

UPPCS_PRE_TEST_01 (FULL LENGTH) EXPLANATIONS

27 AUGUST 2025

1. Ans- (d)

All the statements mentioned in the question are correct.
The main source of thorium is monazite available in coastal sand. Thorium is found in large quantities in Australia, India and the United States of America.

2. Ans- (d)

The Government of India Act 1935 introduced bicameral system in 6 of the 11 states: Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, United Provinces and Assam.

3. Ans- (c)

Both the statements mentioned in the question are correct. In the year 1934, the leader of the leftist movement, Shri Manvendranath Roy, first presented the idea of forming a Constituent Assembly and in 1935, the Congress officially talked about its constitution for the first time.

4. Ans- (b)

Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the committee for the states while Sardar Patel was the chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee.

5. Ans- (d)

1. Presence of real and nominal executives, 2. Rule of majority party, 3. Leadership of Prime Minister/Chief Minister and 4. Membership of ministers in the legislature all these are the features of Indian Parliamentary System. Besides, the dissolution of the lower house and collective accountability of the executive before the legislature are also the features of the Indian parliamentary system.

6. Ans- (a)

Preamble is a part of the Constitution, amendment in it is possible provided its basic features remain intact. Statement-1 is correct.

7. Ans- (c)

The Fundamental Rights available only to Indian citizens are described in Articles 15 and 16.

8. Correct Answer (c) Both 1 and 2

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath on April 6, 2025 inaugurated the ethanol plant of Keyan Distillery Private Limited built at a cost of ₹1,200 crore in the Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) area at Sahjanwan in Gorakhpur. The plant produces 3.5 lakh liters of ethanol per day from rice and maize, which will be increased to 10 lakh liters per day in three phases. The project will create more than 4,000 direct and indirect jobs and farmers will get better value for their produce.

9. Correct Answer (c) Lucknow

The Uttar Pradesh government has made a provision of ₹5 crore for the development of the country's first AI City in Lucknow in the Budget 2025-26. The project will be set up in an area of 70 acres, where research, startups and investments will be promoted in areas such as artificial intelligence, cyber security and data science. It aims to make the state a technology hub, create jobs and strengthen the digital economy.

10. Correct Answer (d) Gorakhpur

The Uttar Pradesh government has announced a new religious circuit with the aim of preserving the spiritual and cultural heritage of the state and promoting religious tourism. This circuit includes seven districts Prayagraj, Kashi (Varanasi), Chandauli, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Bhadohi. Prayagraj is famous for Sangam and Kumbh Mela, Kashi (Varanasi) for Kashi Vishwanath temple and Ganga ghat, Chandauli for Sankatmochan temple and other religious places, Ghazipur for Manjhapur temple and other religious places, Jaunpur for Shahi bridge and ancient temple, Mirzapur for Vindhyachal temple and other religious places, Bhadohi for religious places and carpet industry.

11. Correct Answer (d) Prayagraj

Recently 'International Bird Festival' was organized in Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh. Tourists visiting Maha Kumbh 2025 got a chance to see a confluence of more than 200 migratory and local bird species in the three-day International Bird Festival held in Prayagraj from February 16 to 18. Organised with the aim of protecting the environment and promoting biodiversity, this event gave nature lovers, ornithologists and devotees a unique opportunity to see rare bird species and understand the importance of their conservation.

12. Ans- (d)

The thickness of the ozone layer is maximum in spring and minimum in rainy season. All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

13. Ans- (b)

Both the statements mentioned in the question are correct. Rakta Chandan (red sandalwood) is a tropical dry deciduous tree found mainly in South India. Its wood is initially white which turns red after some time due to red colour secretion.

14. Ans- (c)

Keystone species- They influence the ecosystem not because of their numbers but because of their role, in their presence the entire ecosystem can change. These mainly include large predators (lions, leopards etc.), nitrogen fixing bacteria that increase humus in the soil, fig trees, dung beetles, corals etc.

15. Ans- (d)

India joined the Ramsar Convention in 1982. All other statements are correct.

16. Ans- (c)

Both the statements mentioned in the question are correct.

17. Ans- (c)

Water with high BOD has less amount of oxygen, hence statement (c) is incorrect. All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

18. Ans- (a)

Statement-1 is correct. Gross National Income includes the income of the country's citizens working abroad and the income of foreign citizens working within the country is subtracted.

19. Correct Answer (a) Only 1

The Uttar Pradesh government has announced to develop the heritage buildings of the state as hotels and the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department has announced to start 'Dolphin Safari' in Varanasi on the lines of Tiger Safari. This safari will be set up in the Ganga river between Kaithi and Dhakhwa villages of Varanasi district, where the number of dolphins is high.

20. Ans- (d)

Carbon nanotube is harder than diamond, however it is most flexible and a good conductor of electricity.

21. Ans- (c)

Both the statements mentioned in the question are correct. Turner syndrome disease occurs in women. In this the number of chromosomes becomes 45. The woman suffering from this disease has short height, flat chest, underdeveloped genitals, as a result she become infertile.

22. Ans- (c)

During 1919 to 1923 AD, the independent power of the Muslim League as a political party had ended. But after the end of the non-cooperation movement, an independent meeting of the Muslim League was called in Lahore in 1924 under the chairmanship of Mohammad Ali Jinnah. In which the League ended the policy of depending on the British Raj for its demands. In the Lahore session, the demand for self-governance for India was accepted but at the same time a separate election system for Muslims was considered a necessary condition.

23. Ans- (c)

Cripps Mission reached India in March 1942 and on 30 March 1942 it presented its plan which had the following provisions-

1. After the war, an attempt will be made to form such an Indian Union which will have full colonial status. It will also have the right to separate from the Commonwealth.

2. After the war, a Constituent Assembly will be formed. It will include elected representatives of British provinces and representatives of native princely states.

3. The British government will be responsible for the protection of India until the new Indian Constitution is made. But Congress refused to accept the Cripps proposal. In the meeting of the Congress Working Committee held on 11 April 1942, it was said that "We will not get satisfaction only with future promises, we will get satisfaction with real independence" i.e. immediate independence should be considered. The Working Committee also objected to the formation of the Constituent Assembly because the representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by their rulers and not elected by the people. Hence Assertion (A) is correct, while Reason (R) is wrong.

24. Ans- (b)

Congress formed the Inquiry Committee to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Its chairman was Madan Mohan Malaviya while Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Abbas Tayyabji, C.R. Das and P. V. J. were its members. Jagat Narayan was a member of the Hunter Committee formed by the British government.

25. Ans- (b)

An education commission was constituted in 1854 under the chairmanship of Charles Wood, the head of the Board of Control,

whose report is also called the 'Magna Carta of Indian Education'. The following recommendations were made in it-

1. The government should make the spread of western education its objective.

2. Emphasis should be given on imparting higher education through the English language.

3. Primary schools should be established at the village level for studying through the native language.

4. A system of grant aid should be implemented to encourage private efforts.

5. A public education department was established under one director in each of the five provinces of the company. 6. Recommendations were also made in this manifesto in the field of establishing technical and professional universities. So statement (b) is wrong.

26. Ans- (c)

Ali Vardi Khan became the Nawab of Bengal in 1740 AD by killing Nawab Sarfaraz Khan. He made his position permanent by bribing Mughal emperor Mohammad Shah Rangeela with Rs 2 crore. Troubled by the Marathas, he entered into a treaty with them in 1751 AD and agreed to give them the province of Orissa and an annual Chauth of Rs 12 lakh.

Thus, both the statements mentioned in the question are correct.

27. Ans- (a)

Statement-1 is incorrect. The fourth session of the Congress was held in Allahabad in 1888 AD, which was presided over by George Yule. For the first time, Lala Lajpat Rai also attended the Congress session and gave a speech in Hindi.

In this session, the constitution of the Congress was decided and it was decided that if a large section of Muslim representatives objected to any proposal, then the proposal would not be accepted.

28. Ans- (b)

D.H. Kingsford was the judge of Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. On 30 April 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki tried to kill him by throwing a bomb in Muzaffarpur, but he survived.

Alipore Conspiracy Case On 18 May 1908, 34 people were presented in Alipore court of Kolkata for keeping illegal weapons. These people were arrested for keeping illegal weapons. This case is famous as Alipore Conspiracy Case.

On 11 December 1908, Anushilan Samiti was declared illegal.

Howrah Conspiracy Case- Jatindranath Mukherjee was accused of the murder of Deputy Police Superintendent 'Samsul Alam' in 1910 AD and Howrah Conspiracy Case was filed against him, but he somehow escaped hanging in this case.

29. Ans- (c)

Statement-3 is wrong while 1 and 2 are correct. Gandhara style of art developed during the period of Kushan ruler Kanishka. In this, the idols of Buddha and Bodhisattvas were made from black slate stone. These seem to be copies of the Greek god Apollo. A touch of materialism is clearly visible in these idols, whereas in Mathura style of art, red sandstone has been used to make the idols.

30. Ans- (d)

Vishnu has been first called Madhusudana' in the Gangadhar inscription of the Kumar Gupta regime.

31. Ans- (b)

Alamgirpur is a Harappan site, situated at the banks of the Hindon River in Meerut district. This site was discovered in 1958 AD by the Bharat Sevak Samaj while its excavation work was carried out by Yagya Dutt Sharma in 1958 AD.

32. Ans- (a)

In the Sultanate period, the meaning of Masahat was 'Measurement of Land' i.e. under this, the land was measured and the rent was determined on the basis of the area of the land. This system was first implemented in the Delhi Sultanate by Alauddin Khilji. Thus statement-1 is correct while statement-2 is wrong.

33. Ans- (a)

From the very beginning, Babur was impressed by the victory of his ancestor Timur and was eager to acquire the capital Samarkand. Babur was successful in capturing Samarkand twice but both the times he had to leave Samarkand due to the Uzbek leader Shaybani Khan. Shaybani Khan defeated Babur in the historic battle of Sar-e-Pul in 1501. After this, in 1511 AD, Babur attacked once again and won but a large number of Sunni people of Samarkand turned against Babur and taking advantage of this, the Uzbeks under the leadership of Ubaidullah Khan defeated Babur and drove him out of Samarkand.

When Babur saw that he was not getting success in the north-west, he focused his attention towards the south-east i.e. India and conquered it.

Thus, both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

34. Ans- (d)

Shankaracharya was born in 788 AD in Kaladi village at the banks of Alwar river in Kerala. He attained sanyas at the age of 8 with the permission of his mother. Shankaracharya made Govind Bhagwatpada his first Guru and took initiation into sanyas from him. Bhagwatpada gave him the title of 'Paramhansa'. To organize Hinduism, Shankaracharya established the 'Smriti Sect'. He established four monasteries in the four directions Badrinath in the north, Shringeri in the south, Puri in the east and Dwaraka in the west. His philosophy became famous as Advaitavada. According to some scholars, he was influenced by the Mahayana branch of Buddhism, so he was also called Crypto Buddhist (Prachhanna Buddhist). He died in Badrinath. Thus statement (d) is wrong.

35. Ans- (a)

Statement-3 is wrong, whereas Statements-1, 2 and 4 are correct. The 18th Lok Sabha elections were recently concluded, some important facts regarding it are as follows:

1. Pushpendra Saroj of Samajwadi Party, elected from Kaushambi constituency of Uttar Pradesh, is the youngest MP of the 18th Lok Sabha, his age is 25 years 3 months.
2. Shankar Lalwadi of BJP became the candidate who won the election from Indore with the highest margin (11,75,092).
3. Out of 543 MPs elected for the 18th Lok Sabha, only 73 are women, whereas in the last 17th Lok Sabha elections, the number of women MPs elected was 78.
4. In Madhya Pradesh, 2,18,674 votes were polled for NOTA in Indore constituency.

Which is a record in this case.

36. Correct Answer (b) Sitapur

Digital Doctor Clinic has been started in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. This digital doctor clinic will provide tele-consultation facility in rural areas, which will help people to get online medical consultation. Obudu Group had signed an

agreement with the Uttar Pradesh government to set up digital doctor clinics in the state under a project worth Rs 10,000 crore.

37. Correct Answer (a) Kanpur

On February 27, 2025, 'Didi Perna Canteen' was launched in Kanpur, which aims to make women self-reliant and self-reliant through self-help groups. Under this initiative, women play an active role in canteen operation, food production and marketing, giving them economic empowerment and social recognition. This program is run under the Women Empowerment Policy of the State Government.

38. Ans- (d)

Both the statements mentioned in the question are incorrect because the Governor has the power to issue ordinances under Article 213(1) of the Constitution. According to Article 213(2)(a), this ordinance must be approved by the state legislature when it reassembles.

39. Ans- (c)

Statement-2 is incorrect. The Speaker of the House takes decision on the questions related to disqualification arising out of defection. According to the Act, there is no time limit prescribed for him to take a decision in such cases.

Initially, according to this law, the Speaker's decision was final and could not be questioned in any court, but in the Kihoto Holgehan case (1992), the Supreme Court declared this provision unconstitutional on the ground that it was an attempt to go beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court. Therefore, now the decision given by the Speaker can be judicially reviewed.

40. Ans- (b)

Article 371-G makes special provision for the ram, Article 371-F makes special provision for the State of Sikkim, Article 371-H makes special provision for Arunachal Pradesh and Article 371-J makes special provision for the State of Karnataka.

41. Ans- (a)

The Indian National Congress was founded in Bombay in 1885 AD by retired British officer A.O. Hume.

Formation of Conservative Party of Britain - 1834 AD

Formation of Democratic Party of USA - 1828 AD

Formation of Republican Party of USA - 1854 AD

42. Ans- (c)

The 'Barra robbery' was committed by the revolutionaries of Dhaka Anushilan Samiti in East Bengal on June 2, 1908. This was the first important bold attempt of the revolutionaries. The Dhaka Anushilan Samiti was founded by Pulin Das.

43. Ans- (d)

Saint Helena Island is under British jurisdiction. It is a British occupied island situated in the South Atlantic Ocean region. All other pairs are correctly matched.

Falkland Islands - British occupied

Reunion Island - France occupied

Faroe Islands - Denmark occupied

Saint Helena Island - British occupied

44. Ans- (b)

According to Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Hence statement (b) is false. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha come under both the houses of the Union. All other statements are true.

45. Ans- (d)

According to Article 257(1) the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudicially affect the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall be extended to give directions to any State, which seems to the Government of India to be necessary for the purpose.

46. Ans- (c)

IWAI was established on 27 October 1986 by the Government of India with the objective of developing and regulating the internal waterways of India as National Waterways. Its headquarter is located in Noida (UP). It has regional offices in Guwahati, Kochi, Kolkata and Patna.

47. Ans- (a)

Kakinada is a Sea Port, which is situated in Andhra Pradesh. All other pairs are correctly matched.

48. Ans- (d)

'Victoria Lake' is extended into three countries Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. It is the largest lake in Africa. The equator passes through it. The Nile River originates from Lake Victoria.

49. Ans- (a)

International Water Management Institute is situated in Anand (Gujarat). All other pairs are correctly matched.

50. Ans- (d)

'Yurt' is known as the house of Kyrgyz tribe. This tribe reside in Central Asia.

51. Ans- (a)

The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up in 1993.

Later, the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission. The amendment inserted a new Article 338-B in the constitution. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The Commission consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President. Their conditions of service and tenure of office are also determined by the President. Hence, statement 2 is NOT correct.

52. Ans- (a)

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). FERA- the Foreign Exchange Management Act-1999, came into force

on 1 June 2000. This Act replaced 27 years old the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (applicable since 1973).

53. Ans- (d)

Polytetra Fluoroethylene (PTFE) is a synthetic fluoro polymer. Its common name is Teflon. It is a solid fluorocarbon. It is mainly used as a non-stick surface on utensils. Its density is 2.2 g/cm³ and the melting point is 327°C.

54. Ans- (c)

Norio Taniguchi was a professor of science at the University of Tokyo. He used the term 'Nanotechnology' for the first time. He used this term in a research paper published in 1974 AD.

55. Ans- (c)

Radiation with the shortest range of wavelengths will have the highest energy per quantum. Hence, the desired answer will be 200-280 nm.

56. Ans- (a)

Fern is a vascular plant. These plants are seedless. These plants do not have flowers. Hence option (a) is correct.

57. Ans- (b)

The correct match is:

| (Category) | (Operational Area) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Marginal holdings | Less than 1 hectare |
| 2. Small holdings | 1-2 hectare |
| 3. Semi-medium holdings | 2-4 hectare |
| 4. Medium holdings | 4-10 hectare |

58. Ans- (c)

The ratio of the water vapour present in the air at any temperature and water vapour holding capacity of the same air at the same temperature is called relative humidity.

It is expressed in percentage. Weather with 45% relative humidity is most comfortable for humans.

59. Ans- (b)

Olericulture is related to the production of vegetables. All other pairs are correctly matched. Apart from this-
Hydroponics Growing Plants in Water
Pomoculture production of fruits

60. Ans- (d)

Lake Toba' is one of the largest crater lakes located in North Sumatra, Indonesia. This lake is about 100 km long, 30 km wide and 505 meters deep.

61. Ans- (c)

As per Census-2011, the decadal growth rate of Uttar Pradesh is 20.2%.

As per Census-2011, the order of top 5 States having highest population growth rate is: Meghalaya > Arunachal Pradesh > Bihar > Manipur > Jammu-Kashmir

62. Ans- (a)

The soils of the southern plateau of Uttar Pradesh are also called Bundelkhand soils. Due to the extension of black soil,

Gram, Wheat, Arhar (Tur) and Oilseeds are the main crops of this region.

63. Ans- (c)

According to the Census-2011, Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population density (17 persons per sq km) and the second most population dense state is West Bengal (1028 persons per sq km). It is followed by Kerala (860 persons per sq. km). The state with the highest population density is Bihar (1106 persons per sq.km).

64. Ans- (d)

The Directorate of Environment, U.P. was constituted in the year 1976. Its two regional offices are situated in Meerut and Varanasi. The purpose of its establishment is to accelerate Pradesh.

65. Ans- (d)

Philip M. Hauser termed the increasing concentration of world population on a small part of the earth's surface, i.e., urbanization and metropolitanization as population implosion. apart from this-
Population Displosion - Extraordinary Ethnic Mixture in Urban Populations
Population Explosion - Rapid increase in population
Population Technoplosion -Study of all of the above

66. Ans- (c)

Mica mineral is not found in Uttar Pradesh. Other alternative minerals are found in Uttar Pradesh.

Bauxite in districts like Banda, Chandauli etc.

Gypsum in the districts of Jhansi, Hamirpur etc.

Limestone In the districts of Mirzapur, Sonbhadra etc.

67. Ans- (a)

The "Bhitari pillar inscription" of Skandagupta, the last ruler of the Gupta dynasty, is located in the Saidpur tehsil of Ghazipur. It mentions the first invasion of the Huns and their defeat by Skandagupta.

68. Ans- (c)

The northmost region of Uttar Pradesh is called Bhangar region. This region extends in the form of a thin strip at the northern end of the Terai region. Its length extends from Saharanpur to Kushinagar. The width of the Bhangar region is about 34 km. It is a rough area, where stony-rocky soil is found.

69. Ans- (d)

The urban growth is the result or indication of increase in the urban population, increase in the number of urban centres, increase in the total population of the country and increase in income from urban areas.

70. Ans- (c)

The correct match is:

| (District) | (River) |
|------------|---------|
| Mathura | Yamuna |
| Jaunpur | Gomti |
| Ayodhya | Saryu |

Chitrakoot Mandakini

71. Ans- (a)

Statement-1 is correct. The Treaty of Amritsar was signed in 1809 between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Punjab, in which the Sutlej River was recognized as the boundary of the Punjab province. Statement-2 is incorrect. After the Treaty of Amritsar, Ranjit Singh's power increased, but he did not take control of Jammu, Multan and Kashmir. After this treaty, he got his official boundary only in the western part of the Sutlej.

72. Ans- (b)

Hridaynath Kunzru founded the Seva Samiti (Servants of India Society) in Allahabad in 1914. The aim of this committee was to encourage social service and national service.

73. Ans- (c)

Mahatma Gandhi's social ideals were presented in his book "History of the Satyagraha in South Africa". This book was published in 1909 and was dedicated to Gandhi's ideas of Satyagraha and non-violence.

74. Ans- (d)

The 'Karachi Resolution' was passed by the Indian National Congress in its Karachi session in the year 1931. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the president of the session. Resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy were also passed in that session.

75. Ans- (b)

Alberuni's 'Kitab-ul-Hind' was written in Persian. In this book, he had discussed in detail various aspects of Indian culture, science, and philosophy. This book also sheds light on Indian mathematics, geography, astrology and social structure in its preface.

76. Ans- (b)

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah is also known as 'Danka Shah'. The British government had announced a reward of 50 thousand rupees on Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah but the British government could never arrest him alive.

77. Ans- (d)

Homo Habilis was the first artisan human to make tools. He created the Oldowan stone tool industry, which was mainly used as tools in slaughterhouses. All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

78. Ans- (d)

Latest discoveries have proved that the oldest evidence of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent has been found from Lahuradeva in Sant Kabirnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

- Evidence of rice from Lahuradeva in 9000-8000 BC.
- Evidence of wheat from Mehrgarh in 7000 BC.

All other statements given in the question are correct.

79. Ans- (c)

Statement-2 is incorrect because Samudra Gupta patronised the great Buddhist monk 'Vasubandhu'. It is noteworthy that 'Vasumitra' is a eminent personality of Kanishka period.

80. Ans- (b)

Diwan-i-Arz - This new department was established by Balban to fight the Mongols.

Diwan-i-Amir Kohi - A completely new department was established by Muhammad bin Tughlaq for agricultural development.

Diwan-i-Mustakhraj - This was established by Alauddin Khilji to check the outstanding amount of land tax.

Naib-i-Mamlakat - During the time of Muizuddin Bahram Shah, the amirs created this post as the guardian of the Sultan.

81. Ans- (c)

Both the statements mentioned in the question are correct.

Dalhousie categorized three types of princely states in India. The first was those princely states which were never under the higher power and neither paid taxes. The second category included those Indian princely states which were once under the Mughals and Peshwa and paid taxes but now they were under the British rule. The third were those princely states which were established by the British through charters. In this, Dalhousie prohibited the adoption of sons for the princely states of the third category.

Statement-2 is completely true because the Home Government had written in 1841 that we should not lose any direct and clear honourable opportunity to acquire new taxes or territories. Accordingly, the Nawabi of Mandvi was abolished in 1839, Colaba and Jalore in 1840 and Surat in 1842.

82. Ans- (c)

Highest ocean salinity is found between 20°-40° North latitude and 10°-30° South latitude because high temperature, high evaporation and low humidity are found here.

83. Ans- (d)

Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Madrid standard time is not exactly in line with GMT but is 2 hours ahead of it, although GMT passes through Spain.

84. Ans- (d)

Lohit, Barak and Dhansiri are the rivers meeting at the left bank of the Brahmaputra.

85. Ans- (b)

The increase in night temperature during winters is an indicator of the arrival of western disturbances. This causes snowfall in the hilly areas of North India which is beneficial for the apple crop and the plains of North India receive rains during winters which is beneficial for the Rabi crop.

86. Ans- (c)

Restrictive control over the money market is a developmental enforcement function of the RBI.

87. Ans- (d)

India became the fifth country to have a separate identity for its currency. After the American Dollar', British 'Pound', Japanese Yen' and the European Union's 'Euro', the Indian 'Rupee' became the fifth currency of the world which is identified by its symbol'.

88. Ans- (b)

IUCN is an independent body established on 5 October 1948. It became a member since 1969, but not a full member.

89. Ans- (b)

The Supreme Court settles the financial dispute between the Centre and the states. All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

90. Ans- (b)

In the case of *Murli S. Deora vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court of India imposed a historic ban on smoking in public places in India.

91. Ans- (c)

For amendments in matters relating to the process of election of the President, powers of the Supreme Court and representation of states in Parliament, a special majority as well as the approval of the Legislative Assemblies of more than half of the states is necessary.

92. Ans- (a)

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. The land tax of Lumbini village was reduced from 1/6 to 1/8.

93. Ans- (c)

There are two stairs in the north and south direction to enter the pond. All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

94. Ans- (d)

The main role in the downfall of Syed brothers was played by Chin Qilich Khan 'Nizam-ul-Mulk', the leader of the Iranian or Turani group.

All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

95. Ans- (a)

The independent state of Awadh was established by Saadat Khan. In 1739, he went to Delhi to fight against Nadir Shah and fought bravely on behalf of Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah but was captured. He inspired Nadir Shah to attack Delhi and gave him hope of getting 20 crores from this attack. But this move backfired because Nadir did not get this money after attacking Delhi and when he asked for this money, Saadat Khan committed suicide by consuming poison.

96. Ans- (d)

The British built their first warehouse in Bengal in 1651 in Hooghly with the permission of Shah Shuja, the then governor of Bengal.

All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

97. Ans- (a)

Statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct while statement-4 is incorrect.

After the misunderstanding with Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq was resolved, Ibn Battuta was released from prison and the Sultan ordered him to go to China in 1342 A.D. Ibn Battuta went to the Chinese port city of Zayton (modern Quanzhou) via Sumatra and then from there to Beijing.

98. Ans- (a)

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Lord Cornwallis finalized his judicial reforms by 1793 and

presented them in the form of 'Cornwallis Code' which was based on separation of powers. He took away the judicial and criminal powers of the collectors, leaving them with only tax related powers and handed over the judicial and criminal powers to the newly constituted district judges.

99. Ans- (d)

Balban had adopted the policy of 'Blood and Iron' to deal with his rivals. While Alauddin Khilji adopted the policy of 'Blood and Sword' to deal with the Mongols.

100. Ans- (b)

The correct match is:

Alauddin Khilji - Haji Maula's revolt

Iltutmish - Pirthu's revolt

Firoz Khilji - Sidi Maula's revolt

Balban - Mewati's revolt

101. Ans- (d)

The Nur Jahan faction included Itmad-ud-Daulah alias Mirza Ghiyas Beg (Nur Jahan's father), Asmat Begum (Nur Jahan's mother), Asaf Khan (Nur Jahan's brother) and Prince Khurram.

102. Ans- (c)

Pindaris were not associated with any particular religion, both Hindus and Muslims were included in their group.

All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

103. Ans- (a)

The people of Bharat clan were settled in the region between Saraswati and Yamuna.

104. Ans- (c)

'Jan' was a bigger unit than Vish. The ascending order of the political structure of Rigvedic-India is-

Kul > Gram > Vish > Jan > Rashtra

105. Ans- (d)

All the statements mentioned in the question are correct.

106. Ans- (d)

The two oldest and most important Upanishads are Chandogya and Brihadaranyaka. All other statements mentioned in the question are correct.

107. Ans- (b)

Welfare and The King's power was not absolute but had many limitations. The king assumed office on the condition that he would work for the progress of his subjects.

108. Ans- (c)

The Bang-Bhang movement began on 7 August 1905. In this, both the moderates and the extremists helped each other.

109. Ans- (c)

Madam Cama hoisted the first national tricolour flag of India on 22 August 1907 at the International Socialist Congress held in Stuttgart, Germany in 1907.

In the memory of Madanlal Dhingra, Madam Cama started the publication of 'Madan Talwar' in September 1909.

110. Ans- (d)

Calderas are the most explosive volcanoes on Earth. When they erupt, they collapse inwardly rather than forming a tall structure. This resulting erupted trough is called the caldera.

All other statements are incorrect.

111. Ans- (a)

Surface waves are considered to be of low frequency and long wavelength. Most of the loss of life and property on earth is caused by these waves.

112. Ans- (d)

Ripples are created by wind action. These are small wavy deposits on deserts and sea coasts, which look very beautiful. All the other mentioned in the question are landforms created by glaciers.

113. Ans- (d)

Long nights of winter season, clear sky without clouds, calm atmosphere and low atmospheric relative humidity are necessary for surface temperature inversion. A snow covered surface is necessary for surface temperature inversion rather than a snowless surface.

114. Ans- (c)

The general direction of a temperate cyclone is from west to east in the Northern Hemisphere. All the other characteristics mentioned in the question are of a temperate cyclone.

115. Ans- (c)

All the conditions mentioned in the question are necessary for the origin of a tornado.

116. Ans- (b)

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Anthracite coal has the ability to burn at high temperature. It has less impurities, so it causes less pollution. So it is used in power generation. Since it is formed as a result of extreme pressure, it is not suitable for coking. Thus, bituminous coal is used in metal smelting.

117. Ans- (c)

In the context of Indian scientist Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar, both the statements mentioned in the question are correct.

118. Ans- (b)

The Tista River originates from the Zemu Glacier (Sikkim Himalaya) of the Eastern Himalayas. Before 1787, it used to meet the Ganga through three streams, but after the terrible flood of 1787, it changed its course towards the south-east and became a part of the Brahmaputra.

This is a Himalayan river and the main characteristic of Himalayan rivers is river capture, but Tista has been abducted by the Brahmaputra, hence Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

119. Ans- (d)

Narmada, Tapi and Damodar rivers flow through the rift valley.

120. Ans- (a)

The correct match is:

| (Project) | (River) |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Balimela Project | Sileru River |
| Srisailem Project | Krishna River |
| Omkareshwar Project | Narmada River |
| Mettur Project | Kaveri River |

121. Answer- (c)

Explanation- The India Justice Report 2025 ranks Karnataka first among large states, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. However, it evaluates not only the police system but also the judiciary, prisons, and legal aid systems comprehensively, not specifically human rights commissions & civil society as key pillars.

122. Answer- (a)

Explanation- Statement 1 is **correct**. Mark Carney served as the Governor of the Bank of England from 2013 to 2020. He was also the Governor of the Bank of Canada from 2008 to 2013. This is a well-established fact.

Statement 2 is **incorrect**. The election of Mark Carney as Prime Minister of Canada in April 2025 indeed occurred amid significant tensions with the U.S., but these tensions were specifically with **President Donald Trump**, who had imposed tariffs on Canada and even made annexation threats. The election campaign prominently featured Carney's stance against Trump's policies. Joe Biden was not the U.S. President at the time of this described election.

Therefore, only statement 1 is correct.

123. Answer- (b)

Explanation- In March 2025, India's Vice President warned about 'Emocracy,' describing it as governance driven by emotions rather than rational policy-making, posing a threat to effective administration.

124. Answer- (a)

Explanation- In April 2025, Poland, Finland, and the Baltic states cited security concerns to announce plans to exit the Ottawa Convention (Mine Ban Treaty).

125. Answer- (c)

Explanation- The State of India's Environment 2025 Report, released on February 26, 2025, analyzes various environmental challenges, including pollution and conservation efforts, not just air pollution.

126. Answer- (c)

Explanation- Operation Kaveri was launched by India in April 2023 to evacuate Indian citizens from Sudan during the ongoing conflict, not from Israel. Operation Ganga (2022) was for Ukraine, Operation Devi Shakti (2021) for Afghanistan, and there is no record of an Operation Sindhu linked to Iran, though it is not as explicitly incorrect as Operation Kaveri being matched with Israel. Hence, the pair Operation Kaveri : Israel is incorrectly matched.

127. Answer- (a)

Explanation- The SDG Index 2025, released by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, evaluates countries' progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. Statement 1 is correct as the UN SDSN is the official publisher. Statement 2 is also correct, as India was ranked 99th with a score of 67 in the 2025 index. However, Statement 3 is incorrect, as the SDG Index typically uses 17 goals with multiple indicators (over 100), not specifically 10 headline indicators, and there is no evidence of a shift to 10 indicators in 2025 to reduce statistical bias. Thus, only statements 1 and 2 are correct.

128. Answer- (a)

Explanation- The NAVYA Scheme was indeed launched in Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh, targeting girls aged 16–18 who have completed at least Class 10, aiming to empower them through education and skill development. Thus, Statement 1 is correct. However, Statement 2 is incorrect, as the scheme is primarily an initiative of the Uttar Pradesh government, not a joint venture of the central Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

129. Answer- (b)

Explanation- The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi is the highest-ranked Indian institution in the QS World University Rankings 2026. The institution **secured the 123rd rank** globally, marking its highest-ever rank in the QS list. This is a significant improvement from its previous rank of 150 in the 2025 rankings. The success is attributed to its strong performance across various metrics, including Employer Reputation, Citations per Faculty, and Academic Reputation.

130. Answer- (b)

Explanation- The Food Planet Prize 2025 was awarded for innovations in plasma-based nitrogen fertilizer, which offers a sustainable alternative to traditional chemical fertilizers, reducing environmental impact and improving agricultural efficiency. This innovation aligns with global efforts to promote sustainable food systems.

131. Answer- (d)

Explanation- The Corruption Perceptions Index is published by Transparency International, not the World Bank, making option (d) incorrect. The Human Development Report is published by UNDP, the Financial Inclusion Index by RBI, and the Global Gender Gap Index by WEF, all of which are correctly matched.

132. Answer- (d)

Explanation- India, Qatar, Germany, and Indonesia are among the countries that have expressed interest in bidding for the 2036 Olympics. Brazil, however, has not been reported as a contender for this specific bid, making it the correct answer.

133. Answer- (b)

Explanation- Meghalaya has been selected to host the 39th National Games in 2027, marking a significant event for the state to promote sports and infrastructure development.

134. Answer- (a)

Explanation- Tajikistan hosted the International Conference on Glaciers' Preservation in 2025, focusing on global efforts to combat glacier melting due to climate change, given its significant glacier-covered regions.

135. Answer- (c)

Explanation- Manu Bhaker won the BBC Indian Sportswoman of the Year (ISWOTY) 2024 award for her outstanding performance in shooting, including multiple medals at the Paris Olympics 2024.

136. Answer- (d)

Explanation- The government of Uttar Pradesh has launched the "Bachpan Day Care Centres" to support children with special needs. These centers provide early care, education, and social training to help with the holistic development of differently-abled children. The Uttar Pradesh government is expanding these centers to more districts across the state.

137. Answer- (c)

Explanation- The Bikashita Gaon scheme is not associated with Madhya Pradesh; it appears to be a misnomer or incorrect pairing. Mana Mitra is correctly linked to Andhra Pradesh, MY NREGA App to Rajasthan, and Har Khet-Swasth Khet to Haryana, as these are state-specific initiatives for community policing, MGNREGA monitoring, and agricultural health, respectively.

138. **Answer- (c)**

Explanation- The Kulsi River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, flows through Assam and Meghalaya. It originates in Meghalaya's Garo Hills and joins the Brahmaputra in Assam, recently highlighted due to environmental or developmental issues.

139. **Answer- (d)**

Explanation- The Jhumur Festival is associated with Assam, not Himachal Pradesh, where it is a folk dance and cultural celebration. Mahamaham Festival (Tamil Nadu), Pattadakal Dance (Karnataka), and Desert Festival (Rajasthan) are correctly matched with their respective states.

140. **Answer- (b)**

Explanation- The International Labour Conference, organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO), is traditionally held in Geneva, Switzerland, and the 113th session in 2025 was also hosted there, as it is the ILO's headquarters.

141. **Answer- (a)**

Explanation- Carlos Alcaraz won the 2025 French Open Men's Singles title. He defeated Jannik Sinner in a historic five-set final with a score of 4–6, 6–7, 6–4, 7–6, 7–6. This was the longest French Open final in history, lasting over 5 hours and 29 minutes. Alcaraz made a remarkable comeback after being down two sets and saving three championship points to secure his second consecutive French Open title and his fifth Grand Slam win.

142. **Answer- (c)**

Explanation- The Lokpal of India adopted the motto "Fight Corruption, Serve the Nation" to reflect its commitment to combating corruption and serving the public interest, aligning with its role as an anti-corruption ombudsman.

143. **Answer- (a)**

Explanation- Arunachal Pradesh declared 2025–35 as the "Decade of Hydro Power" to leverage its vast hydroelectric potential, aiming to boost renewable energy and economic development in the state.

144. **Answer- (a)**

Explanation- The Indian Conservation Conference (ICCON) 2025 was held at the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The conference, held from June 25 to 27, 2025, aimed to bring together a wide range of stakeholders, including researchers, policymakers, and

students, to discuss and find solutions for the country's most pressing biodiversity and wildlife conservation issues. A major highlight was the launch of "TechBridge," a new platform showcasing innovations in wildlife technology.

145. **Answer- (c)**

Explanation- Harsh Kumar headed the judicial commission to investigate the Maha Kumbh stampede in Prayagraj, tasked with examining the causes and recommending measures to prevent future incidents.

146. **Answer- (b)**

Explanation- Gujarat is home to India's first National Cooperative University, established to promote education and research in the cooperative sector, leveraging the state's strong cooperative movement.

147. **Answer- (c)**

Explanation- Matsya 6000 is India's first manned submersible under the Deep Ocean Mission, designed to explore depths up to 6,000 meters by 2026, enhancing India's deep-sea research capabilities.

148. **Answer- (a)**

Explanation- UNESCO launched the campaign "Imagine a world with more women in science" to promote gender equality in STEM fields, encouraging more women to pursue careers in science.

149. **Answer- (c)**

Explanation- As per the Panchayat Devolution Index Report 2025, the state that has topped the list is Karnataka. This report, released by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, ranks states based on their progress in decentralizing power to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across six key dimensions: framework, functions, finances, functionaries, capacity enhancement, and accountability.

150. **Answer- (a)**

Explanation- The 4th "No Money for Terror" (NMFT) Conference in 2025 was hosted by Germany in Munich. The conference, which took place on February 13, 2025, brought together participants from over 60 delegations to discuss strategies for combating terrorism financing.