local currencies and interoperability among

different payment systems, rather than eliminating all local currencies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

136. With reference to deep-tech startups and venture funding in India, consider the following statements:

1. Recently established deep-tech venture funds aim to provide financial assistance to early-stage startups based on advanced technologies such as AI, semiconductors, and robotics.
2. The focus of such deep-tech funds is to provide risk capital or financial assistance to early-stage advanced-technology companies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

137. With reference to India's 'Samudrayaan Mission', consider the following statements:

1. The main objective of the Samudrayaan Mission is to operate manned tourist submarines for recreational tourism under the sea.
2. The manned deep-sea vehicle being developed for this mission is called 'Gaganyaan-II'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

138. With reference to nuclear energy and uranium, consider the following statements:

1. Natural uranium contains approximately 0.7% of fissile Uranium-235 (U-235).
2. Natural uranium can be directly used as fuel in all types of commercial nuclear reactors without any enrichment or special reactor technology.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

139. With reference to India's National Quantum Mission, consider the following statements:

1. The National Quantum Mission has only two technological priorities — quantum computing and quantum communication; sensing and metrology and quantum devices are not included.
2. Conventional thermal power grids and coal-based power plants are not the primary areas of work of the National Quantum Mission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

140. With reference to the 'Snow Leopard Landscape Initiative', consider the following statements:

1. This initiative is related to the conservation of high-altitude ecosystems and the protection of snow leopard habitats and wildlife corridors.
2. This initiative is associated with promoting habitat conservation, wildlife corridors, and

transboundary conservation cooperation in high Himalayan regions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

141. With reference to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), consider the following statements:

1. The Green Climate Fund was established under the World Trade Organization (WTO) exclusively for developed countries.
2. The global management and financial operations of this fund are carried out entirely from the WTO headquarters.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

142. With reference to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), consider the following statements:

1. The objective of CBAM is to make a border adjustment based on the carbon embedded in certain high-emission imports in order to prevent carbon leakage.
2. CBAM is a global financial fund established by the United Nations to compensate people affected by global warming.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

143. With reference to NITI Aayog's Aspirational Blocks Programme, consider the following statements:

1. The Aspirational Blocks Programme has been designed only for urban blocks of highly industrially developed metropolitan cities.
2. The programme focuses on improving governance and socio-economic development indicators in backward and aspirational blocks.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

144. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, consider the following statements:

1. Providing free foodgrains in the prescribed quantity to eligible beneficiaries is a major feature of this scheme.
2. The major financial burden of the food subsidy is borne by the Central Government, while states also have distribution-related responsibilities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

145. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), consider the following statements:

1. The main objective of PMKVY is to provide regular pensions to eligible youth, while skill training is not a part of it.
2. Under this scheme, all workers in the unorganized sector are automatically

provided a monthly unemployment allowance without training.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

146. With reference to transport electrification and the Electric Vehicle Progress Report, consider the following statements:

1. NITI Aayog and relevant government institutions prepare reports and indices to assess the progress of clean mobility and the electric vehicle sector across states.
2. Only coastal states have complete statutory monopoly over electric vehicle manufacturing and innovation.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

147. With reference to the WEF's Global Gender Gap Report, consider the following statements:

1. The Global Gender Gap Report measures only economic participation and does not evaluate dimensions such as political empowerment.
2. Political empowerment is also included among the major dimensions evaluated in the report.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

148. With reference to the Swachh Survekshan in India, consider the following statements:

1. Swachh Survekshan is conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
2. The objective of this survey is to assess the performance of urban local bodies in sanitation, waste management, and related civic services.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

149. With reference to cultural and tourism developments in Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Sarnath is not located in Uttar Pradesh but is a major Buddhist pilgrimage site located in Madhya Pradesh.
2. The official administrative name of Bhadohi district has been completely changed to 'Prayagraj East'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

150. With reference to road infrastructure and the expressway network in Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

1. Uttar Pradesh is among the states with the smallest total expressway networks in the country.
2. Several major expressways in Uttar Pradesh have been developed or managed by the state agency UPEIDA; therefore, not all expressways are owned solely by NHAI.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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1	22 Sep 2026	GS	Test 01
2	24 Sep 2026	GS	Test 02
3	27 Sep 2026	GS	Test 03
4	30 Sep 2026	GS	Test 04
5	03 Oct 2026	CSAT	Test 01
6	06 Oct 2026	GS	Test 05
7	09 Oct 2026	GS	Test 06
8	12 Oct 2026	GS	Test 07
9	15 Oct 2026	GS	Test 08
10	18 Oct 2026	CSAT	Test 02
11	21 Oct 2026	GS	Test 09
12	24 Oct 2026	GS	Test 10
13	27 Oct 2026	GS	Test 11
14	30 Oct 2026	GS	Test 12
15	02 Nov 2026	CSAT	Test 03
16	05 Nov 2026	GS	Test 13
17	08 Nov 2026	GS	Test 14
18	11 Nov 2026	GS	Test 15
19	14 Nov 2026	GS	Test 16
20	17 Nov 2026	CSAT	Test 04
21	20 Nov 2026	GS	Test 17
22	23 Nov 2026	GS	Test 18
23	26 Nov 2026	GS	Test 19
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Test No.	Date	Subject / Topic
1	5 Sep	Ancient History
2	8 Sep	Medieval History
3	11 Sep	Modern History – I
4	14 Sep	Polity – I
5	17 Sep	Geography – I
6	20 Sep	Physics + Chemistry + Biology
7	23 Sep	Modern History – II
8	26 Sep	Polity – II
9	29 Sep	Geography – II
10	2 Oct	Economy – I
11	5 Oct	Environment
12	8 Oct	Science & Technology
13	11 Oct	Art & Culture
14	14 Oct	UP Special
15	17 Oct	Economy – II
16	20 Oct	Current Affairs – I
17	23 Oct	Current Affairs – II
18	26 Oct	Current Affairs – III
19	29 Oct	Social Issues + Government Schemes

FULL LENGTH TESTS (11)

Test No.	Date	Test Type
20	1 Nov	GS Full Test – 01
21	5 Nov	CSAT Full Test – 01
22	9 Nov	GS Full Test – 02
23	13 Nov	CSAT Full Test – 02
24	16 Nov	GS Full Test – 03
25	19 Nov	CSAT Full Test – 03
26	22 Nov	GS Full Test – 04
27	25 Nov	CSAT Full Test – 04
28	27 Nov	GS Full Test – 05
29	29 Nov	GS Full Test – 06
30	30 Nov	GS Full Test – 07 (FINAL TEST)

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1. Answer: d

Solution: Neither 1 nor 2

Both statements are incorrect.

- The error in the first statement is that the head of 'Bhukti' (province) was called 'Uparika', whereas 'Vishayapati' was the head of a district (Vishaya).
- (d) The error in the second statement is that during the Gupta period, gold coins (Dinars) were issued in very large numbers, not copper coins (copper coins have been found in very limited quantities).

2. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Modern paleoclimatic science indicates that around 4,000 years ago, the monsoon weakened and rivers dried up due to tectonic activities. The huge reservoirs of Dholavira and Lothal clearly show that water conservation was the lifeline here.

3. Answer: d

Solution: Neither 1 nor 2

Both statements have been reversed (and are incorrect).

- 'Gopuram' and massive fortified walls are the main features of the Dravidian (South Indian) style, not the Nagara style.
- The curvilinear tower, Amalaka and Kalasha are features of the Nagara (North Indian) style, not the Dravidian style (the Dravidian style has a pyramidal 'Vimana').

4. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is true. The second statement is incorrect because the early punch-marked coins of the Mahajanapada and Mauryan periods were mainly made of silver; gold coins came into circulation later during the Kushana and Gupta periods.

5. Answer: a

Solution: The movement remained completely non-violent and peaceful, with no violence being used anywhere against the British administration.

This statement is incorrect (and therefore it is the correct answer because the question asks, "Which statement is not correct?"). The Quit India Movement was not completely non-violent; angry crowds attacked police stations, railway lines and government property, and violence occurred in many places.

6. Answer: b

Solution: 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

The Prayag Prashasti describes the victories of Samudragupta; the Mehrauli Pillar is associated with 'Chandra' (Chandragupta II); the Eran Inscription of 510 CE from the time of Bhanugupta is the first written evidence of the practice of Sati; the Junagadh Inscription of Skandagupta mentions the restoration of Sudarshana Lake.

7. Answer: c

Solution: Charaka and Sushruta were contemporary scientists of the Gupta period who composed their Samhitas during this Golden Age.

Charaka and Sushruta belong to a period much earlier than the Gupta period (4th–6th century CE), being associated with the post-Mauryan/Kushana period. Therefore, option (c) is incorrect.

8. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

The Tinai-based system of the Sangam period and the presence of learned women (such as Avvaiyar) were unique features of South Indian culture. Both statements are true.

9. Answer: c

Solution: 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

Administratively, the Gupta Empire was divided into Bhuktis (provinces), Bhuktis into Vishayas (districts), and Vishayas into Vithis.

10. Answer: a

Solution: 'Zat' determined the personal salary and position of a Mansabdar, while 'Sawar' indicated the number of his soldiers.

Zat indicated rank/salary and Sawar indicated the number of horses/soldiers. The Mansabdari system was not hereditary, and the Dahsala System was based on a 10-year average.

11. Answer: d

Solution: The main result of all these systems was the modernization of Indian agriculture and a huge increase in capital investment.

These systems did not lead to the modernization of agriculture; rather, they resulted in heavy exploitation of peasants, indebtedness and famine conditions. Therefore, option (d) is incorrect.

12. Answer: a

Solution: Champaran Satyagraha (1917) — Against the Tinkathia system of indigo cultivators

Options (b) and (c) had been incorrectly interchanged, so the option "All the above statements are correct" becomes incorrect.

Historically, the correct matching is as follows:

1. **Champaran Satyagraha (1917):** It was against the 'Tinkathia system' of indigo cultivators (this option is completely correct).
2. **Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Movement (1918):** It was related to the plague bonus dispute and Gandhi's first hunger strike in India (whereas option (b) states remission of land revenue, which is incorrect).
3. **Kheda Satyagraha (1918):** It was the struggle of Patidar peasants for remission of land revenue due to crop failure (whereas option (c) states the plague bonus, which is incorrect).

Since only option (a) is factually completely correct, the correct answer is (a).

13. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3 all

The revolutionaries ideologically adopted socialism and strongly challenged British rule. All three statements are correct.

14. Answer: c

Solution: The Muslim League and Communist Party openly and actively participated in this movement. Option (c) is incorrect because the Muslim League and CPI did not support the 1942 movement.

15. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

The Nagara style represents the architectural characteristics of North India, while the Dravidian style represents those of South India. Both statements are true.

16. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 4

In this question, the pairs had been cross-matched. Therefore, the correct matching is as follows:

1. Nyaya Philosophy — Maharshi Gautama (correct)
2. Vaisheshika Philosophy — Maharshi Kanada (whereas Maharshi Kapila is given in the question, which is incorrect)
3. Samkhya Philosophy — Maharshi Kapila (whereas Maharshi Kanada is given in the question, which is incorrect)
4. Uttara Mimamsa (Vedanta) — Maharshi Badarayana (correct)

(Additionally, the founder of Yoga Philosophy was Patanjali and that of Purva Mimamsa was Jaimini.) Since only pairs 1 and 4 are correctly matched, the correct option is (a).

17. Answer: a

Solution:

1. **Indo-Greeks**
 - After the weakening of the Mauryan Empire, Greek power expanded in north-western India.
 - Major ruler: Menander (Milinda).

- Period: approximately 2nd–1st century BCE.
- Their major areas were Gandhara, Punjab and north-western India.
- Menander is mentioned in the Buddhist text 'Milindapanho'.

↓ After this

2. **Shakas (Scythians)**

- The Shakas came to India from Central Asia.
- Their major branches were established in western India.
- Rudradaman I was one of the most famous Shaka rulers.
- His Junagadh inscription is extremely important.
- Period: approximately from the 1st century BCE.

↓ After this

3. **Not Pallavas, here 'Pahlavas/Parthians' should be understood**

Here, the question contains "Pallavas", which is an important error/confusion.

- The Pahlavas (Parthians) came from Central Asia.
- Their major ruler in India was Gondophares.
- Period: approximately 1st century CE.
- Therefore, the historical chronology is **Indo-Greeks**
→ **Shakas** → **Pahlavas** → **Kushanas**.

↓ After this

4. **Kushanas**

- The Kushanas established a vast empire in north-western India.
- Major ruler: Kanishka.
- Period: approximately 1st–3rd century CE.
- During the time of Kanishka, Buddhism, especially Mahayana Buddhism, developed extensively.

18. Answer: b

Solution: A highly developed and autonomous 'Village Panchayat System' (Village Autonomy)

through 'Ur', 'Sabha' (assembly of Brahmadeya villages) and 'Nagaram'.

The Chola dynasty is world-famous for its well-organized local self-government and the election of village committees (lottery system/Kudavolai) described in the 'Uttaramerur Inscription' (from the period of Parantaka Chola).

19. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

The Ashtapradhan was an advisory council (Peshwa, Amatya, Panditrao, etc.). Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were major sources of income for the Maratha Empire and were collected from neighbouring Mughal or Deccan states. Both statements are correct.

20. Answer: d

Solution: Faizabad — Liaquat Ali

The Revolt of 1857 in Faizabad was led by Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah, whereas Liaquat Ali led the revolt from Allahabad (Prayagraj). Therefore, option (d) is incorrectly matched.

21. Answer: c

Solution: Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (Rajagopalachari)

C. Rajagopalachari did not support the Quit India Movement of 1942 (he disagreed with the demand for Pakistan and the Congress position and separated from the party). All the other leaders were organizing the movement while remaining underground.

22. Answer: d

Solution: All 1, 2 and 3

Pala bronze sculptures, Mithila folk painting (Madhubani), and the gold paintings of Tanjore in South India are all invaluable heritage of Indian art and culture. All three pairs are correct.

23. Answer: c

Solution: Immediately after the Chauri Chaura incident, the British government, being influenced by

the incident, announced that India would immediately be given 'Dominion Status' so that the movement would end.

This statement is completely incorrect (and therefore is the correct answer). After the Chauri Chaura incident, the British government did not grant Dominion Status; rather, on the contrary, Gandhi and several Congress leaders were arrested and severe repression was carried out. The other three options are historically correct.

24. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely true (due to Ferrel's Law and the Coriolis Force, winds deflect to the right in the Northern Hemisphere). The second statement is incorrect because the Tropical Easterly Jet Stream plays the most important role in activating the Indian monsoon.

25. Answer: c

Solution: Laterite Soil — Formed through the process of leaching in areas of heavy rainfall and high temperature, highly fertile and rich in nitrogen. This pair is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). Laterite soil is not highly fertile; rather, due to leaching, its nutrients are washed away, and it is an acidic soil deficient in nitrogen, potash and humus (although it is useful for making bricks and for tea and coffee plantations).

26. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. In India, deciduous (monsoon) forests cover the largest area, while evergreen forests are found in regions receiving high rainfall.

27. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is absolutely correct (Bihar has the highest population density). The second statement is incorrect because the state with the

lowest literacy rate is not Uttar Pradesh but Bihar. (This is where candidates often get confused between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.)

28. Answer: c

Solution: Karnataka is India's largest gold-producing state (Kolar and Hutti mines), and Jharkhand is the largest copper-producing state.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). Karnataka leads in gold production, but the largest producer of copper is not Jharkhand but Rajasthan (Khetri region).

29. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. NW-1 is on the Ganga River, and the Golden Quadrilateral is a major road corridor managed by NHAI.

30. Answer: d

Solution: All 1, 2, 3 and 4

All four major tribes of India and their geographical regions are correctly matched. (Bhil is currently counted among the largest tribal groups according to the Census, and the Sentinelese are a particularly vulnerable Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) of the Andaman Islands.)

31. Answer: b

Solution: Only 1, 3 and 4

Let us understand the four statements separately:

Statement 1 — Correct

The Andes Mountain Range extends from north to south along the western edge of South America. It is mainly associated with Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina.

- It runs approximately parallel to the Pacific Ocean coast.
- The formation of the Andes is mainly associated with the subduction of the Nazca Plate beneath the South American Plate.
- It is considered the longest continental mountain

range in the world.

- Its highest peak is Aconcagua, located in Argentina.

Therefore, Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 — Incorrect

The statement says that the Rocky Mountains are located in the eastern part of North America and run parallel to the Atlantic Ocean.

This is incorrect.

The Rocky Mountains are located in the western part of North America. They extend mainly through Canada and the United States.

They are part of the broader Western Cordillera mountain system and are associated with the Pacific-western mountainous region of North America.

This is the main twist of the question—the terms "eastern part" and "Atlantic Ocean" have deliberately been incorrectly paired here.

Therefore, Statement 2 is incorrect.

Statement 3 — Correct

The Great Dividing Range is a major mountain system located in the eastern part of Australia. It extends approximately parallel to Australia's eastern coast from north to south.

Its geographical importance is also due to the fact that it plays an important role in creating differences in topography and climate between:

- the eastern coastal region, and
- the interior/western part of Australia.

The watershed of many important Australian rivers is also associated with this mountainous region.

Therefore, Statement 3 is correct.

Statement 4 — Correct

The Atlas Mountains are located in the north-western part of Africa.

They extend mainly across:

- Morocco
- Algeria
- Tunisia

The major ranges of the Atlas Mountains include the High Atlas, Middle Atlas, Anti-Atlas and Tell Atlas.

This mountain system forms an important geographical transition zone between the Mediterranean region and the Sahara Desert.

Therefore, Statement 4 is correct.

32. Answer: c

Solution: The Atacama Desert (South America) receives abundant rainfall and is famous for its deposits of potash and nitrate.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). The Atacama Desert is one of the driest deserts in the world, where rainfall is very low or negligible (the claim of abundant rainfall is incorrect). However, nitrate and copper deposits are abundant there.

33. Answer: b

Solution: Only 1, 3 and 4

Statement 1 — Correct:

When the speed of a river decreases, deposition of the sediment carried by it increases. High sediment load and a gentle slope are favourable conditions for delta formation.

Statement 2 — Incorrect:

Here the word "always" is important. Strong tidal currents can carry sediment back towards the sea; therefore, an increase in tides does not necessarily lead to increased sediment accumulation in every situation.

Statement 3 — Correct:

Flooding of the Ganga-Brahmaputra is not merely a result of rainfall. Gentle slopes, heavy sediment load and deposition in the riverbed also influence the nature of flooding.

Statement 4 — Correct:

On the western coast, the Western Ghats are close to the sea, making many rivers short, steep-gradient rivers that travel relatively short distances. Such

conditions may be more favourable for estuary formation than for delta formation.

34. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1, 2 and 4

Explanation:

- Sericulture → Silkworm rearing ✓
- Viticulture → Grape cultivation ✓
- Pisciculture → Fish farming, not crab farming ✗
- Floriculture → Flower cultivation ✓
- Apiculture → Beekeeping, not lac-insect rearing ✗

35. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both scientific facts related to pressure belts, the Doldrums and the direction of Trade Winds are completely correct.

36. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely true (India has its longest boundary with Bangladesh and shortest boundary with Afghanistan). The second statement is completely incorrect because the 'Durand Line' lies between Pakistan and Afghanistan, while the 'McMahon Line' lies between India and China (particularly near Arunachal Pradesh). (Here the names have been reversed to test the candidate's attention.)

37. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both the definition of relative humidity and the mechanism of orographic (mountain) rainfall are scientifically 100% correct.

38. Answer: d

Solution: Duncan Passage — Separates Car Nicobar from Great Nicobar.

This pair is incorrectly matched (and hence it is the correct answer). Duncan Passage actually separates South Andaman from Little Andaman, not Car Nicobar from Great Nicobar. The other three pairs

related to the 8°, 9° and 10° channels are completely correct.

39. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely true (effect of the Coriolis Force). The second statement is incorrect because the Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current, not a cold one, and it helps keep the coastal climate of Western Europe relatively warm and ice-free.

40. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements regarding the average standard value of oceanic salinity and the difference in salinity between equatorial and subtropical regions are completely true.

41. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both technical facts related to the landforms of karst regions (sinkholes, stalactites and stalagmites) are completely true.

42. Answer: d

Solution: A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

Concept:

- Air Mass → A huge air mass having similar temperature and humidity
- Front → Boundary/transition zone between two air masses
- Cyclone → Convergence in a low-pressure area
- Anticyclone → Divergence in a high-pressure area

43. Answer: c

Solution: Abyssal Plains are the shallowest and least deep parts of the oceans, found immediately near coastal areas.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). Abyssal Plains are not the shallowest parts of the oceans; rather, they are the flattest and deep plains that extend beyond the continental shelf/slope. The other three statements are completely true.

44. Answer: c

Solution: Only 1 and 3

The first and third pairs are completely correct. The second pair is incorrect because a saucer- or bowl-shaped structure is called a **Lopolith**, whereas a **Laccolith** is a mushroom- or large dome-shaped structure that lifts the overlying layers. (This subtle difference between the shapes of Laccolith and Lopolith often confuses students.)

45. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely true (a Positive IOD is favourable for India and increases monsoon rainfall). The second statement is incorrect because during a Negative IOD, the western Indian Ocean becomes cooler, weakening Indian monsoon winds and increasing the possibility of reduced rainfall or drought in India.

46. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely true (in physics, a tsunami is considered a 'shallow-water wave' because its wavelength is many times greater than the depth of the ocean). The second statement is incorrect because in the deep ocean, the height of a tsunami is so low (less than one metre) that ships travelling in the deep sea do not even notice it. It rises due to friction as it approaches shallow coastal waters and transforms into terrifying wall-like waves.

47. Answer: a

Solution: Third Schedule — Forms of oaths and affirmations for various constitutional functionaries (such as the President, Governor and Supreme Court judges).

This pair is incorrectly matched (and hence it is the correct answer). The forms of oath for the President, Governor and Vice-President are not included in the Third Schedule (their oath-related Articles are 60,

159 and 69 respectively). The Third Schedule contains the oaths of ministers, Members of Parliament, legislators and judges. The other three Schedules are correctly matched.

48. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely correct (under Article 3, changes can be made by a simple majority and this falls outside the scope of Article 368). The second statement is incorrect because only the views of the State Legislature are sought; obtaining its prior consent or approval is not constitutionally mandatory (Parliament is not bound to accept those views).

49. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

The expansion of the Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy case), the automatic suspension of Article 19 during an Emergency, and the fact that Articles 20 and 21 can never be suspended (after the 44th Amendment) are absolutely accurate and true constitutional provisions. Both statements are correct.

50. Answer: d

Solution: Privileges Committee — It exists only in the Rajya Sabha; there is no such committee in the Lok Sabha.

This pair is incorrectly matched (and hence it is the correct answer). The Privileges Committee exists separately in both Houses—the Lok Sabha has one (15 members) and the Rajya Sabha also has one (10 members). The other three committees and their membership numbers are completely correctly matched.

51. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

This subtle distinction between the pardoning powers of the President and the Governor (rules relating to death sentences and Court Martial) is a

very important and completely true fact of Indian polity. Both statements are correct.

52. Answer: c

Solution: After retiring from office, the CAG can take up employment under the Government of India or any State Government.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). After retirement, the CAG is not eligible to hold any office under the Government of India or a State Government (the CAG is debarred), so that impartiality can be maintained. The other three statements regarding the CAG are completely true.

53. Answer: c

Solution: The power to remove the Chairman or members of a State Public Service Commission (SPSC) lies only with the Governor and not with the President.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). The Governor does appoint the members or Chairman of an SPSC, but the power to remove them lies only with the President (after an inquiry by the Supreme Court on grounds of misbehaviour), not with the Governor. This is a very subtle and important legal distinction. The other three statements are completely true.

54. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

The second statement is completely true (the NJAC Act was struck down by the Supreme Court). The first statement is completely incorrect (twisted) because there was no mention of the 'Collegium System' in the original text of the Constitution; it was developed by the judiciary through judicial interpretation under the historical 'Judges Cases' (1981, 1993, 1998).

55. Answer: c

Solution: If a minister has a serious disagreement with any Cabinet decision, he/she can publicly criticize that policy without resigning.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). Due to the principle of collective responsibility, no minister can publicly make a statement against a Cabinet decision; if a minister wants to oppose it, he/she must first resign from office ("sink or swim together"). The other three statements are completely true.

56. Answer: b

Solution: After prorogation, the sitting of the House ends, but any Bill or Resolution pending before the House automatically lapses.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). On prorogation, no pending Bill lapses; Bills lapse only upon dissolution of the Lok Sabha (or under certain specific rules relating to pending Bills). This is a very subtle legal distinction where students often get confused. The other three statements are true.

57. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2, 3 and 4

The first pair is incorrect because the Chairman of the 'Steering Committee' was Dr. Rajendra Prasad, not Dr. Ambedkar (Ambedkar was the Chairman of the 'Drafting Committee'). The other three pairs are completely correctly matched.

58. Answer: c

Solution: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

Matching:

- Guillotine → D
- Zero Hour → A
- Quorum → B
- Starred Question → C

59. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

The first and second statements are completely true (giving advice on pre-Constitution treaties is compulsory for the Supreme Court). The third statement is incorrect because the advice of the Supreme Court is not binding on the President (the President may or may not accept it).

60. Answer: a

Solution: Only 2

The second statement is completely true (laws made on the State List cease to have effect six months after the Emergency ends). The first statement is incorrect (twisted) because a law made by Parliament through a Rajya Sabha resolution (Article 249) is generally valid only for one year (it can be extended by a maximum of one year at a time, not indefinitely).

61. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

The first and second statements are completely true (it is a constitutional body under Article 263 and is meant for disputes/discussions). The third statement is incorrect because the Inter-State Council is advisory in nature; its recommendations or decisions are not legally binding.

62. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

The provision of NOTA (2013 Supreme Court judgment) and the Indrajit Gupta Committee (government/state funding of election expenditure — State Funding) are both historical and completely true facts.

63. Answer: d

Solution: The Attorney General is a full-time government employee fully dedicated to the Central Government and cannot engage in private practice. This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). The Attorney General is not a full-time government servant; he/she is not a regular salaried employee of the government and may

continue private legal practice, provided it is not against the government. The other three statements are completely true.

64. Answer: d

Solution: Article 48 — Separation of the judiciary from the executive

This pair is incorrectly matched (and hence it is the correct answer). Separation of the judiciary from the executive is provided under Article 50, whereas Article 48 relates to the organization of agriculture and animal husbandry (and prohibition of slaughter of milch cattle). The other three pairs (39A, 40 and 44) are correctly matched.

65. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely true (Article 324 relates to the powers of the Election Commission). The second statement is completely incorrect (twisted) because the Constitution has not fixed the number of members of the Election Commission (it depends on the President's discretion as to how many Commissioners are appointed), nor has the Constitution prescribed any specific educational or legal qualification for its members.

66. Answer: b

Solution: Withdrawal of amounts deposited under the 'Public Account of India' (such as provident funds, small savings, etc.) requires Parliament's permission or an Appropriation Bill.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). The money in the Public Account is not government money but money held in trust for the public (such as PF and deposits), so parliamentary appropriation approval is not required for its expenditure or withdrawal (it is managed at the executive level). The other three statements are completely true facts related to the economy and polity.

67. Answer: a**Solution:** Only 1

The first statement is completely true (the establishment of the Tribal Advisory Council and the powers of the Governor under the Fifth Schedule).

The second statement is incorrect (twisted) because the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram (AMTM) are administered under the Sixth Schedule, not the Fifth Schedule (the Fifth Schedule applies to Scheduled Areas in the rest of the country excluding these four states). Here, the names of the Schedules have been interchanged.

68. Answer: a**Solution:** Only 1

The first statement is completely true (the Supreme Court has recognized a clean environment as a Fundamental Right under Article 21). The second statement is incorrect (twisted) because environmental protection is not the responsibility of the Centre alone; after the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, Panchayats and Municipalities have also been assigned functions related to forests, social forestry and environmental protection under the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules.

69. Answer: c

Solution: Liver — It is the largest gland in the body and secretes 'Bile juice', which contains abundant digestive enzymes that digest food.

This pair is incorrectly matched (and hence it is the correct answer). The liver does produce bile juice, but bile contains no digestive enzymes; it only helps in the emulsification of fats and makes the medium alkaline. The other three pairs are completely correctly matched.

70. Answer: c**Solution:** Both 1 and 2

The Watson-Crick double-helix model and the base-pairing rule ($A=T$, $C\equiv G$) are completely true facts of molecular biology. Both statements are correct.

71. Answer: a**Solution:** Only 1

The first statement is completely true (Newton's First Law defines inertia). The second statement is incorrect (twisted) because gravitational acceleration 'g' does decrease when moving above the Earth's surface or down into the Earth's interior (towards the centre), but at the centre of the Earth, the value of 'g' becomes zero; and it is maximum at the poles (therefore, saying simply "it always decreases" is not completely precise; its decrease with both depth and altitude, and becoming zero at the centre, are the fundamental rules).

72. Answer: a**Solution:** Only 1

The first statement is completely true (isotopes have the same number of protons and different mass numbers). The second statement is incorrect (twisted) because the complete transfer of electrons forms an 'ionic (electrovalent) bond', whereas a 'covalent bond' is formed through the sharing of electrons.

73. Answer: c**Solution:** Both 1 and 2

GEO (36,000 km altitude and appearing stationary) and LEO/Polar Orbit (close to Earth and used for remote sensing/Earth observation) are completely true facts of space science. Both statements are correct.

74. Answer: d**Solution:** All 1, 2 and 3

The three pairs — Prithvi (surface-to-surface), Akash (surface-to-air), and Nag (anti-tank missile) — developed under IGMDP (under the leadership of Dr. Kalam) are all completely correctly matched.

75. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

The measurement of supercomputing speed in FLOPS (and the Airavat supercomputer), along with the principles of qubits and superposition in quantum computing, are completely true facts of Science and Technology. Both statements are correct.

76. Answer: d

Solution: Stem cells can be produced only in artificial laboratories through chemical methods; they are never naturally found in the human body.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). Stem cells are naturally found in the human body (during the embryonic stage and in adults, such as in the bone marrow) in significant quantities; they are not merely an artificial laboratory creation. The other three statements are completely true regarding stem cell technology.

77. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely true (Auxin and Gibberellin help in growth and stem development). The second statement is incorrect (twisted) because 'Absciscic Acid' (ABA) is a growth-inhibiting hormone; it inhibits seed germination and, during stress (such as drought), causes leaves to wilt and stomata to close (the hormone responsible for fruit ripening is Ethylene).

78. Answer: d

Solution: During anaerobic respiration, the breakdown of glucose in human muscles produces lactic acid, whereas its breakdown in yeast produces carbon dioxide and water.

This statement is incorrect (and hence it is the correct answer). During anaerobic respiration (fermentation) in yeast, ethanol (alcohol) and carbon dioxide are produced, not water. The other three statements (glycolysis in the cytoplasm, Krebs Cycle

in mitochondria, and a total gain of 38 ATP) are completely true.

79. Answer: c

Solution: Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) — It is a water-soluble vitamin that can be stored in the body for a long period.

This pair is incorrectly matched (hence, it is the correct answer). Vitamin C is indeed water-soluble, but it cannot be stored in the body for a long time; it is excreted from the body through urine, so a daily intake is necessary. The other three pairs are completely correct.

80. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely correct (mRNA provides instructions for making the spike protein).

The second statement is completely wrong because mRNA does not enter the cell nucleus and cannot attach to our DNA; it is destroyed in the cytoplasm and does not alter our genes.

81. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

The first statement is completely correct (definition of quantum supremacy). The second statement is wrong because quantum computers do not work on binary bits but on 'qubits', which use the principles of superposition and entanglement.

82. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three examples of joints (Ball & Socket, Hinge, Pivot Joint) and their movements are correctly matched.

83. Answer: d

Solution: In males suffering from Turner's Syndrome, an extra X chromosome (XXY) occurs, due to which female-like characteristics begin to develop.

This statement is incorrect (hence, it is the correct answer). The condition involving an extra X

chromosome (XXY) is called Klinefelter's Syndrome, which occurs in males; whereas Turner's Syndrome occurs in females, in which there is a missing X chromosome (45, XO). The other three statements are completely correct.

84. Answer: d

Solution: Neither 1 nor 2

Analysis and Trap: Both statements are completely incorrect.

- ❑ The first statement is wrong because sound waves are mechanical longitudinal waves. They require a medium and cannot travel through a vacuum (light is electromagnetic).
- ❑ The second statement is wrong because the Sun's heat reaches the Earth through radiation, not conduction or convection, because there is a vacuum between them.

85. Answer: d

Solution: Neither 1 nor 2

Analysis and Trap: Both statements are incorrect.

- ❑ The first statement is wrong because ionic compounds have very high melting and boiling points, and they conduct electricity in the molten state.
- ❑ The second statement is wrong because ionic bonds are formed through the complete transfer of electrons, whereas covalent bonds are formed through sharing of electrons (and covalent compounds are generally insoluble in water).

86. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

The second statement is completely correct (diamond sparkle and optical fibers work on TIR). The first statement is incorrect because the formation of a mirage involves atmospheric refraction as well as an important role of Total Internal Reflection (TIR).

87. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Analysis: The first statement is true. The second statement is incorrect because zero opportunity cost means that there is no alternative use of the resource (i.e., no other option is forgone by using it), whereas the statement presents it in a reversed or confusing manner.

88. Answer: d

Solution: Neither 1 nor 2

Analysis: Both statements are incorrect.

- ❑ The first statement is incorrect because although both Giffen and Veblen goods are exceptions, their nature is different (Giffen goods are inferior goods, while Veblen goods are prestige-signaling luxury goods).
- ❑ The second statement is incorrect because the Law of Demand does not apply to Giffen goods (i.e., their demand decreases when price decreases).

89. Answer: b

Solution: The goods sold in this market are homogeneous as well as highly differentiated on the basis of brand. (This statement is incorrect.)

Analysis: In perfect competition, goods are homogeneous only and are not branded or differentiated — differentiated goods are a characteristic of monopolistic competition.

90. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Analysis: The first statement is true. The second statement is incorrect because the GDP Deflator does not include the prices of imported goods (it applies only to goods produced within domestic borders; the effect of imported goods is reflected in the CPI).

91. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

Analysis: The second statement is true (Green GDP adjusts for environmental and resource depletion). The first statement is incorrect because removing inflation is the function of Real GDP or the GDP Deflator; Green GDP is related to the environment.

92. Answer: d

Solution: Neither 1 nor 2

Analysis: Both statements are reversed and incorrect.

- ❑ Demand-pull inflation occurs due to an increase in demand, not due to an increase in costs.
- ❑ Cost-push inflation occurs due to an increase in production costs (raw materials/wages), not due to an increase in demand.

93. Answer: c

Solution: The RBI completely ignores Core Inflation while determining monetary policy in India and it has no relation to policy rates. (This statement is incorrect.)

Analysis: The RBI closely monitors Core Inflation while determining monetary policy because it provides an indication of long-term inflation; therefore, saying that it is ignored is incorrect.

94. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Analysis: The first statement is true. The second statement is incorrect because Effective Revenue Deficit is calculated by subtracting, not adding, those grants from Revenue Deficit which are given for the creation of capital assets.

95. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Analysis: The first statement is true (progressive tax increases with income). The second statement is incorrect because regressive taxes (such as indirect taxes/GST) take a proportionally larger share of the

income of poorer people, and therefore impose a greater burden on the poor (rather than having no impact on them).

96. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Analysis: The first statement is true (100 days of employment). The second statement is incorrect because employment is required to be provided within 15 days, not 30 days, and if this is not done, there is a provision for an 'Unemployment Allowance', not free ration.

97. Answer: c

Solution: The benefit of this scheme is available only to farmers who have a minimum of 5 hectares or more of cultivable land. (This statement is incorrect.)

Analysis: The PM-KISAN scheme is for all eligible landholding farmer families; there is no minimum requirement of 5 hectares (including small and marginal farmers who are eligible).

98. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Analysis: The first statement is true (₹5 lakh coverage). The second statement is incorrect because there is no restriction on family size or age of members under the scheme — from newborns to the elderly, all eligible members can be included.

99. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

Analysis: The second statement is true (implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development). The first statement is incorrect because it is related to the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and livelihoods in rural areas, not large urban industries.

100. Answer: a

Solution: A reduction in the availability of credit to the private sector and an increase in interest rates due to excessive borrowing by the government from the market.

Analysis: The crowding-out effect refers to the contraction of private investment due to public borrowing.

101. Answer: a

Solution: Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate

Analysis: The Phillips Curve demonstrates an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment.

102. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Analysis: The first statement is true (manufacturing and reducing imports). The second statement is incorrect because under the PLI scheme, incentives are provided as a fixed percentage of incremental sales of goods, not on historical assets.

103. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

Statement 1 is incorrect because terrestrial plants are able to fix only about 1% of the photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) falling on their leaves. Statement 2 is correct (Lindeman's Law). Statement 3 is incorrect because the flow of energy is always unidirectional, not multidirectional.

104. Answer: c

Solution: (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

Lichens are highly sensitive bio-indicators of air pollution, especially sulfur dioxide. They do not grow in polluted areas and completely disappear in heavily polluted urban or industrial areas. Therefore, Reason (R) is incorrect.

105. Answer: c

Solution: Ocean

Marine ecosystems are among the largest and most stable ecosystems because oceans have a high capacity to withstand temperature fluctuations, stable nutrient cycles, and high biodiversity, making them resilient to local disturbances.

106. Answer: b

Solution: Only 1, 3 and 4

India has four designated biodiversity hotspots: (1) Himalayas, (2) Indo-Burma region, (3) Western Ghats, and (4) Sundaland (Nicobar Islands). The Eastern Ghats are not classified as a separate biodiversity hotspot.

107. Answer: c

Solution: Only 3

Gene banks, seed banks, botanical gardens, and zoos are classic examples of ex-situ conservation, where species are protected away from their natural habitats. In-situ conservation involves protecting species within their natural habitats.

108. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because vermin species are placed under Schedule V of the Act, under which they may be hunted. Schedule I provides the highest penalties and complete protection.

109. Answer: a

Solution: A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

The Montreal Protocol (1987) deals with ozone-depleting substances; the Kyoto Protocol (1997) is associated with reducing greenhouse gases; the Paris Agreement (2015) aims to limit temperature rise; and the Kigali Amendment (2016) is legally binding for the phasedown of HFC use.

110. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect because captured carbon can be used commercially in several ways, such as enhanced oil recovery, synthetic fuels, concrete production, and chemical feedstocks.

111. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect because CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that drives global climate change, but it is not included among the pollutants tracked under India's local AQI framework, which focuses on pollutants harmful to health.

112. Answer: b

Solution: Severe reduction in Dissolved Oxygen due to microbial decomposition of algal blooms. The addition of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) causes excessive growth of algae (Algal Bloom). When these algae die, aerobic bacteria consume large amounts of dissolved oxygen to decompose them, resulting in severe hypoxia (oxygen deficiency) and the death of aquatic organisms (fish kills).

113. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three pairs are correctly matched. Keibul Lamjao (Manipur) is famous for the Sangai deer; Dachigam (Jammu and Kashmir) is the main habitat of the Hangul; and Silent Valley (Kerala) protects the endangered Lion-tailed Macaque.

114. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because currently two sites in India are listed under the Montreux Record: Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) and Loktak Lake (Manipur). Chilika Lake was included once but was later removed.

115. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Statement 1 is correct: Uttar Pradesh is divided into 9 agro-climatic zones. Statement 3 is correct: the porous belt made of pebbles and stones at the foothills of the Shivalik hills is called 'Bhabhar' (where streams disappear underground). Statement 2 is incorrect because the Bundelkhand region has red and 'Karel' soil or black soil, while sandy soil is mainly found in parts of western Uttar Pradesh.

116. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three pairs are correctly matched. The only major uranium reserve in Uttar Pradesh is found in Lalitpur district; coal is found in Singrauli (Sonbhadra); and

limited diamond reserves are found in the Banda and Mirzapur districts of the Bundelkhand region.

117. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely correct. Buddha gave the largest number of teachings at Shravasti and spent most of his rainy seasons there. Parshvanatha was born in Varanasi, while Rishabhadeva (Adinatha) was born/associated with Ayodhya. Kushinagar was the capital of the Malla Republic, where Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana.

118. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are correct. 'Dhola' is a popular folk song of the Braj/Agra region; the 'Saiya/Saiya' dance is performed in Bundelkhand during the joy of harvest; and the Bateshwar Fair in Agra is famous throughout North India for the buying and selling of animals, especially camels.

119. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three pairs are correctly matched. Bhadohi is famous as the 'Carpet City' for its carpet industry, Moradabad is known as the 'Brass City', and Siddharthnagar's GI-tagged 'Kalanamak Rice' is included under the ODOP scheme.

120. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. The Uttar Pradesh Government has set the ambitious target of making the state's economy a 1 Trillion Dollar Economy, and an extensive network of expressways is being developed. Statement 3 is incorrect because Uttar Pradesh's per capita income is still below the national average, and the state is continuously working to improve it.

121. Answer: c

Solution: 1 and 2

Both statements are true. Under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana, the financial assistance has been increased to ₹25,000. Through the Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana, free coaching classes are being conducted at divisional and district levels.

122. Answer: c

Solution: 1 and 2

Both statements are correct. The main objective of the Matrubhumi Yojana is to develop rural infrastructure through public participation (50:50 model). In addition, following the International Year of Millets, the Uttar Pradesh Government has been implementing special millet schemes for the promotion of Shri Anna (millets).

123. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are correct. Varanasi was made the first cultural capital of the SCO; the Pod Taxi project near Noida Film City has been proposed/implemented; and the Prayagraj Maha Kumbh (2025) created a new history at the global level as a massive cultural event.

124. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. UP has been a leading state in housing schemes and rural water supply schemes, and solar energy parks/solar grids are being developed along the Bundelkhand Expressway. Statement 3 is technically incorrect because Gujarat and Odisha are also among the early states to introduce semiconductor policies.

125. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Approximately 16.51% of the country's population resides in UP; Gautam Buddha Nagar has the highest literacy rate (approximately 80.1%) and Shravasti has the lowest literacy rate. Statement 3 is incorrect because the

average sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh is 912, which is lower than the national average (943).

126. Answer: a

Solution: Only Statement 1 is correct.

Approximately ₹6,000 crore has been allocated for the National Quantum Mission, and its major technological areas are divided into four broad pillars. Statement 2 is incorrect because participation by private institutions, industry, and startups is also encouraged under the mission.

127. Answer: b

Solution: Only Statement 2 is correct.

The objective of the NLST is to conduct high-resolution studies of the Sun, so describing it as an instrument only for nighttime stellar observations is incorrect. The dry environment of Ladakh and relatively low cloud cover are favorable for astronomical observations.

128. Answer: c

Solution: Both statements are correct.

The broader objective of Sagarmala is to strengthen ports, coastal connectivity, and associated transport systems; it cannot be limited only to coastal shipping. 'Agriculture 24/7' is presented as an AI-powered platform for news and media monitoring related to the agricultural sector.

129. Answer: d

Solution: Both statements are incorrect.

The objective of 'Semicon India' is to develop India as a global semiconductor hub and promote domestic capacity. On the other hand, the government has provided financial incentives and support, but 100% tax exemption and royalty-free patents have not been made mandatory universal provisions.

130. Answer: a

Solution: Only Statement 1 is correct.

The initiative focuses on strengthening water security, resilience, and sustainable water management. Statement 2 is incorrect because the

initiative is not defined as a legal obligation for complete privatization of water infrastructure.

131. Answer: b

Solution: Only Statement 2 is correct.

Concerns have been expressed in BRICS discussions regarding CBAM over its trade implications and its impact on developing countries; therefore, the phrase "accepted without any objection" in Statement 1 is incorrect. Statement 2 is correct.

132. Answer: c

Solution: Both statements are correct.

The core focus of the Act is to strengthen sanctions against Russia and Iran. Statement 2 also correctly clarifies this scope and distinguishes it from the notion of military sanctions against European NATO countries.

133. Answer: d

Solution: Both statements are incorrect.

The Kishau Project is a multipurpose project associated with the Tons River. Its benefits and water-resource interests are connected with more than one state; therefore, it cannot be described as a single-state project solely belonging to Himachal Pradesh.

134. Answer: a

Solution: Only Statement 1 is correct.

The Global Gender Gap Index measures gender gaps across four major dimensions. Military expenditure is not the basis for ranking in this index; therefore, Statement 2 is incorrect.

135. Answer: b

Solution: Only Statement 2 is correct.

The objective of BRICS payment cooperation is to make cross-border payments more efficient, cheaper, and interoperable. Implementing a single centralized system by eliminating local currencies is not its stated objective.

136. Answer: c

Solution: Both statements are correct.

Statement 2 reflects the actual role of deep-tech funds. Providing financial assistance to early-stage companies based on technologies such as AI, semiconductors, and robotics is a major objective; therefore, the claim in Statement 1 regarding "only retail shops" is incorrect.

137. Answer: d

Solution: Both statements are incorrect.

The objective of Samudrayaan is scientific and resource-related exploration of the deep sea. The manned vehicle being developed for it is called 'Matsya 6000', not 'Gaganyaan-II'.

138. Answer: a

Solution: Only Statement 1 is correct.

The proportion of U-235 in natural uranium is approximately 0.7%. Not all commercial reactors can use natural uranium directly as fuel; many reactors require enriched fuel.

139. Answer: b

Solution: Only Statement 2 is correct.

The National Quantum Mission has four major technological pillars, including quantum computing, communication, sensing and metrology, and quantum materials and devices. Therefore, Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.

140. Answer: c

Solution: Both statements are correct.

The main focus of the Snow Leopard Landscape Initiative is to strengthen high-altitude ecosystems, snow leopard habitats, wildlife corridors, and conservation cooperation among different regions.

141. Answer: d

Solution: Both statements are incorrect.

The GCF is part of the international framework for addressing climate change and supporting developing countries, and it is associated with the UNFCCC. It is not operated from the WTO headquarters.

142. Answer: a

Solution: Only Statement 1 is correct.

CBAM is a trade-environment policy mechanism associated with the European Union, aimed at addressing the problem of carbon leakage.

Statement 2 is incorrect because CBAM is not a United Nations compensation fund.

143. Answer: b

Solution: Only Statement 2 is correct.

The objective of the programme is to improve various development indicators and governance in selected aspirational and relatively backward blocks. It is not limited only to developed metropolitan cities.

144. Answer: c

Solution: Both statements are correct.

Under the PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, eligible beneficiaries are provided free foodgrains, and the Central Government has the major role in bearing the financial burden related to food subsidy. States have responsibilities related to distribution and implementation.

145. Answer: d

Solution: Both statements are incorrect.

The main objective of PMKVY is related to skill training, certification, and improving employability. It is not a scheme that automatically provides all unorganized-sector workers with a monthly unemployment allowance without training.

146. Answer: a

Solution: Only Statement 1 is correct.

Reports are prepared by government institutions to assess state-wise EV progress and clean mobility. Statement 2 is incorrect because electric vehicle manufacturing and innovation are not legally reserved exclusively for coastal states.

147. Answer: b

Solution: Only Statement 2 is correct.

The Global Gender Gap Report is not limited to economic participation. Its four major dimensions include economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment.

148. Answer: c

Solution: Both statements are correct.

Swachh Survekshan is conducted to assess the performance of urban sanitation and waste management, and MoHUA is its प्रमुख central institution.

149. Answer: d

Solution: Both statements are incorrect.

Sarnath is a major Buddhist site located near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The official name of Bhadohi has not been changed to 'Prayagraj East'.

150. Answer: b

Solution: Only Statement 2 is correct.

Uttar Pradesh has developed a large expressway network, with UPEIDA playing a major role. Statement 1 is incorrect because Uttar Pradesh is counted among the leading states in terms of expressway networks.