

“Relevant UPSC Prelims 2025 Questions Reflected from Our Group — Paving Your Way to Success”

📌 All the images in this collection have been sourced directly from our Telegram group, with corresponding dates clearly mentioned.

📌 Answers to these questions were derived from our group’s quizzes, data compilations, maps, and other shared resources.

📌 For better clarity and analysis, the content has been categorized into four sections:

1. Direct Hits – 100% from Our Group
2. High Overlap – 80–90% Alignment with Our Notes
3. Conceptual Reflection – Ideas We Discussed, Framed Differently
4. Partial Trace – One Option Matched Our Content

📢 If you find this collection helpful, don’t hesitate to share it with your friends preparing for UPSC.

1. Direct Hits – 100% from Our Group

📌 Questions that could be fully answered using our Telegram content.

Q1)

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

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

AUG 24 - 2024 & MAY 9 - 2025

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without patent holder's consent
C. Voluntary agreement between two companies to share a patent
D. Licensing system for environmental safety compliance

Q110) With reference to the EU Nature Restoration Law, consider the following statements:

- 1. It aims to restore all degraded ecosystems in the EU by 2050.
- 2. It requires member states to submit National Restoration Plans by 2030.
- 3. The law prioritizes conservation in areas under the Natura 2000 network.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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Q326) Statement-I: The EU Nature Restoration Law recently came into force as the EU's first continent-wide legislation for nature restoration.

Statement-II: The law aims to restore 50% of degraded ecosystems by 2030 and all by 2050.

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

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

❤️ 1 👁 268 ⌚ 13:36

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Q2)

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

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

MAY 18,2024 & DEC 27,2024

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UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights
Q320) International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC):

1. INSTC is a multi-modal transportation route linking the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea via Iran and onward to northern Europe via St. Petersburg in Russia.

2. Russia, India and Iran signed preliminary agreements to develop the 7,200-km-long International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) in 2002 & Three years later, Azerbaijan signed up for the project.

3. This agreement was eventually ratified by 50+ countries.

303 13:25

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May 18, 2024

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights channel

Which of the above statements are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

28% (a) 1 and 2 only

10% (b) 2 and 3 only

22% (c) 1 and 3 only

40% (d) 1, 2 and 3

50 answers 284 13:25

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz



Standard Route

North South Transport Corridor

13:25

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Q3)

Who among the following was the founder of the 'Self-Respect Movement'?

✓ 'Periyar' E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker

(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(c) Bhaskarrao Jadhav

(d) Dinkarrao Javalkar

march 3 -2025

← **CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ** UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H 4.9K subscribers

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1. Satyashodhak Movement : Jyotirao Phule
2. Justice Party Movement : Dr. T.M Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti, C.N Mudalair
3. Self-Respect Movement : EV Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar)
4. Vaikom Satyagraha movement: T.K. Madhavan, K.P. Kesava Menon and K. Kelappan (Kerala Gandhi)

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

👁 147 20:07

Anonymous Quiz

0% Option a
16% Option b
27% Option c
57% Option d

37 answers 👁 123 ⭐ 20:07

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

- Issue of temple entry was first raised by **Uthava leader T.K. Madhavan** in a 1917 editorial in the paper **Desabandham**.
- In 1921, the Travancore Congress Committee, led by T.K. Madhavan, launched a campaign to have the ban lifted.
- In 1922, **Respect of 1917 in Kottayam**, a resolution was passed by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee to take up and unambiguously as a key issue.
- George Joseph**, an **Indian Christian** who worked in Kerala, took over the leadership in the absence of Kottayam.
- E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker** (known as **Periyar**, **Valluvar** **Naicker**) was a key figure in the Vaikom Satyagraha who mobilized volunteers and generated public support through his speeches. Among the all persons arrested in movement, **Periyar got longest imprisonment**.
- Madhavu Gandhi** supported a more aggressive and by Madhavan for temple entry in 1921.
- Deep Narayana Gopin**, **Paramanathu Puthumuttan**, **E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker**, etc. also supported the agitation.
- Women like Nigamammal (wife of Periyar), Kammammal (sister of Periyar) empowered women.**

About the Vaikom Satyagraha

- Historically most violent temple entry protest that began in India, in the princely state of Travancore-Kerala region, on March 26, 1924.
- Against discriminatory exclusion of "lower caste" Hindus from accessing the Vaikom Mahadeva temple.
- The lower caste community especially Christians faced the social discrimination which eventually led to the agitation.
- Involved in protest and wearing black caps, **Basudeva Parakkal (Peri)**, **Balulayan (Bhavu)** and **Kunjanpan (Ponpan)**, defied the prohibitionary orders.
- The results of Periyar provided food to the Satyagrahis.**
- Christian and Muslim leaders also supported the movement.**
- Learned for 804 days**, Vaikom Satyagraha was officially withdrawn on November 26, 1925 after negotiations between Gandhi and M.K. P.M. (the British colonial administration of Travancore).

Outcome of the Vaikom Satyagraha

- Legal Reforms & Initiatives:**
 - Temple Entry Proclamation in 1925**, a landmark legal victory granting access to lower-caste individuals into temples.
 - Establishment of Travancore Public Service Commission** to ensure fairness in government roles.
 - Vaikom Satyagraha brought upon the rift between Gandhi and Periyar.**
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** saw it as Hindu-reformist movement, Periyar called it a fight against caste-based structures.
 - Periyar was not happy with the partial success** achieved only to find it could lead to the temple were open for all the region, and he eventually quit Congress monthly camp.

Other Anti-Caste Movements

Year	Movement	Leaders	Details
1917	Self-respect Movement	Uthava	Emancipation of low castes, untouchables, and others, against Brahmin domination.
1924	Justice Party Movement	Dr. J. Thevar, S. Srinivasan	Against Brahmin control in government, education, and economy.
1924	Self-respect Movement	Periyar	Emancipation of low castes, untouchables, and others, against Brahmin domination.
1925	Self-respect Movement	Periyar	Emancipation of low castes, untouchables, and others, against Brahmin domination.

👁 123 ⭐ 20:08 ✓

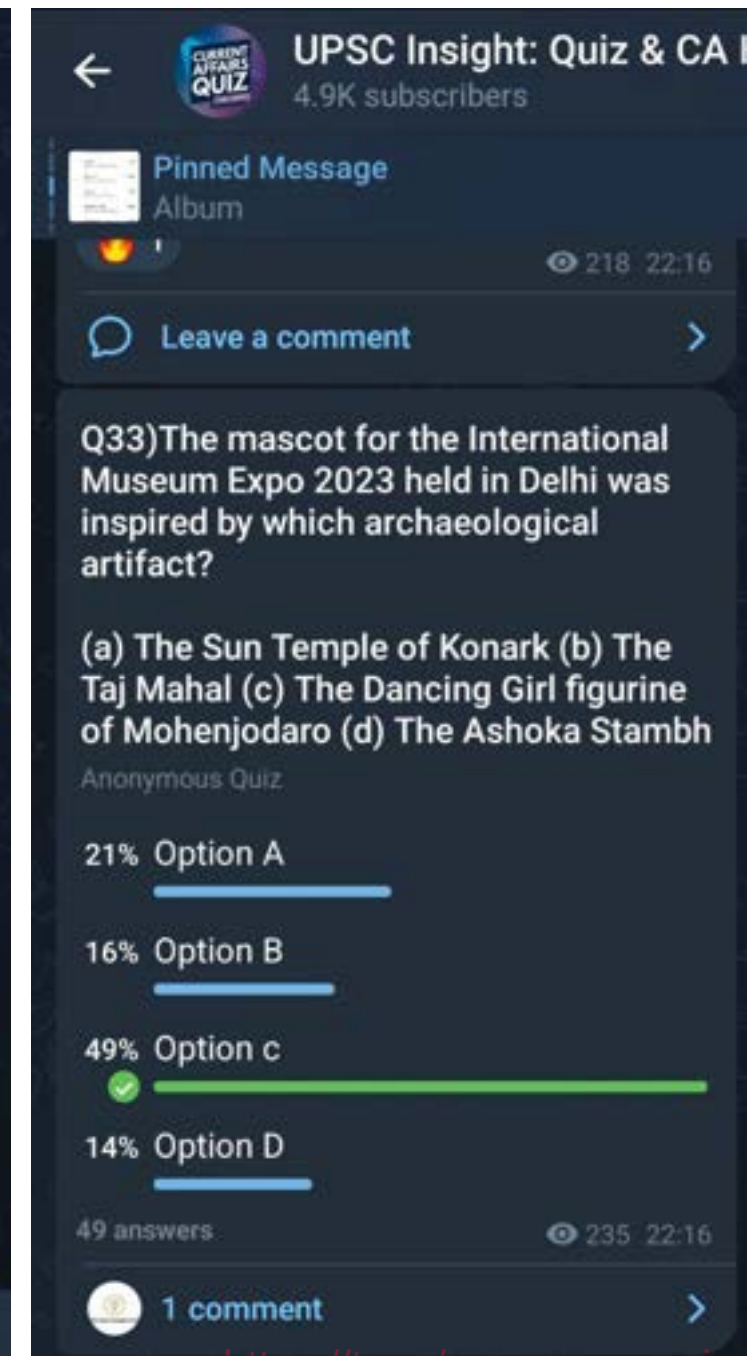
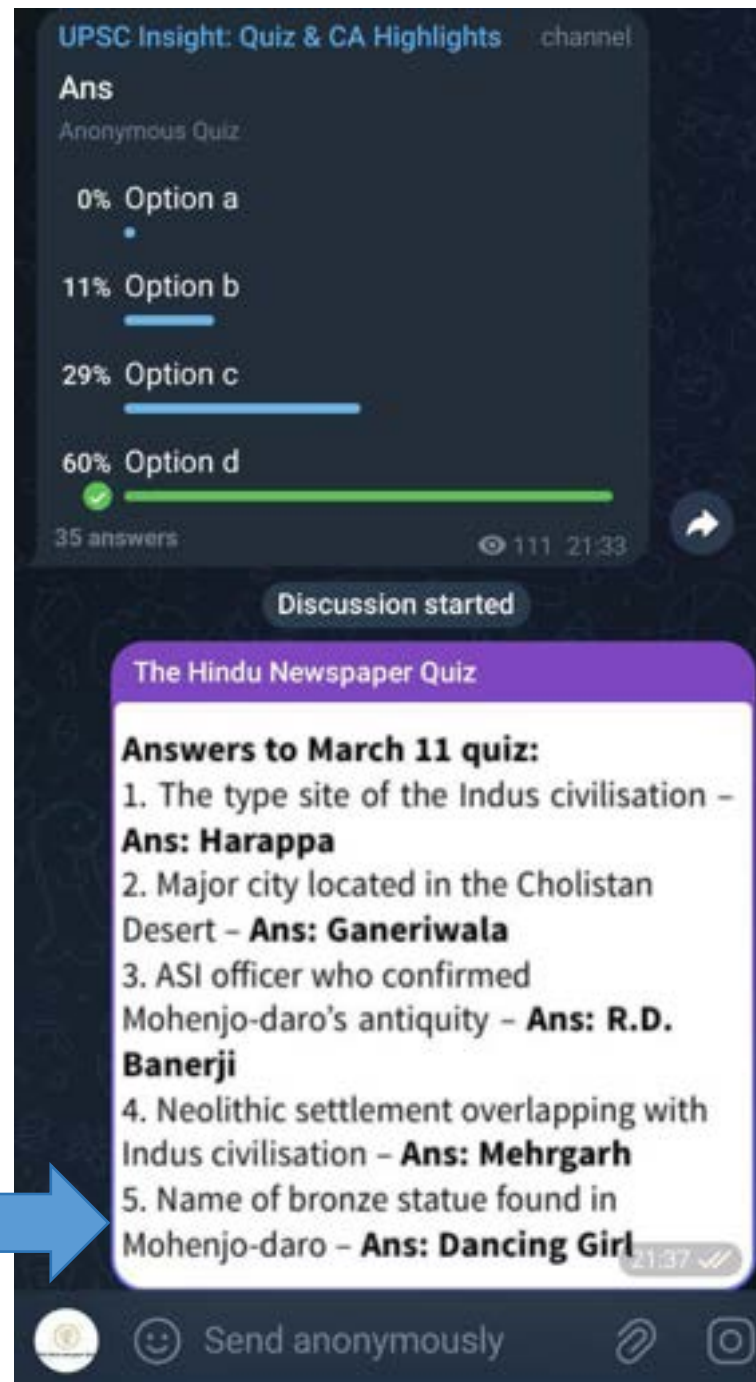
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Q4)

The famous female figurine known as 'Dancing Girl', found at Mohenjo-daro, is made of

- (a) carnelian
- (b) clay
- (c) bronze
- (d) gold



Q5)

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

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

SEP 19 - 2024

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Q325) Rajendra Chola I's naval expedition attacked which powerful maritime kingdom around 1025 CE?

a) Champa b) Srivijaya c) Sailendra d) Kalinga

Anonymous Quiz

7% Option a

51% Option b

26% Option c

16% Option d

81 answers 369 21:13

2 comments

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Rajendra-1 (1000th Year of coronation, 2014)

- Rajendra-1 took away Malabar from Pandya Kings and Kerala territories from Chera Kings, and appointed his son as Viceroy of this region.
- He annexed Northern Sri Lanka and Maldives using his mighty navy, and even abducted Sri Lankan King Mahinda V.
- He sent a naval expedition to Malas Ar (Nepal) - to teach a lesson to Sri Vijaya Empire because they were obstructing Chola trade with China.
- He sent a military expedition towards Northern India, defeated many chieftain kings above Ganges river Odisha and Bengal, and updated his facebook profile status to "Genghis Khan".
- To further celebrate these victories and upload his photos on twitter, he built a city "Genghis Khan's Chola city" and Rajivaram temple (Sainik) in it.
- His successors were weak, ultimately Cholas were reduced from "Kings" to "Local Chieftains".

21:15

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

thebetterindia

1/10

Why The Chola Conquest Of 'Srivijaya' Is a Unique Chapter In Indian History

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21:15

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Q6)

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

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

APR14 -2025 & APR 26 - 2024

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A massive thank you to all our amazing members...

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Q610) Foreign travellers - During King

1. Nearchus - Dhana nandha 2. Deimachos - Bindusara, mauryan 3. Fa Hein - Chandra Gupta 2 4. Marco Polo - Rudramma devi How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

4% (a) Only one
28% (b) Only two
35% (c) Only three
33% (d) All four

46 answers

❤ 2

👁 296 17:16

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👉 Questions based on the fact file <https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q7)

Who among the following rulers in ancient India had assumed the titles 'Mattavilasa', 'Vichitrachitta' and 'Gunabhara'?

- (a) Mahendravarman I
- (b) Simhavishnu
- (c) Narasimhavarman I
- (d) Simhavarman

FEB 17 2024

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ⓘ

- ⌘ Mahendra Varman-1 (590- 630 CE)
- ⌘ Gopala (750 CE)
- ⌘ King Bhoja- Pratihara(836-885 CE) ⌘
- ⌘ Prantaka-1 Chola (907-953 CE)

1. Rise of Pratiharas under King Bhoja
2. Establishment of Pallava power under Mahendravarman - I
3. Establishment of Chola Parantaka - I
4. Pala dynasty founded by Gopala

What is the correct chronological order, starting from the earliest time?

Anonymous Quiz

11% A. 2-1-4-3

30% B. 3-1-4-2

44% C. 2-4-1-3

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

1. Rise of Pratiharas under King Bhoja 2. Establi...

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

MAHENDRAVARMAN I (590-630 CE)

⌘ During his reign, conflict between the Chalukyas of Badami and the Pallavas heightened and

he was defeated by Pulekshin II at Pullalur (near Kanchi) who annexed the northern part of the Pallava kingdom.

⌘ Was a great patron of arts, was himself a poet and musician.

⌘ He wrote the Mattavilasa Prahasanna and initiated the construction of the famous

cave temple at Mahabalipuram.

⌘ He bore many titles, Vichitrachitta is one of them.

⌘ Was earlier a Jaina but later took up Shaivism under the influence of Appar. GOPALA (AROUND 750 CE)

⌘ As per Khalimpur copper inscription of Dharampala, he founded Pala dynasty, replacing later Guptas of Magadha and Khadga dynasty.

⌘ Built famous Odantpuri monastery at Bihar, 2nd largest after Nalanda university BHOJA I/ MIHIR BHOJA(836 - 885)

⌘ Greatest ruler of Pratiharas, got victories over Palas and Rashtrakutas.

⌘ Capital at Kannauj, which also known as



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Q8)

Consider the following statements with regard to BRICS :

- I. 16th BRICS Summit was held under the Chairship of Russia in Kazan.
- II. Indonesia has become a full member of BRICS.
- III. The theme of the 16th BRICS Summit was Strengthening Multiculturalism for Just Global Development and Security.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

MAR 15, APR 18 & MAY 16 - 2025

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1. 16th BRICS Summit held in Kazan, Russia.
2. 21st ASEAN-India Summit held in Vientiane, Lao PDR.
3. Quad Leaders' Summit 2024 held in Wilmington (US).
4. 24th summit of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO held in Astana, Kazakhstan.

How many of the statements given above are correct?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

Leave a comment

Ans
Anonymous Quiz

3% Option a
16% Option b
16% Option c
65% Option d

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(Zimbabwe Gold)
- **Launched:** April 2024
- **Reason:** To combat hyperinflation and stabilize the economy.
- **Backed by:** Gold reserves
- **Objective:** Restore confidence in national currency after years of economic volatility.

GS Paper II & III: International Economy | Inflation | Monetary Policy

5 16th BRICS Summit – Kazan, Russia
- **Date:** October 22–24, 2024
- **Theme:** "Strengthening Multilateralism for Just Global Development and Security"
- **Key Highlights:**
- Kazan Declaration adopted.
- Push for BRICS-led payment system to counter Western financial hegemony
- Call for reforms in IMF and World Bank.

GS Paper II: International Institutions | Multilateralism | Global Governance

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights
VISION: Q221) Which of the following ministries...

C) Grant Duff
D) Alexander Cunningham
✓ Answer: C) Grant Duff

Q226) Barak Bhuban Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which Indian state?
A) Manipur
B) Assam
C) Tripura
D) Meghalaya
✓ Answer: B) Assam

Q227. In 2024, which of the following countries attended their first BRICS summit as member states?
A) Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, UAE
B) Indonesia, Vietnam, Iran, UAE
C) Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Indonesia, Ethiopia
D) Iran, Turkey, UAE, Indonesia
✓ Answer: A) Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, UAE

In 2024, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) attended their first summit as member states. At the beginning of 2025, Indonesia became the first Southeast Asian member to join the group.

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Q9)

Consider the following countries :

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

How many countries amongst the above are there other than India where international merchant payments are accepted under UPI?

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

JAN 30 & MAR 13 : 2025

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Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't bee...

Q399) Which of the following countries have adopted India's UPI system for digital transactions?
1. France
2. Nepal 3. Bhutan 4. Singapore
Select the correct answer using the code below: (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3, and 4 only (c) 1, 2, 3, and 4 (d) 1 and 4 only

Anonymous Quiz

6% Option a
29% Option b
54% Option c
11% Option d

52 answers

1 comr

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

NPCI International Payments Limited (NPCI) has partnered with Truist and TSB to develop a Unified Payments Interface (UPI) app payments system, to advance the internationalization of UPI.

Other countries that support UPI payments include Sri Lanka, Mauritius, France, UAE, Singapore, Bhutan, and Nepal.

About Unified Payments Interface (UPI)

- UPI, launched in 2016, is an instant real-time payment system developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).
- NPCI was incorporated in 2008 by RBI and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) under provisions of Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

NPCI is an umbrella organisation for operating retail payments and settlement systems in India.

- UPI powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any participating bank) merging several banking features, seamless fund routing & merchant payments into one hand.
- It also caters to the "Peer to Peer" collect request which can be scheduled and paid as per requirement and convenience.
- RBI increased UPI bank limit from ₹1 lakh to ₹5 lakh per transaction.

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

mygovindia
Harshavardhan ... Killing Jeeja | ANIMAL... 22h

5/6

And... The UPI Magic is Now Going Worldwide

Countries using UPI apps via QR codes



17:15

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Q10)

Consider the following statements regarding AI Action Summit held in Grand Palais, Paris in February 2025 :

- I. Co-chaired with India, the event builds on the advances made at the Bletchley Park Summit held in 2023 and the Seoul Summit held in 2024.
- II. Along with other countries, US and UK also signed the declaration on inclusive and sustainable AI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

FEB 12 - 2025

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3 comments

Q107) Consider the following statements regarding the AI Action Summit and the "Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet" joint statement:

1. India and the United Kingdom co-chaired the AI Action Summit in Paris.
2. The statement was signed by 58 countries, including India, China, Brazil, and France.
3. The United States and the United Kingdom signed the joint statement.
4. This is the first international statement issued on AI governance.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

157 21:38

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Ans

1. Incorrect – India and France co-chaired the summit, not the U.K.
2. Correct – The statement was signed by 58 countries, including India, China, Brazil, and France.
3. Incorrect – The U.S. and the U.K. did not sign the joint statement.
4. Incorrect – This is the third such international statement, with previous ones issued after summits in the U.K. and South Korea.

21:39 ✓✓

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

India, 57 countries call for inclusive and sustainable AI

U.S. and U.K. have not signed the joint statement at the Paris summit; U.S. Vice-President Vance rails against 'excessive regulation' of the AI sector

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Fifty-eight countries, including India, China, Brazil, France, and Australia, signed a joint statement on "Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet" at the AI Action Summit in Paris on Tuesday, with more signatures possible after the summit ends.

The statement also was signed by the U.K. and the U.S. The statement calls for promoting accessibility of AI and ensuring trust and safety in deploying the technology. India and France co-chaired the summit. The statement calls for making



United effort: Prime Minister Narendra Modi with French President Emmanuel Macron at the AI Action Summit in Paris on Tuesday. AI

with previous ones being issued after the summits in the U.K. and South Korea. It calls for AI "to be human rights based, human-centred, and secure, while also stressing the need and urgency to narrow the digital divide."

against the themes highlighted in the statement. "I'm not here this morning to talk about AI safety, which was the title of the statement," he said. "I'm here to talk about AI opportunity."

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/india-57-countries-call-for-inclusive-and-sustainable-ai/article68888888.html>

Q11)

Consider the following statements in respect of BIMSTEC :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I and IV (d) I only

APR 7 -2025



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Q48) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

1. A seven-nation grouping that links South Asia and South East Asia.
2. It was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration.
3. India leads on, Security & Sub-sectors: Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, Disaster Management, Energy

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

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© 177 19:26

Consider the following statements in respect of BIMSTEC :

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- IV. In BIMSTEC, the subsector of 'tourism' is being led by India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I and IV (d) I only

APR 7 -2025

April 7

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

★ What is BIMSTEC?

BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) is a regional multilateral organization that connects South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Established through the Bangkok Declaration in 1997, it promotes economic and social progress in the region.

Member Countries

South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

Southeast Asia: Myanmar, Thailand.

★ Key Features

Bridges South and Southeast Asia, linking the Himalayan region with the Bay of Bengal.

Focuses on economic growth, trade, technology, energy, security, and connectivity.

Acts as an alternative to SAARC for regional cooperation.

★ Evolution of BIMSTEC

Initially formed as 'BIST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand Economic Cooperation).

Renamed 'BIMST-EC' after Myanmar joined in 1997.

In 2004, Nepal and Bhutan joined, leading to the current name: BIMSTEC.

★ Evolution of BIMSTEC

Initially formed as 'BIST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand Economic Cooperation).

Renamed 'BIMST-EC' after Myanmar joined in 1997.

In 2004, Nepal and Bhutan joined, leading to the current name: BIMSTEC.

★ India's Role in BIMSTEC

Leading Initiatives in trade, security, maritime cooperation, and climate action. Key proponent of BIMSTEC Free Trade Agreement to enhance regional trade integration.

Advocates for stronger physical and digital connectivity between BIMSTEC nations.

★ India's Strategic Vision in BIMSTEC
Neighbourhood First Policy: Prioritising economic and security ties with South Asian neighbors.

Act East Policy: Strengthening engagements with ASEAN and Southeast Asia.

MAHASAGAR Vision: Enhancing India's role in global maritime security and economic growth.

This visit marks India's continued commitment to its 'Neighbourhood First' and 'Act East' policies, as well as its MAHASAGAR Vision (Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions).

Q12)

Consider the following countries :

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

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

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

JULY 4 - 2024

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29th member - Montenegro (2017);
30th member - North Macedonia (2020);
31st member Finland (2023); 32nd member Sweden (2024)

Q26) NATO's member country

1. 29th member - Montenegro (2017) 2. 30th member - North Macedonia (2020)
3. 31st member - Turkey (2023) 4. 32nd member - Lebanon (2024) How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

7% (a) Only one
42% (b) Only two

Quiz The Hind
Jul 04 at 22:04

- NATO was created by 12 countries from Europe and North America on 4 April 1949.
- Since then, 20 more countries have joined NATO through 10 rounds of enlargement (in 1952, 1955, 1982, 1999, 2004, 2009, 2017, 2020, 2023 and 2024).
- Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty sets out how countries can join the Alliance. It states that membership is open to any "European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area".
- Any decision to invite a country to join the Alliance is taken by the North Atlantic Council, NATO's principal political decision-making body, on the basis of consensus among all Allies.

Alphabetical list of NATO member countries

2009 Albania	1949 Belgium	2004 Bulgaria	1949 Canada	2009 Croatia	1999 Czechia
1949 Denmark	2004 Estonia	2023 Finland	1949 France	1955 Germany	1952 Greece
1999 Hungary	1949 Iceland	1949 Italy	2004 Latvia	2004 Lithuania	1949 Luxembourg
2017 Montenegro	1949 Netherlands	2020 North Macedonia	1949 Norway	1999 Poland	1949 Portugal
2004 Romania	2004 Slovakia	2004 Slovenia	1982 Spain	2024 Sweden	1952 Türkiye
1949 United Kingdom	1949 United States				

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Q13)

9. Consider the following statements in respect of the first Kho Kho World Cup :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

JAN 20 - 2025

← **UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H** 4.9K subscribers

Pinned Message

Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't bee...

Q252) Kho Kho World Cup 2025:

- 1. First Kho Kho World cup , Hosted at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, New Delhi, India.
- 2. Organised by: Kho Kho Federation of India (KKFI) in collaboration with the International Kho Kho Federation (IKKF).
- 3. Mascots: Tejas (Men's Team): A blue gazelle symbolizing brilliance and energy & Tara (Women's Team): An orange gazelle representing guidance and aspiration.
- 4. India emerged as the inaugural champions in both the men's and women's events at the Kho Kho World Cup 2025.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

182 17:22

DOMINANT
India women power past Nepal, clinch title in style in kho kho WC



SUPER SUNDAY
Indian men beat Nepal in final to ring in the double cheer



The Indian women won the inaugural Kho Kho World Cup in New Delhi on Sunday, easing past Nepal 78-40 in the final. The dominant display from the home side was consistent with its superiority right through the tournament. Former captain Nazeen Shaikh, who won the Arjuna Award in 2023, announced her retirement after the final.

India completed the double at the Kho Kho World Cup as the men followed the women in lifting silverware in New Delhi on Sunday. Up against Nepal in the final, the men won 54-36 to live up to the expectations of a buoyant crowd. Captain Pratik Walker was one of the star performers for the men's team.

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q14)

Consider the following statements :

- I. Indian Railways have prepared a National Rail Plan (NRP) to create a 'future ready' railway system by 2028.
- II. 'Kavach' is an Automatic Train Protection system developed in collaboration with Germany.
- III. 'Kavach' system consists of RFID tags fitted on track in station section.

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

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

JULY 23 - 2024

**UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H**
4.9K subscribers

 Indian Railways Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO).

1.Kavach is a Traffic Collision Avoidance Systems consists cab signalling train control system with anticollision features

2.It was developed over a period of 10 years, starting in 2012, by the DRDO

3.The system has three parts: RFID technology in the tracks that uses radio waves to read wireless device information, RFID readers and equipment in the locomotive's driver's cabin, and radio infrastructure like towers and modems at railway stations.

351 11:16

 [Leave a comment](#) 

Choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

36% 1 and 3 only 

3% 2 and 3 only 

5% 1 and 2 only 

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q15)

Subsequent to which one of the following events, Gandhiji, who consistently opposed untouchability and appealed for its eradication from all spheres, decided to include the upliftment of 'Harijans' in his political and social programme?

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

APR 12 - 2023

←  UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights 4.9K subscribers

 In late September 1932, B.R. Ambedkar negotiated the Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi.
The background to the Poona Pact was the Communal Award of August 1932

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

The Poona Pact related to

Anonymous Quiz

- 11% A. creation of dominion status for India
- 20% B. separate electorates for the Muslims
- 37% C. separate electorate for the Harijans
- 32% D. joint electorate with reservation for Harijans

226 answers

 2  1

1.1K 21:15

 Leave a comment

←  UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights 4.9K subscribers

 1932

Harijan Sevak Sangh is founded to eradicate untouchability by

Anonymous Quiz

- 23% Dr. Ambedkar
- 11% Rajagopala Chari
- 60% Mahatma Gandhi
- 6% Annie peasant

47 answers

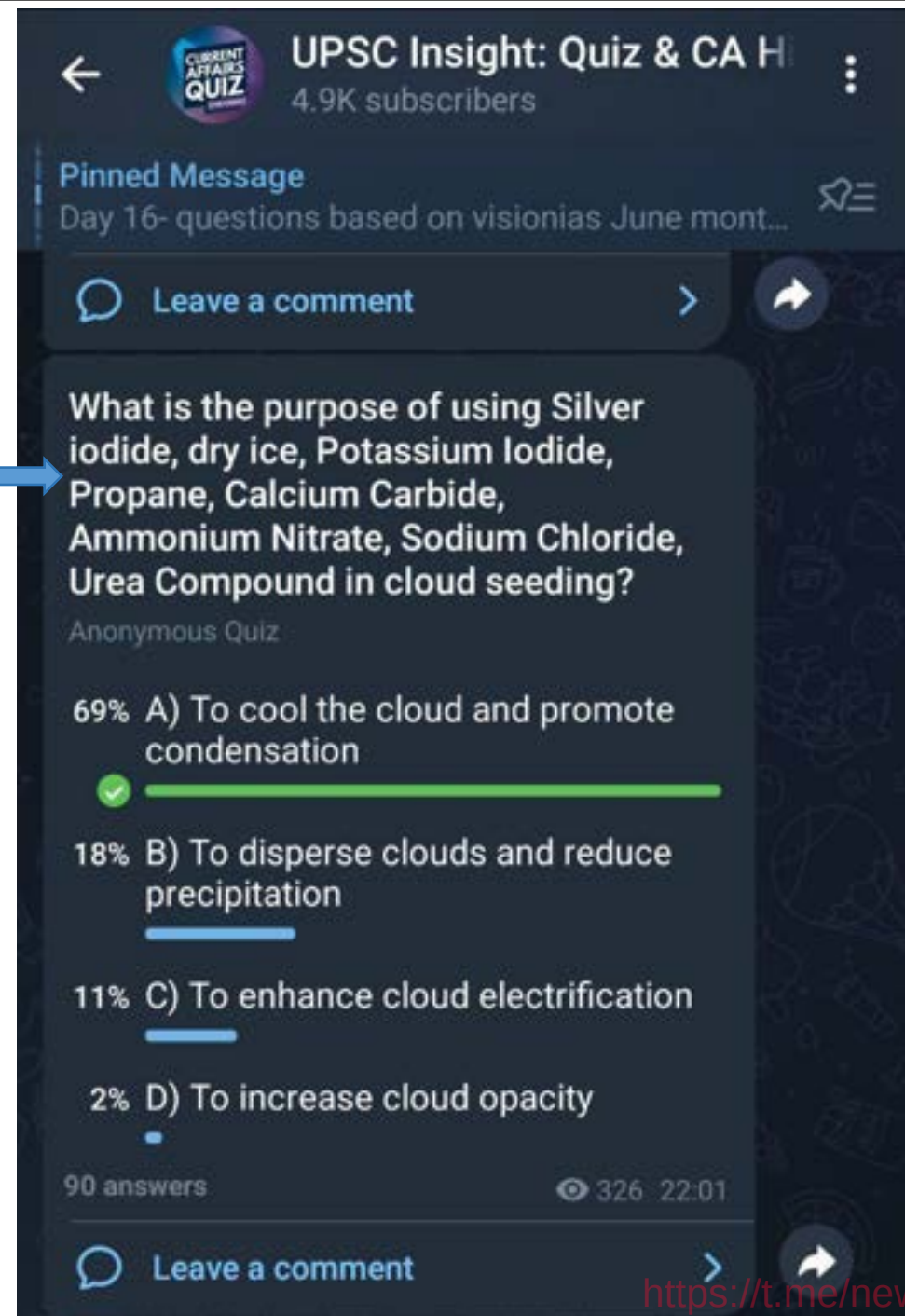
 165 16:40

Q16)

Artificial way of causing rainfall to reduce air pollution makes use of

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

NOV 2 - 2023



The screenshot shows a WhatsApp chat window for a group named "UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H...". The group has 4.9K subscribers. A pinned message at the top reads "Day 16- questions based on visionias June mont...". Below this is a "Leave a comment" button. The main content is a quiz question: "What is the purpose of using Silver iodide, dry ice, Potassium Iodide, Propane, Calcium Carbide, Ammonium Nitrate, Sodium Chloride, Urea Compound in cloud seeding?". The question is attributed to "Anonymous Quiz". Below the question are four multiple-choice options with their respective percentages of correct answers: A) To cool the cloud and promote condensation (69%), B) To disperse clouds and reduce precipitation (18%), C) To enhance cloud electrification (11%), and D) To increase cloud opacity (2%). Option A is marked as the correct answer with a green checkmark and a full green progress bar. At the bottom, it says "90 answers" and "326 22:01". There is another "Leave a comment" button at the very bottom.

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H...
4.9K subscribers

Pinned Message
Day 16- questions based on visionias June mont...

Leave a comment

What is the purpose of using Silver iodide, dry ice, Potassium Iodide, Propane, Calcium Carbide, Ammonium Nitrate, Sodium Chloride, Urea Compound in cloud seeding?

Anonymous Quiz

69% A) To cool the cloud and promote condensation

18% B) To disperse clouds and reduce precipitation

11% C) To enhance cloud electrification

2% D) To increase cloud opacity

90 answers 326 22:01

Leave a comment

Q17)

33. With reference to India, consider the following :

- I The Inter-State Council
- II. The National Security Council
- III. Zonal Councils

How many of the above were established as per the provisions of the Constitution of India?

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

Answer: C



None of the above mentioned bodies are not mentioned in the Constitution.

Leave a comment

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q.201 .Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in the Constitution?

- 1.National Development Council
 - 2.Planning Commission
 - 3.Zonal Councils
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Anonymous Quiz

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights channel
Q370)

- 1.Article 263 : Inter-State Council
 - 2.Article 261 : Zonal councils
 3. Article 280: Finance Commission
 - 4.Article 279A: GST Council
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched? (a) Only one (b) Only two (c) Only three (d) All four

Anonymous Quiz

2% Option a

16% Option b

46% Option c

36% Option d

61 answers

243 22:28

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Article 261 provides that full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to all the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the Union and every State. • Zonal councils were established as statutory bodies under the State Reorganization Act of 1956 to ensure coordination.

22:29 ✓



Send anonymously



UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Hi

4.9K subscribers



Pinned Message

🌟 Hello everyone! 🌟 We've compiled some am...



Q5) National Security Council (NSC) of India

1. National Security Council (NSC) is an executive government agency tasked with advising the Prime Minister's Office on matters of national security and strategic interest.

2.It was established by the former Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1998.

3. It operates under a three-tier structure i.e. Strategic Policy Group (SPG), National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) and National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS).

4.The NSC is headed by the Prime Minister of India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q18)

With reference to monoclonal antibodies, often mentioned in news, consider the following statements :

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H 4.9K subscribers

Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are artificial antibodies that mimic the activity of our immune systems.

1 comment

1.Monoclonal antibodies are natural antibodies that mimic the activity of our immune systems
2.They are clones of just one antibody, and they bind to one antigen only
3.They have been used in the treatment of cancers, Ebola, HIV etc
Choose ☒ answer?

Anonymous Quiz

13% (a) 1 and 2 only

26% (b) 2 and 3 only

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights channel

Q165) What is the primary purpose of the clinical trials for MBP1F5?

Anonymous Quiz

- 2% (a) To develop a vaccine for COVID-19
- 71% (b) To evaluate the efficacy of a monoclonal antibody against the Nipah virus
- 20% (c) To create a diagnostic tool for the Monkeypox virus
- 7% (d) To study the genetic variation of the Dengue virus

45 answers

315 20:49

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) has announced plans to commence clinical trials to evaluate MBP1F5, a monoclonal antibody (mAb) against the Nipah virus in India and Bangladesh. MBP1F5 is intended to prevent infection by binding to the virus.

Q19)

87. Consider the following statements :

- I. It is expected that Majorana 1 chip will enable quantum computing.
- II. Majorana 1 chip has been introduced by Amazon Web Services (AWS).
- III. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

MAR 27 - 2025

**UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H**
4.9K subscribers

←

⋮

Answer: (b) Only two

 Majorana 1 is primarily associated with Microsoft's research and development efforts, especially regarding topological qubits and Majorana fermions.

 1 comment

Q287) How many of the following statements about Majorana 1 are correct?

- 1. It is expected to revolutionize AI applications through quantum acceleration.
- 2. The project received validation from DARPA's US2QC program.
- 3. IBM and Google were key collaborators in its development.

Select the correct option:

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

160 21:31

Leave a comment

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights
Ans

A quantum computing chip developed by Microsoft to enhance the stability and reliability of quantum processors. Uses Majorana particles, a type of exotic quantum state, to minimize computational errors.

Developed By: Microsoft, with validation from DARPA (U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency).

A finalist in DARPA's US2QC program, which aims to build the first large-scale quantum computer.

How It Works?

Topoconductors: Uses a new material called topological superconductors (topoconductors) to control Majorana particles.

Error-Resistant Qubits: Majorana-based qubits are more stable and less prone to information loss than traditional qubits.

Scalability: Designed to enable quantum computers to scale up to one million qubits, making real-world applications possible.

Significance of Majorana 1

Enhanced Stability: Reduces computational errors, a major challenge in quantum computing.

Faster Problem-Solving: Capable of handling complex calculations exponentially faster than classical

  Send anonymously <https://t.me/newspaperquizz> 

Q20)

Consider the following pairs :

Country	Resource-rich in
Botswana	Diamond
Chile	Lithium
Indonesia	Nickel

How many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

a) Only one

b) Only two

c) All the three

d) None

**UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H**
4.9K subscribers

 Sukinda valley of Jajapur district, Odisha.

 **1 comment**

Q690) Nickel Distribution

1.Indonesia is the world's largest producer, followed by Philippines and Russia. 2.Important occurrences of nickeliferous limonite are found in the Sukinda valley of Madhya Pradesh

Which of the statements is/are incorrect?

Anonymous Quiz

17% (a) 1 only

27% (b) 2 only

Q8)

- 1.Lithium is often dubbed as "white gold" for electric vehicles.
- 2.Lithium is a lightweight metal used in the cathodes of lithium-ion batteries, which power electric vehicles.
- 3.Unlike Chile(largest lithium reserves), where lithium is extracted from brines, Australian lithium(alone produces 52%) comes from hard-rock mines for the mineral spodumene.

262 16:49

 **Leave a comment**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

15% (a) 1 and 2 only

10% (b) 3 only

14% (c) 1 and 3 only

61% (d) 1, 2 and 3

51 answers

247 16:49

MAY 1 & APR 29 : 2024

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Consider the following pairs :

Country	Resource-rich in
---------	------------------

Botswana	: Diamond
----------	-----------

Chile	: Lithium
-------	-----------

Indonesia	: Nickel
-----------	----------

How many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

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

JAN 6 : 2025

Diamonds Across the World

The leading producers of natural diamond are Russia, Botswana, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Russia and Zaire [Congo].

Other important producers include Namibia, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Venezuela, Brazil etc.

US is the largest producer of synthetic industrial diamonds

Russia holds what is believed to be the world's largest and richest diamond resources.

Botswana is the leading diamond-producing country in terms of value, and the second largest in terms of volume. The two important ones are Orapa and Jwaneng, two of the most prolific diamond mines in the world.

Botswana's resources produce the full range of diamonds, in all sizes, colors and clarities.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is also one of the Africa's largest diamond producer.

Australia is the leading producer of color diamonds. Australia is famous for its pink, purple and red diamonds.

South Africa has the most diverse range of diamond deposits in the world. Deposits include open pit and underground kimberlite pipe/dyke/fissure mining.



Send anonymously



<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q21)

Consider the following statements with regard to pardoning power of the President of India :

- I. The exercise of this power by the President can be subjected to limited judicial review.
- II. The President can exercise this power without the advice of the Central Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

APR 29 - 2025

1 Mercy Petitions: Maharashtra Sets Up Dedicated Cell

✂ Context: Following 2024 Supreme Court directive, Maharashtra created a cell (Addl. Secy. Home) for swift mercy petition handling.

✂ Constitutional Provisions:

- President (Art. 72): Can pardon, commute, remit, reprieve, or respite sentences — incl. death penalty & court-martial.

- Governor (Art. 161): Similar powers *excluding* death sentences/ court-martial cases.

✂ Note: Both act *on the advice of the government* (Maru Ram case, 1980).

📁 *GS II: Polity | Governance | Judiciary*

2 Biofuel Production Support Schemes

✂ JI-VAN Yojana (2019): 2G Ethanol production from agri-waste

✂ GOBAR-Dhan: Biogas/CBG production from animal/agri waste

✂ SATAT Initiative: Promotes CBG plants for economic use of biomass

📁 *GS III: Environment | Energy | Agriculture*

Q21

JAN 10
& 14 -
2025

**UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H**
4.9K subscribers



Pinned Message

Which of the following are the circumstances un...

1. Article 72 and 161 of the Constitution provide powers to the President and Governor respectively to grant pardon, commutation, remission, respite or reprieve to a convict.

2. These are sovereign powers vested in the heads of the Union and State executive to be exercised on the advice of the council of ministers

3. In case of life imprisonment convicts, this remission can be done only after a period of 14 years in jail as per Section 433A of the CrPC.

4. State Governments have their own Prisoners Release on Parole Rules

 338 19:33

 **Leave a comment** 

**The Hindu News**
Jan 10 at 07:42

10239 of 11736

U.S. President Joe Biden granted an unconditional pardon to his son facing sentencing for federal tax violation and gun convictions.

► The 'royal prerogative of mercy' is a historic prerogative of British monarch, originally used to withdraw or provide alternatives to death sentences.

Comparison between Clemency Powers of President of India and USA

Attributes	Indian President	USA President
 Source of Power	Article 72 of Constitution	Article II, Section 2 of constitution
 Scope	Power extends to not only Federal/Union but also state crimes.	Power extends to Federal Crimes only and not state crimes.
 Death Penalty	President can pardon death sentences including those by states.	President can pardon only federal death sentences and not for state crimes.
 Role of Executive Branch	Supreme Court in Maru Ram v. Union of India held that President acts on advice of Council of Ministers and cannot act on his own discretion.	President can act on his own discretion.
 Judicial Review	Scope of Limited judicial review, courts can examine the process but generally not the decision itself.	Courts can review pardons in cases of suspected corruption or abuse of power.
 Limitations	President cannot pardon someone impeached by Parliament.	President cannot pardon someone impeached and convicted by Congress.

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Consider the following statements :

- Q22)
- I. On the dissolution of the House of the People, the Speaker shall not vacate his/her office until immediately before the first meeting of the House of the People after the dissolution.
 - II. According to the provisions of the Constitution of India, a Member of the House of the People on being elected as Speaker shall resign from his/her political party immediately.
 - III. The Speaker of the House of the People may be removed from his/her office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then Members of the House, provided that no resolution shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

JUNE 24, 2024

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Article 179

1. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of an Assembly may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly
2. It is provided that no resolution for the purpose shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution
3. Whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution.

Leave a comment

How many of the statements given above are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

3% (a) Only one

28% (b) Only two

63% (c) All three

6% (d) None



UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H

4.9K subscribers



In Britain, once elected, the Speaker resigns from their political party and in subsequent elections to the House of Commons, seeks re-election not as a party member.

Bills introduced to Standing Committees and suspension of members for grave disorder up to a maximum of Five days.

2. In Lok Sabha rules, once elected, the Speaker resigns from their political party and in subsequent elections to the House of Commons, seeks re-election not as a party member but as 'The Speaker seeking re-election'.

3. The Tenth Schedule allows a Speaker to resign from their political party on being elected to their office



Leave a comment

Which of the above statements are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

10% (a) 1 and 2 only

17% (b) 2 and 3 only

52% (c) 1 and 3 only

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q22)

63% (c) All three
6% (d) None
65 answers 357 16:57

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

PART VI
179

Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

A resolution building office or speaker or deputy speaker of the assembly—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the assembly;

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if he is speaker or the speaker in the House of Representatives, and if he is a member of the House of Representatives, to the Speaker or the Speaker in the House of Representatives;

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the assembly.

Provided that no resolution for the removal of the speaker or the speaker in the House of Representatives shall be passed unless the House of Representatives is sitting and the speaker or the speaker in the House of Representatives is present.

Provided further that, whenever the assembly is dissolved, the speaker shall not vacate his office until the first meeting of the assembly after the dissolution.

16:59 ✓✓

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

When a resolution for removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he/she cannot preside over the House, but can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House. Also, he/she can vote in the first instance, but not in the case of an equality of votes.

16:59 ✓✓

Send anonymously

♦ Article 94 – Vacation, Resignation, and Removal

A Speaker/Deputy Speaker vacates office in three cases:

(a) Vacates automatically when he/she ceases to be a member of Lok Sabha.

(b) Resignation:

- Speaker resigns by writing to Deputy Speaker.

- Deputy Speaker resigns by writing to Speaker.

(c) Removal:

- By a resolution of Lok Sabha passed by a majority of all the then members (i.e., absolute majority).

- 14 days' prior notice must be given before moving the resolution.

Special Case:

- If the House is dissolved, the Speaker continues in office until the first meeting of the new Lok Sabha.

✓ Important Points:

- Deputy Speaker does not continue after dissolution unless re-elected.

- Removal resolution must follow proper procedure and notice.

Q23)

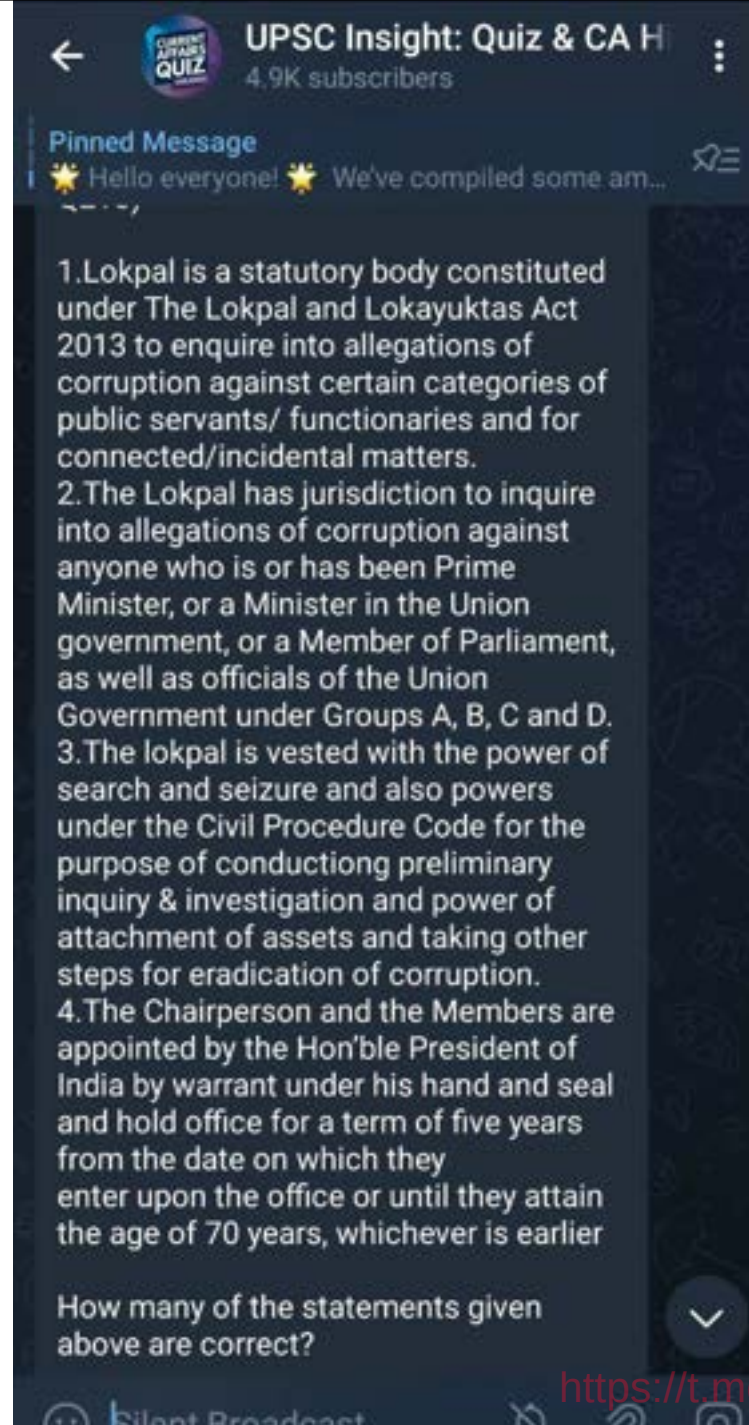
48. Consider the following statements about Lokpal :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

FEB 22 - 2025



<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

48. Consider the following statements about Lokpal :

- I. The power of Lokpal applies to public servants of India, but not to the Indian public servants posted outside India.
- II. The Chairperson or a Member shall not be a Member of the Parliament or a Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory, and only the Chief Justice of India, whether incumbent or retired, has to be its Chairperson.
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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

← 2 Comments

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Ans

⭐ Jurisdiction and Powers of Lokpal

1. Who Comes Under Lokpal?

- Prime Minister (except matters like national security and public order).
- Ministers, MPs, and all Central Government officials (Group A-D).
- Officials of bodies funded or controlled by the Central Government.

2. Key Powers:

- Supervises CBI investigations.
- Powers of a civil court for inquiries.
- Confiscates assets in corruption cases.
- Prevents destruction of evidence during inquiries.
- Can recommend transfer/suspension of officials under investigation.

—
⭐ Limitations of Lokpal and Lokayukta

1. Implementation Delays:

- No Lokpal appointed for years after the Act's passage.
- Only 16 states have Lokayuktas.

2. Political Influence:

- The Selection Committee includes political figures.

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Ans

⭐ Structure of Lokpal

1. Composition:

- Chairperson:
 - Former Chief Justice of India, Supreme Court Judge, or an eminent person with 25 years of expertise.
- Members:
 - Maximum 8 members.
 - 50% representation: SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities/Women.

2. Appointment:

- By President based on recommendations of a Selection Committee.
- Selection Committee includes:
 - Prime Minister (Chairperson).
 - Speaker of Lok Sabha.
 - Leader of Opposition.
 - Chief Justice of India or nominee.
 - One eminent jurist.

3. Search Committee:

- 8-member panel shortlists candidates for the Selection Committee.

—
⭐ Jurisdiction and Powers of Lokpal

Q24)

Which of the following statements with regard to recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission of India are correct?

- I. It has recommended grants of ₹ 4,800 crores from the year 2022-23 to the year 2025-26 for incentivizing States to enhance educational outcomes.
- II. 45% of the net proceeds of Union taxes are to be shared with States.
- III. ₹ 45,000 crores are to be kept as performance-based incentive for all States for carrying out agricultural reforms.
- IV. It reintroduced tax effort criteria to reward fiscal performance.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I, II and IV
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) II, III and IV

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H
4.9K subscribers

Population (15%)
Area (15%)
Income distance (45%) Demographic performance (12.5%) Forest and ecology (10%) Tax and fiscal efforts (2.5%)

1. Demographic performance
2. Forest & ecology
3. Governance reforms 4. Stable government 5. Tax & fiscal efforts

For horizontal tax devolution, the 15th Finance Commission used how many of the above as criteria other than population area and income distance?

Anonymous Quiz

7% Only two
36% Only three
22% Only four

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H
4.9K subscribers

Pinned Message
Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't bee...

Concise Notes for UPSC Preparation

1 Tax Devolution to States 💰
- Devolution of Taxes:
- ₹1,73,030 crore released by the Union Government.
- This is a significant increase from ₹89,086 crore in December 2024.
- 41% of taxes collected by the Centre are devolved to the states in instalments each fiscal year.
- Significance:
- Strengthens fiscal decentralization.
- Provides financial support to states for development and welfare projects.

GS Paper II: Governance | Federalism | Public Finance.

2 Rupee Depreciation 🌸
- Current Status: <https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

JUNE 26 & NOV 25 - 2024

Q25)

35. Consider the following pairs :

Provision in the Constitution of India	Stated under
I. Separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State	The Directive Principles of the State Policy
II. Valuing and preserving of the rich heritage of our composite culture	The Fundamental Duties
III. Prohibition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories	The Fundamental Rights

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

NEWSPAPER:

Q2501) Statement-I: Promoting harmony in society is part of the fundamental duties of citizens.
Statement-II: Scientific temper is not considered a fundamental duty in the Indian Constitution.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?
(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

S1A. Fundamental duties

[After Part IV of the Constitution, the following Part shall be inserted Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976]

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

[Editorial comment-The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, defined the 10 Fundamental Duties of Citizens. This amendment was in line with the Swaran Singh Committee modifications. Important Verdict-Minerva Mills Ltd. And Ors. vs Union Of India (Uoi) And Ors. Also Refer]

Q2502) In India, separation of judiciary from the executive is enjoined by (2020)

(a) The Preamble of the Constitution

(b) A Directive Principle of State Policy

nov 25 - youtube deleted qns

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June 26

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights channel

Q285) In India, separation of judiciary from the executive is enjoined by

(a) The Preamble of the Constitution (b) A Directive Principle of State Policy (c) The Seventh schedule (d) The conventional practice

Anonymous Quiz

19% Option a

50% Option b

17% Option c

14% Option d

52 answers

358 22:34

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Article 50

- The Article falls under the Directive principles of state policy.
- This Article explains about the obligation over the state to separate the judiciary from the executive.

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3. Article 24: Prohibits employment of children below age of 14 in factories, mines, and other hazardous employment.

institutions.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-esteem threat, self-esteem threat sensitivity, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale-2*

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Keywords:

© 196 13:15

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

[After Part IV of the Constitution, the following Part shall be inserted: Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1973]

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) In order to be Constitutionally sound and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National

- (2) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (3) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (4) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (5) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or national distinctions; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (6) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (7) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (8) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (9) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (10) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (11) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Editorial comment: The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, defined the 12 fundamental duties of citizens. The amendment was in line with the Supreme Court's directives regarding the right to life and liberty under Article 32 and the right to equality under Article 14.

Send anonymously <https://t.me/newnana>

Q26)

34. Consider the following statements :

- I. The Constitution of India explicitly mentions that in certain spheres the Governor of a State acts in his/her own discretion.
- II. The President of India can, of his/her own, reserve a bill passed by a State Legislature for his/her consideration without it being forwarded by the Governor of the State concerned.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

JAN 27 & APR 7 : 2025



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#article #prelims #mains

Article 163: Council of Ministers to Aid and Advise the Governor

Constitutional Provisions

Article 163(1):

- There shall be a Council of Ministers, with the Chief Minister as its head, to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions.
- **Exception:** The Governor is required to exercise his functions at his discretion in certain matters as specified by the Constitution.

Article 163(2):

- If a question arises whether a matter requires the Governor to act in his discretion, the Governor's decision shall be final.
- The validity of the Governor's actions cannot be challenged on the grounds that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.

Article 163(2):

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Q47. The constitutional mechanism under Article 201 is primarily intended to:

Anonymous Quiz

11% (a) Strengthen federalism

5% (b) Provide a check on Money Bills

16% (c) Enable the judiciary to review state laws

68% (d) Ensure Presidential oversight on State legislation in exceptional cases

44 answers

127 19:26

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Bills reserved for consideration.—When a Bill is reserved by a Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom:

Provided that, where the Bill is not a Money Bill, the President may direct the Governor to return the Bill to the House or, as the case may be, the Houses of the Legislature of the State together with such a message as is mentioned in the first proviso to article 200 and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider it accordingly within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such message and, if it is again passed by the House or Houses with or without amendment, it shall be presented again to the President for his consideration.

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Q27)

36. Consider the following statements :

With reference to the Constitution of India, if an area in a State is declared as Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q154. If a Particular area is brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which one of the following statement best reflects the consequence of it?

[A] This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people.

[B] This would create a local self-governing body in that area.

[C] This would convert that area into a Union Territory.

[D] The State having such areas would be declare a Special Category State.



206 22:59



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Ans

Anonymous Quiz

52% Option a



21% Option b

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ns

◆ Law applicable to Scheduled Areas:
The Governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or of the State legislature does not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part or shall apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

The Governor is empowered to make regulations for the peace and good government of a Scheduled Area after consulting the Tribes Advisory Council. Such regulations may Prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such Areas.

Regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such Areas. Regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such Areas.

◆ Other Provisions

◆ Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996:

23:01 ✓

MAR 15 : 2025

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36. Consider the following statements :

With reference to the Constitution of India, if an area in a State is declared as Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Boundaries:

◆ Executive power of State and Centre:
The executive power of a State extends to the Scheduled Areas therein.

The Governor of each State having Scheduled Areas shall make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State.

The executive power of the centre extends to giving directions to the State regarding the administration of such Areas.

◆ Tribes Advisory Council (TAC):
A Tribes Advisory Council has to be established in each State, having Scheduled Areas to deal with the welfare and advancement of Scheduled tribes in states.

A similar council can be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas if the President directs. It consists of a maximum of 20 members. Three-fourths of the members should be representatives of Scheduled tribes in the State legislative assembly.

◆ The Governor may make rules
Regarding the number of members of the Council.

The mode of their appointment and the appointment of the Chairman of the Council and of the officers and servants thereof.

The conduct of its meetings and its

Q28)

20. Consider the following statements about 'PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana' :

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

APR 13- 2024

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Questions Based on the PT 365 - International...

Q303) PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

1. Ministry: Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.
2. Aim: To provide free electricity up to 3000 units every month for one crore households.
3. Subsidy structure: Central Financial Assistance for Residential Rooftop Solar (RTS) up to: Suitable Rooftop Solar Plant Capacity & Subsidy Support as follows, 1 – 2 kW: Rs 30,000 to Rs 60,000 ; 2 – 3 kW : Rs 60,000 to Rs 78,000 & Above 3 kW: Rs 78,000
4. Loan for installation of residential RTS: Households can access collateral-free low-interest loan products of around 3% for installation of RTS systems up to 7 kW.

288 23:48

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How many of the statements given above are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

9% (a) Only one

27% (b) Only two

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 central government will provide 300 units of free electricity

PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

1. In this scheme, the central government will provide 3000 units of free electricity per month to its beneficiaries by investing worth ₹75,000 crores.

2. Under the scheme Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats shall be incentivised to promote rooftop solar systems in their jurisdictions.

3. Subsidies will be directly credited to people's bank accounts, and heavily concessional bank loans will be provided.

👁 337 13:18

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Which of the above statements are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

12% (a) 1 and 2 only

43% (b) 2 and 3 only

19% (c) 1 and 3 only

Details

PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana is a government scheme that aims to provide free electricity to households in India. The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on February 15, 2024. Under the scheme, households will be provided with a subsidy to install solar panels on their roofs. The subsidy will cover up to 40% of the cost of the solar panels. The scheme is expected to benefit 1 crore households across India. It is estimated that the scheme will save the government Rs. 75,000 crore per year in electricity costs.

Benefits

Suitable Rooftop Solar Plant Capacity for households

Average Monthly Electricity Consumption (units)	Suitable Rooftop Solar Plant Capacity	Subsidy Support
0-150	1-2 kW	₹ 30,000/- to ₹ 60,000/-
150-300	2-3 kW	₹ 60,000/- to ₹ 78,000/-
> 300	Above 3 kW	₹ 78,000/-



Enter scheme name to search...



THE BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME INCLUDE:

1. Free electricity for households.
2. Reduced electricity costs for the government.
3. Increased use of renewable energy.
4. Reduced carbon emissions.

Eligibility

1. The household must be an Indian citizen.
2. The household must own a house with a roof that is suitable for installing solar panels.
3. The household must have a valid electricity connection.
4. The household must not have availed any other subsidy for solar panels.

Q 29. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

In India, State Governments have no power for making rules for grant of concessions in respect of extraction of minor minerals even though such minerals are located in their territories.

Statement II :

In India, the Central Government has the power to notify minor minerals under the relevant law.

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

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not correct
- (d) Statement I is not correct but Statement II is correct

Q45) Mineral Concession Rules, 1960:

1. The State Governments grant the mineral concessions for all the minerals located within the boundary of the State, under the provisions of the MMDR Act, and Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 framed there under.

2. Prior approval of the Central Government is required in the rest of the cases.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

160 edited 22:01



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Coal India Ltd to Launch M-Sand Projects
State governments

1. Sand is classified as a "minor mineral", under The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957

2. administrative control over minor minerals vests with the Centre Government

3. Sand Mining Framework (2018) prepared by Ministry of Mines envisages alternative sources of sand in the form of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) from crushed rock fines (crusher dust), sand from Overburden (OB) of coal mines



1

440 13:24

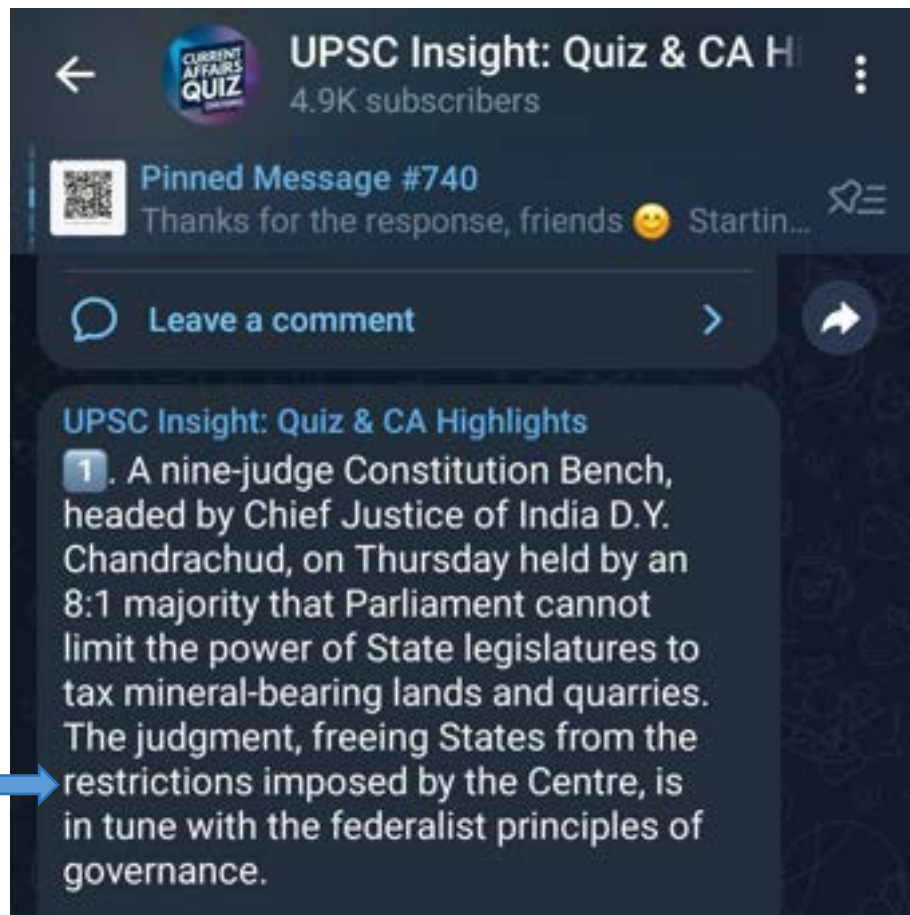


4 comments



APR 4 2025

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JULY 26 & AUG 3 - 2024



Supreme Court's Constitution Bench says states have power to levy tax on mineral rights

Supreme Court in an 8:1 ruling held that power of state legislatures to tax mining lands is not limited by Parliament's Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) or MMDRA, 1957.

- One dissenting judgment cautioned about adverse consequences of giving mineral taxation rights to states.

Key Observations by Court

- Power to **tax mineral rights is enumerated** in Entry 50 of List II (State List) and Parliament cannot use its residuary power with respect to that subject matter.
 - ⊗ Parliament can impose limitations on states' mineral taxation via laws, but the MMDRA has **no specific provision imposing such limitation**.
 - ⊗ Entry 54 of List I (Union list), pertaining to the Union's power over minerals, is regulatory and does not include taxing authority.
- Also, the term "land" in Entry 49 of List II includes mineral-bearing lands, granting states the competence to tax such lands.

- **Court overruled its 1989 judgement** and held that royalty is not within the nature of a tax and did not come under MMDRA.

About MMDRA 1957

- Regulates the mining sector in India and provides for following types of licences:
 - ⊗ Reconnaissance permit,
 - ⊗ Prospecting licence (for exploring and proving deposits),
 - ⊗ Mining lease (for mineral extraction) and
 - ⊗ Composite licence (both exploration and extraction).

2023 Amendments in MMDRA

- Amendment added Exploration Licence for deep-seated and critical minerals, which permits reconnaissance and prospecting operations.
- Empowers Central Government to **exclusively auction mining lease and composite licence for certain critical minerals**.
 - ⊗ Auction would be conducted by the Central government, but **mining lease or composite licence will be granted by State governments only**.
- **Removes certain minerals from the list of atomic minerals** such as lithium, beryllium, titanium, etc.

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Q30)

Consider the following activities :

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

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

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

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Pinned Message
Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't been

Q110. Consider the following statements :

1. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the first regulatory body set up by the Government of India.
2. One of the tasks of PNGRB is to ensure competitive markets for gas.
3. Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals of Electricity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

182 07:49

Leave a comment

Ans

2 Comments

33% Option b
10% Option c
30% Option d

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

PNGRB was constituted under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006. SEBI was formed in 1992 by an executive order, given statutory status in 1992. Besides, IRDAI and many other regulatory bodies were setup before 2006. So, PNGRB is certainly not the first body to be setup by Govt of India. #1 is wrong, by elimination we are left with answer B.

The Hindu News
Jan 09 at 07:49

10229 of 11752

(t) Act, 1948.
and petroleum.

Petroleum and Natural gas has now expanded to include natural gas/oil.
or helium.
for the purpose of prospecting, exploration, development and production of mineral oils.

About Petroleum and Natural Gas Board Regulatory Board (PNGRB)

- Genesis: It is a statutory body formed under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, of 2006.
- Functions: Regulation of refining, transportation, distribution, storage, marketing, supply and sale of petroleum products and natural gas.
- ⊖ One of the tasks of PNGRB is to ensure competitive markets for gas.
- Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals for Electricity.

JAN 9 - 2025

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q31)

3. Consider the following statements :

- I. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in India are less than 0.5 t CO₂/capita.
- II. In terms of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, India ranks second in Asia-Pacific region.
- III. Electricity and heat producers are the largest sources of CO₂ emissions in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights #MAINS

1. India reported a 4% rise in greenhouse gas emissions from 2016-2019, reaching 2.6 billion tonnes of CO₂. The energy sector was the largest contributor at 75.81%, followed by agriculture (13.44%), IPPU (8.41%), and Waste (2.34%).

2. India achieved a remarkable 33% decrease in GDP emission intensity from 2005 to 2019, surpassing its target 11 years ahead of schedule, as per the government's report for the Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, expected to be submitted at COP-28.

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

1 India's Role as a Major Carbon Emitter and Coal Dependency: India ranks as the third-largest carbon emitter globally, following the United States and China, emitting approximately 2.9 gigatons of CO₂ in 2023. As a coal-dependent economy, 70% of India's energy output (218 GW of installed capacity) is sourced from coal. Peak coal production is expected between 2030-2035. India operates more than 350 coal mines, and about 120 new ones are in development. Employment in coal mining and thermal power plants remains significant, with nearly 3,40,000 miners and 4,00,000 workers in thermal power plants, many of whom are informally employed.

- General Studies Paper 3 (Energy and Environment):

- Topic: Environmental degradation and sustainable energy.
- Use: India's high dependency on coal for energy can be used to discuss challenges in transitioning to cleaner energy while balancing economic growth and employment concerns.

Q32)

Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change is frequently discussed in global discussions on sustainable development and climate change.

Statement II :

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change sets out the principles of carbon markets.

Statement III :

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

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

3 COP29 & Article 6 of Paris Agreement

COP29 in *Baku, Azerbaijan*, operationalized *Article 6 of the Paris Agreement*, enabling *Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)* under *Article 6.2* to facilitate *flexible NDC fulfillment* for resource-constrained nations.

📌 GS Paper III: Climate Finance | Carbon Markets | Global Climate Agreements. #Data #mains

👁 131 21:42

Significant Achievements at COP29

Carbon Markets Agreements

- Decade-long negotiations concluded with agreements on carbon markets, clarifying rules for carbon credit transfers and ensuring environmental integrity to prevent investment loss.
- A global carbon market under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement is now moving forward, with rules for its implementation agreed upon.
- India is likely to benefit significantly from this new global carbon market, directing capital towards efficient emission reduction projects.

2 Article 6 of the Paris Climate Agreement

Context: Article 6 of the Paris Climate Agreement outlines the operationalization of carbon markets, enabling trading of greenhouse gas emissions among countries. It incentivizes climate action through trade in carbon credits.

Relevance for General Studies Paper 3 (Environment):

- Topic: International Climate Agreements and Sustainable Development.
- Use: This article underscores the importance of international cooperation in addressing climate change. It can be analyzed in terms of how carbon markets promote sustainable practices and the challenges faced in implementation, including verification mechanisms and the need for bilateral agreements among countries.

<https://t.me/newspaperquiz2>

Q33)

Consider the following statements :

- I. Capital receipts create a liability or cause a reduction in the assets of the Government.
- II. Borrowings and disinvestment are capital receipts.
- III. Interest received on loans creates a liability of the Government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Explanation: Revenue receipts include tax and non-tax revenues, non-debt capital receipts involve asset sales and loan recovery, and debt-creating receipts include borrowings.

Q378) Which of the following correctly matches the type of receipt with an example?

Type of Receipt Example

1. Revenue Receipts Income tax collection
2. Non-Debt Capital Receipts Disinvestment proceeds
3. Debt-Creating Capital Receipts Market borrowings

Which of the pairs above is/are correctly matched?

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



The receipts of the Government have three components – revenue receipts, non-debt capital receipts and debt-creating capital receipts. Revenue receipts involve receipts that are not associated with increase in liabilities and comprise revenue from taxes and non-tax sources. Non-debt receipts are part of capital receipts that do not generate additional liabilities. Recovery of loans and proceeds from disinvestments would be regarded as non-debt receipts since generating revenue from these sources does not directly increase liabilities, or future payment commitments. Debt-creating capital receipts are ones that involves higher liabilities and future payment commitments of the Government. Fiscal deficit by definition is

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

✓ Capital Receipts:

Capital receipts are one of the components of the Capital Budget that results in the creation of liabilities or the reduction of financial assets.

Incoming cash flows are also referred to as capital receipts. It can be both non-debt capital and debt capital receipts. Capital receipts include loans from the general population, foreign governments, and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). They are included in the liabilities part of the balance sheet.

Unless there is a provision for taxes, all capital receipts are tax-free.

Gifts and loans of various kinds are the sorts of capital receipts that are tax-free and do not incur tax.

Capital receipts, in addition to non-recurring, are those non-routine receipts that either become a burden and obligation or produce a dramatic depletion in the government's or any organization's or business's assets.

✓ Types of Capital Receipts

✓ Non-Debt receipts

Those that the government does not have to repay in the future.

Generally accounts for over 75% of total budget receipts.

Recovery of loans and advances, disinvestment, and the issuance of bonus shares are all examples of non-debt capital receipts.

✓ Debt capital receipts

The government is obligated to repay debt receipts.

Borrowing accounts for around a quarter of all government expenditure.

A decrease in debt receiving (or borrowing) can make a significant difference in the economy's financial stability.

The majority of the government's capital receipts are debt receipts. Market loans, issuance of special securities to public-sector banks, securities issues, short-term bank debt, treasury bills, securities against small savings, state pension schemes, relief bonds, saving bonds, gold bonds, external debt, and other debt capital receipts are all examples of debt capital receipts.



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Q34)

- Consider the following statements :
- I. India accounts for a very large portion of all equity option contracts traded globally thus exhibiting a great boom.
 - II. India's stock market has grown rapidly in the recent past even overtaking Hong Kong's at some point of time.
 - III. There is no regulatory body either to warn the small investors about the risks of options trading or to act on unregistered financial advisors in this regard.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- a) I and II only
 - b) II and III only
 - c) I and III only
 - d) I, II and III

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 Album

 Comment

Q80)

1. A stock market is a platform where one can invest only in shares and bonds, excluding other financial instruments like futures and derivatives.

2. The market in India is regulated by 4 key laws – the Companies Act, 2013, Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (SEBI Act), Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (SCRA) and Depositories Act, 1996.

3. The overall responsibility of development, regulation, and supervision of the stock market rests with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

4. The entire process is quote-driven, which means that trades are executed based on quotes provided by market makers rather than automatically matching market orders with the best limit orders.

346 19:07

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How many of the statements given above are correct?

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

1. A stock market is a platform where one can invest in various financial instruments, including shares, bonds, futures and derivatives.
3. The overall responsibility of development, regulation, and supervision of the stock market rests with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
4. The entire process is order-driven, which means that market orders placed by investors are automatically matched with the best limit orders.

19:10 ✓

August 8

Q34)

Consider the following statements :

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- II. India's stock market has grown rapidly in the recent past even overtaking Hong Kong's at some point of time.
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Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

MAR 9 -2024

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at least 20% of the listing fees received for ISF for providing services to the investing public. at least 50% of the corpus should be allocated for activities in Tier II & Tier III cities

Investor Services Fund (ISF)

1. The stock exchange shall set aside at least 50% of the listing fees received for ISF for providing services to the investing public.
2. The Regulatory Oversight Committee, as one of the seven committees specified by the Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations Regulations, 2018, for Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIs), will be responsible for the supervision of the ISF.
3. The utilization of the ISF of Stock Exchange includes the promotion of investor education and awareness programs, with a mandate that at least 20% of the corpus should be allocated for activities in Tier II & Tier III cities.

👍 3 👁 343 ⌚ 21:10

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Q)35

Consider the following statements :

- I. The Reserve Bank of India mandates all the listed companies in India to submit a Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR).
- II. In India, a company submitting a BRSR makes disclosures in the report that are largely non-financial in nature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2 Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)

BRSR, *mandatory since FY 2022-23* for *top 1000 listed companies*, requires *disclosures on ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) parameters* to promote corporate sustainability.

📌 GS Paper III: Corporate Governance | Sustainable Business Practices | SEBI Regulations.

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA
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Album

Q64) The "Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting" initiative was introduced by which Indian regulatory authority?

Anonymous Quiz

17% A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

26% B) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)

48% C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

9% D) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDAI)

58 answers 271 14:40

1 comment

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q64) The "Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting Initiative:

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting Initiative:

It is a mandatory disclosure mechanism for top 1000 listed companies or businesses to report their performance on environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects and demonstrate their commitment to responsible business practices.

It was introduced in May 2021 by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

This initiative was intended to provide policymakers and investors with robust data to make informed decisions.

The disclosure requirements are grouped into nine core categories, based on the principles of the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct introduced by SEBI:

Environmental protection: Key performance indicators cover electricity consumption, water usage and air emissions.

Human rights: Focus on human rights violations and minimum and fair wages.

Integrity: Performance indicators include anti-corruption, anti-bribery and conflicts of interest policies.

Employee well-being: Metrics focused on

AUG 5 - 2024 & FEB 17 2025



Send anonymously to indianonlynewspaperquiz@gmail.com

Q36)

Consider the following statements :

- I. India has joined the Minerals Security Partnership as a member.
- II. India is a resource-rich country in all the 30 critical minerals that it has identified.
- III. The Parliament in 2023 has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowering the Central Government to exclusively auction mining lease and composite license for certain critical minerals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

MAY 8 2025

Q82)

1. India joined in 2023, the US-led Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) Finance Network to secure sustainable supply chains for critical minerals.
2. It includes 14 countries and the European Union, which collectively account for over 50% of Global GDP.
3. The other member countries are United States, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the European Commission.
4. Objective: To facilitate public and private sector investments in strategic critical minerals projects to help build more secure, diverse, and sustainable critical mineral supply chains.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

← Quiz The Hindu
May 08 at 22:16

11662 of 11745

Recently, India joined the US-led Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) Finance Network to secure sustainable supply chains for critical minerals.

More on the News

- India's participation in MSP Finance Network is part of its broader effort to diversify and secure its supply of critical minerals.
- It also aims to reduce dependency on China, which currently dominates global critical mineral supply chains.

What is MSP Finance Network?

- An initiative of the Minerals Security Partnership, it is a joint financing body designed to fund critical minerals projects across the globe.
- Objectives:** To unite institutions from the Indo-Pacific region and Europe to strengthen cooperation, promote information exchange and co-financing among participating institutions, with the aim of advancing diverse, secure, and sustainable supply chains for critical minerals.
- It will also drive sustainable investment in global critical mineral supply chains, including by mobilizing private sector capital, in production, extraction, processing, recycling, and recovery projects.
- Members:** 14 countries including India and the European Commission.
- It also includes the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), European Investment Bank (EIB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), among others.

About Mineral Security Partnership

- Genesis:** Launched in 2022.
- Objective:** To facilitate public and private sector investments in strategic critical minerals projects to help build more secure, diverse, and sustainable critical mineral supply chains.
- Members:** It includes 14 countries and the European Union, which collectively account for over 50% of Global GDP.
 - India joined in 2023.
- Investments by MSP are not limited to projects in MSP partner countries.

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Consider the following statements :

- I. India has joined the Minerals Security Partnership as a member.
- II. India is a resource-rich country in all the 30 critical minerals that it has identified.
- III. The Parliament in 2023 has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowering the Central Government to exclusively auction mining lease and composite license for certain critical minerals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

3 National Critical Minerals Mission
The government approved the *₹16,300 crore National Critical Minerals Mission* to boost domestic and offshore exploration of essential minerals. This initiative aims to secure raw material supply for *strategic industries*, reducing import dependence.

✚ **GS Paper III: Economy & Science**
| Resource Management & Strategic Minerals. #Data #mains

147 21:27

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UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights Q29)2023 amendments in the MMDRA (Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act)

1.The amendment removed the Exploration Licence for deep-seated and critical minerals, prohibiting reconnaissance and prospecting operations.

2.It restricts the Central Government from auctioning mining leases and composite licences for any minerals, leaving this power solely to the State Governments.

3. Adds certain minerals to the list of atomic minerals, including lithium, beryllium, titanium, etc.

271 11:50

Leave a comment



The Hindu Newspaper

Aug 03 at 11:51



7581 of 11745

Supreme Court's Constitution Bench says states have power to levy tax on mineral rights

Supreme Court in an 8:1 ruling held that power of state legislatures to tax mining lands is not limited by Parliament's Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) or MMDRA, 1957.

► One dissenting judgment cautioned about adverse consequences of giving mineral taxation rights to states.

Key Observations by Court

- Power to **tax mineral rights is enumerated** in Entry 50 of List II (State List) and Parliament cannot use its residuary power with respect to that subject matter.
 - ⊗ Parliament can impose limitations on states' mineral taxation via laws, but the MMDRA has **no specific provision imposing such limitation.**
 - ⊗ Entry 54 of List I (Union list), pertaining to the Union's power over minerals, is regulatory and **does not include taxing authority.**
- Also, the term "land" in Entry 49 of List II includes mineral-bearing lands, granting states the competence to tax such lands.
- **Court overruled its 1989 judgement** and held that royalty is not within the nature of a tax and did not come under MMDRA.

About MMDRA 1957

- Regulates the mining sector in India and provides for following types of licences:
 - ⊗ Reconnaissance permit,
 - ⊗ Prospecting licence (for exploring and proving deposits),
 - ⊗ Mining lease (for mineral extraction) and
 - ⊗ Composite licence (both exploration and extraction).

2023 Amendments in MMDRA

- Amendment added Exploration Licence for deep-seated and critical minerals, which permits reconnaissance and prospecting operations.
- **Empowers Central Government to exclusively auction mining lease and composite licence for certain critical minerals.**
 - ⊗ Auction would be conducted by the Central government, but mining lease or composite licence will be granted by State governments only.
- **Removes certain minerals from the list of atomic minerals such as lithium, beryllium, titanium, etc.**

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AUG 3 - 2024

2. High Overlap – 80–90% Match with Our Notes

✚ Questions largely covered in our group; minor additions needed.

Q37)

32. Consider the following pairs :

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

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q441.national parks in Arunachal Pradesh:

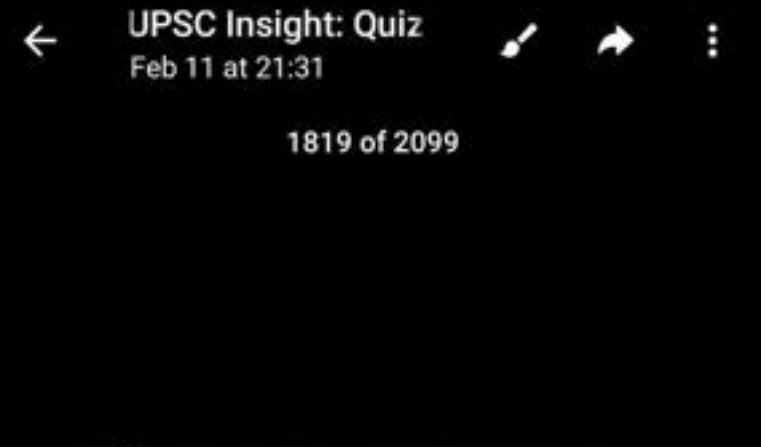
- 1.Namdapha National Park is famous for its biodiversity and is one of the largest protected areas in India.
- 2.Mouling National Park is located near the Siang River. Which of the statements given above correct?

Anonymous Quiz

3% (a) 1 only

15% (b) 2 only

79% (c) Both 1 and 2



"[371A. Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—
(a) no Act of Parliament in respect of—
(i) religious or social practices of the Nagas;
(ii) Naga customary law and procedure;
(iii) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law;
(iv) ownership and transfer of land and its resources,
shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides;

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 22, for art. 371 (w.e.f. 1-11-1956).
2. The words "Andhra Pradesh", omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).
3. Cl. (1) omitted by s. 2, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).
4. Subs. by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960), s. 85, for "the State of Bombay" (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).
5. Subs. by s. 85, *ibid.*, for "the rest of Maharashtra" (w.e.f. 1-5-1960).
6. Art. 371A ins. by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-12-1963).

371A. Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland. #article #prelims #mains

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

FEB 11 & APR 12- 2025

It provides special provisions for the state of Nagaland.

Q98. With reference to Article 371A of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It provides special provisions for the state of Manipur
2. No Act of Parliament relating to religious or social practices of the Nagas shall apply to Nagaland unless the State Legislative Assembly decides so.
3. The Governor of has discretionary powers concerning law and order in the state, even without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1 and 2

Assam gain statehood 1947. This was followed by Nagaland in 1963, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur in 1972, Arunachal Pradesh in 1975 and Mizoram in 1987. Sikkim was added as a state of India in 1975

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Arrange the correct chronological order in North Eastern states got statehood status?

1. Nagland 2. Assam 3. Mizrom 4. Manipur

Anonymous Quiz

30% 2,1,4,3



State	Year	Founding Act/Event	Part of
Meghalaya	21 January 1972	Founded by the (Reorganisation) Act, 1971	Part of Assam
Mizoram	20 February 1987	Created as a Union Territory by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. Converted to a state by the State of Mizoram Act, 1986	Mizoram Union Territory
Nagaland	1 December 1963	Founded by the State of Nagaland Act, 1962	Nagaland Union Territory
Odisha	1950	Founded as Orissa Province in 1936, achieved statehood in 1950, renamed Odisha on 1st November, 2016	Part of Bihar and Orissa Province, British India
Punjab	1947	Founded by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1956	Part of East Punjab
Rajasthan	30 March 1948	Rajasthan, earlier known as Rajputana, came into existence	Part of the princely states of former Rajputana Agency
Sikkim	16 May 1975	Founded by the Thirty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution of India in 1975	Kingdom of Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	1 November 1956	Founded by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 as Madras State, renamed Tamil Nadu in 1969	Part of Madras State and Travancore-Cochin
Telangana	2 June 2014	Founded by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014	Part of Andhra Pradesh
Tripura	21 January 1972	Founded by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971	Tripura Union Territory
Uttar Pradesh	24 January 1950	Created as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during British rule in 1803 and Achieved statehood as UP in 1950	United Provinces
Uttarakhand	9 November 2000	Founded by the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 as Uttaranchal, renamed Uttarakhand in 2007	Part of Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	1950	Achieved statehood in 1950	Part of Bengal Province, British India

Q38)

41. Consider the following statements :

- I. Panchayats at the intermediate level exist in all States.
- II. To be eligible to be a Member of a Panchayat at the intermediate level, a person should attain the age of thirty years.
- III. The Chief Minister of a State constitutes a commission to review the financial position of Panchayats at the intermediate levels and to make recommendations regarding the distribution of net proceeds of taxes and duties, leviable by the State, between the State and Panchayats at the intermediate level.

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

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

MAR 9 - 2025

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🌟 Hello everyone! 🌟 We've compiled some am...

Q90. Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

👁 120 21:01

💬 Leave a comment

Ans

Anonymous Quiz

9% Option a

54% Option b

A panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder of the period. But if the remainder of the period is less than 6 months it is not necessary to hold elections.

All the persons above 21 years of age and qualified to be a member of the state legislature are qualified as a member of panchayat.

A state can authorize a panchayat to levy, collect, and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls, etc.

Finance Commission is constituted for every 5 years to review the financial position of panchayats and make recommendations.

The state election commissioner is appointed by the Governor for superintendence, direction, and control of elections to panchayats.

◆ Salient Features of the Constitution 73rd and 74th Amendments?

These amendments added two new parts to the Constitution, namely, added Part IX titled "The Panchayats" (added by 73rd Amendment) and Part IXA titled "The Municipalities" (added by 74th Amendment).

Basic units of democratic system-Gram Sabhas (villages) and Ward Committees

◆ Salient Features of the Constitution 73rd and 74th Amendments?

These amendments added two new parts to the Constitution, namely, added Part IX titled "The Panchayats" (added by 73rd Amendment) and Part IXA titled "The Municipalities" (added by 74th Amendment).

Basic units of democratic system-Gram Sabhas (villages) and Ward Committees (Municipalities) comprising all the adult members registered as voters.

Three-tier system of panchayats at village, intermediate block/taluk/mandal and district levels except in States with population is below 20 lakhs (Article 243B).

Seats at all levels to be filled by direct elections (Article 243C (2)).

Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the chairpersons of the Panchayats at all levels also shall be reserved for SCs and STs in proportion to their population.

One-third of the total number of seats to be reserved for women.

One third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs also reserved for women.

One-third offices of chairpersons at all levels reserved for women (Article 243D).

Uniform five year term and elections to constitute new bodies to be completed



1 Comment

compulsorily within six months (Article 243E).

Independent Election Commission in each State for superintendence, direction and control of the electoral rolls (Article 243K). Panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice in respect of subjects as devolved by law to the various levels of Panchayats including the subjects as illustrated in Eleventh Schedule (Article 243G).

74th Amendment provides for a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities (Article 243ZD).

Budgetary allocation from State Governments, share of revenue of certain taxes, collection and retention of the revenue it raises, Central Government programmes and grants, Union Finance Commission grants (Article 243H). Establish a Finance Commission in each State to determine the principles on the basis of which adequate financial resources would be ensured for panchayats and municipalities (Article 243I).

The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution places as many as 29 functions within the purview of the Panchayati Raj bodies.

21:05 ✓



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<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q39)

Consider the following pairs :

	Region		Country
I.	Mallorca	:	Italy
II.	Normandy	:	Spain
III.	Sardinia	:	France

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

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

OCT 4 - 2024; DEC 23- 23

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H

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Friends, Recently, we have completed January m



1 comment

The major islands of Sardinia and Sicily in Italy are located in:

Anonymous Quiz

31% (a) The Adriatic Sea

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1. Org security coop of Europe instead
3. france instead norway

Minsk agreement

- 1. Signed in 2014, tripartite bw russia, ukraine, Us
- 2. End war in donbas region of ukraine
- 3. Normandy format as Norway and France mediator Incorrect

Anonymous Quiz

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Day 57 - questions based on visionias October m...

✨ Depth: The sea has an average depth of about 1,500 m and a maximum depth of 5,267 m at its deepest point, the Calypso Deep in the Ionian Sea.

✨ Rivers: A large number of rivers drain into the Mediterranean Sea, including the Ebro, Rhone, Po, Nile, Tiber, etc.

✨ Islands: Some of the large Mediterranean Islands include Corsica, Crete, Cyprus, Chios, Euboea, Lesbos, Mallorca, Rhodes, Sicily, and Sardinia. The island of Sicily is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.

✨ Climate: The region is characterized by the prevailing subtropical climate known as the Mediterranean climate, with usually mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

✨ Mediterranean Sea waters are more saline compared to the waters of the Atlantic. There is a continuous movement of water from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean and vice versa through the Strait of Gibraltar.

NEWS - Iran threatens to shut down Mediterranean Sea if there is no letup in

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q40)

18. Consider the following statements in respect of RTGS and NEFT :

I. In RTGS, the settlement time is instantaneous while in case of NEFT, it takes some time to settle payments.

II. In RTGS, the customer is charged for inward transactions while that is not the case for NEFT.

III. Operating hours for RTGS are restricted on certain days while this is not true for NEFT.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

DEC 13 & 23-2023

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Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't

Q202) National Electronic Funds Transfer - NEFT

1.Can only be done between banks that offer NEFT services

2.Can be done online and offline

3.Transactions are processed in half-hourly batches.

4.No minimum and maximum limit

How many of the statements given above are correct?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

 163 17:22

 **Leave a comment** 

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 No, there is no limit imposed by the RBI for funds transfer through NEFT system. However, a member bank may place amount limits based on its own risk perception with the approval of its Board.

Q203) Real-Time Gross Settlements - RTGS

1.RTGS can be done 24*7, any time of the year

2.Online transfers are free, but RTGS transactions at a bank branch are charged Rs. 15 plus GST

3.NEFT is a nation-wide centralised payment system owned and operated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

4. 2 lakhs is maximum limit

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2 and 4

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q41)

Consider the following statements about the Rashtriya Gokul Mission :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

MAR 16 & JAN 27 -2025

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🌟 Hello everyone! 🌟 We've compiled some am...

2 Initiatives to Strengthen the Dairy Sector
Key schemes include the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (indigenous breed conservation), National Programme for Dairy Development (enhancing milk quality), Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (vaccination), and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (infrastructure investment). Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) are also extended to dairy farmers for increased access to institutional credit.
📌 GS Paper III: Agriculture | Animal Husbandry.

3 Agricultural Export Decline (2023-24)
India's agricultural exports declined by 8% in 2023-24, falling short of the \$60 billion target set under the Agricultural Export Policy (2018); key exports

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🌟 Hello everyone! 🌟 We've compiled some am...

1 Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) Revised
The Union Cabinet revised the Rashtriya Gokul Mission with a total outlay of ₹3,400 crore for 2021-26, adding ₹1,000 crore for two new activities: 35% capital cost assistance for heifer rearing centres and support for high-genetic merit purchases. This aims to boost growth in the livestock sector.
📌 GS Paper III: Economy | Agriculture | Animal Husbandry.

2 India's Remittances from Developed Economies Rise
According to RBI's report, remittances from the U.S. (28%) and the U.K. (10.8%) nearly doubled to 40% of total inward

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q42)

Consider the following statements about turmeric during the year 2022-23 :

- I. India is the largest producer and exporter of turmeric in the world.
- II. More than 30 varieties of turmeric are grown in India.
- III. Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are major turmeric producing States in India.

←  UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H 4.9K subscribers

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Corbevax 1. It's a mRNA vaccines 2. India's first I...

4. India was the largest producer, consumer and exporter of turmeric.

✓ "In the year 2022-23, an area of 3.24 lakh hectares was under turmeric cultivation in India with a production of 11.61 lakh tonnes," it said.

5. The National Investment and Infrastructure Fund has entered into a collaboration with Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) to unveil a \$600 million India-Japan Fund. It will focus on investing in environmental sustainability and low carbon emission strategies.

←  UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H 4.9K subscribers

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Friends we entirely completed the 2nd revision of... Q116)

1. India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of turmeric in the world.

2. The largest producing states of Turmeric are Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

3. India has more than 62% share of world trade in turmeric.

4. The leading export markets for Indian Turmeric are Bangladesh, UAE, USA and Malaysia.

217 12:34

Leave a comment

How many of the statements given above are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

2% (a) Only one

22% (b) Only two

20% (c) Only three

56% (d) All four

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q43)

Consider the following space missions :

- I. Axiom-4
- II. SpaDeX
- III. Gaganyaan

How many of the space missions given above encourage and support micro-gravity research?

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

JUN 2 -2024 JAN 6 - 2025

 MethaneSAT, a new satellite backed by Alphabet Inc's Google and the Environmental Defense Fund group,

Q34)

1.Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), under the ISRO, has developed an innovative and versatile application called the Space-borne Assistant and Knowledge Hub for Crew Interaction (SAKHI) to support astronauts during the Gaganyaan space flight mission.

2.MethaneSAT, a new satellite backed by ISRO and the Environmental Defense Fund group,NASA.  245 17:23

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Which of the statements given above is/ are incorrect?

Anonymous Quiz

9% (a) 1 only 

19% (b) 2 only 

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Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't bee...

Q64) Consider the following statements regarding Axiom Mission 4 (Ax-4):

- 1.Ax-4 is the fourth private astronaut mission to the International Space Station (ISS).
- 2.Ax-4 will launch aboard a SpaceX Dragon spacecraft.
- 3.Axiom Mission is coordinated solely by NASA & ISRO .
- 4.Ax-1 was the first all-private mission to the ISS in 2022.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

 168 07:03

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q35) What is the Axiom-4 mission primarily known for?

Space after Axiom Mission 1, Axiom Mission 2 and Axiom Mission 3. Scheduled to launch in 2024, Axiom-4 will continue the company's pioneering efforts to establish a sustainable human presence in Low Earth Orbit (LEO).

★ Mission Objectives

Commercial Space Endeavours:

Axiom-4 aims to facilitate commercial activities in space, including scientific research, technological development, and space tourism.

The mission will help demonstrate the viability of commercial space stations as a platform for business and innovation.

International Collaboration:

Axiom-4 is set to carry a diverse crew of astronauts from different countries, reflecting the growing international interest in space exploration.

This mission will strengthen partnerships between nations and contribute to global space initiatives.

Research and Development:

The mission will support various scientific experiments and technological tests in the unique microgravity environment of space. Research areas include materials science, biology, Earth observation, and more, with the potential to yield groundbreaking discoveries and innovations.

13:42 ✓



UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H

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A radiation monitor measures the radiation levels in space, not video. The video capture during docking is typically performed by specialized docking cameras or optical sensors.

Q404) Regarding the technologies developed for the SpaDeX mission, consider the following pairs:

1. Docking Mechanism – Low-impact and androgynous system.
2. RODP Processor – Determines the relative position and velocity of spacecraft.
3. Radiation Monitor – Captures video of the docking process.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

134 14:31

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

ISRO's SpaDeX Mission:

Pioneering Space Docking Technology

Innovative Technologies Enhance India's Space Capabilities

- First time PSLV assembled in a new facility and transported on a moving platform, reducing lead time between missions
- Utilises Laser Range Finder, Rendezvous Sensor and Proximity & Docking Sensor for precise measurements during satellite docking
- Features a new processor for relative position and velocity determination, paving the way for future autonomous docking systems
- Includes Docking Mechanism Performance Test, Vertical Docking Experiment Laboratory, and Rendezvous Simulation Lab for algorithm validation
- The fourth stage of the launch vehicle will conduct biological experiments for the first time



Send anonymously



DEC 30 - 2024

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q44)

93. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

Scientific studies suggest that a shift is taking place in the Earth's rotation and axis.

Statement II :

Solar flares and associated coronal mass ejections bombarded the Earth's outermost atmosphere with tremendous amount of energy.

Statement III :

As the Earth's polar ice melts, the water tends to move towards the equator.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

AUG 14, 2024

Q185) The increase in Earth's equatorial bulge due to polar ice melt results in:

- A) A decrease in Earth's moment of inertia
- B) An increase in Earth's moment of inertia
- C) No change in Earth's moment of inertia
- D) A fluctuation in Earth's moment of inertia

Anonymous Quiz

17% Option a

37% Option b

23% Option c

23% Option d

65 answers

264 19:44

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

When polar ice melts, the water flows to the equator, which makes the earth bulge out slightly. This increases the moment of inertia, and the rotation rate slows, increasing the time taken to complete a rotation and thus lengthening our day. Over the last two decades, climate's effects on sea levels around the equator have slowed the rate of the earth's rotation by around 1.3 milliseconds per century. If high emissions persist, this rate will



Send anonymously



<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

93. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

Scientific studies suggest that a shift is taking place in the Earth's rotation and axis.

Statement II :

Solar flares and associated coronal mass ejections bombarded the Earth's outermost atmosphere with tremendous amount of energy.

Statement III :

As the Earth's polar ice melts, the water tends to move towards the equator.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

DEC 27- 2024



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Ans

Pinned Message

Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't bee...



Q370. If a major solar storm (solar flare) reaches the Earth, which of the following are the possible effects on the Earth?

1. GPS and navigation systems could fail.
2. Tsunamis could occur at equatorial regions.
3. Power grids could be damaged.
4. Intense auroras could occur over much of the Earth.
5. Forest fires could take place over much of the planet.
6. Orbits of the satellites could be disturbed
7. Shortwave radio communication of the aircraft flying over polar regions could be interrupted.

Select the correct answer using the code given below;

- [A] 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- [B] 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 only
- [C] 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 only
- [D] 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and

289 22:15



Send anonymously



Solar flares are intense bursts of radiation from the sun that can directly influence electronics on Earth. They are often associated with coronal mass ejections (CMEs), which are large clouds of gas that erupt from the sun's interior into its atmosphere.

Statement 1 and 3 are correct: The large solar flare is projected to strike satellites in the Earth's upper atmosphere. Thus it affects GPS navigation, mobile phone transmissions, and satellite TV. The flares might potentially disrupt power grids and electrical networks in various regions of the planet.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Solar flares can temporarily alter the upper atmosphere creating disruptions. But it does not cause Tsunamis. It only affects the upper atmosphere.

Statement 4 is correct: The high-energy particles emitted by the flare could also cause certain atoms in the Earth's atmosphere to glow, leading to auroras in Central Europe as well as North America. The phenomenon could only be seen if the weather is clear.

Q45)

Consider the following statements :

- I. If any question arises as to whether a Member of the House of the People has become subject to disqualification under the 10th Schedule, the President's decision in accordance with the opinion of the Council of Union Ministers shall be final.
- II. There is no mention of the word 'political party' in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



- ★ 1. President. However, President should obtain the opinion of the election commission before taking such decision
- ★ 2. Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha.

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

1. Subject to disqualification in all other matters except under 10th schedule is decided by Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha.
 2. Disqualification under Tenth Schedule is decided by President
- Choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

34% 1 only

11% 2 only

29% Both

26% None



122 answers



2



1

579 12:07



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★ Hello everyone! ★ We've compiled some am...

2 comments

1 Supreme Court on Tenth Schedule – Timely Disqualification Rulings

In the *Keshab Meghachandra Singh* (2020) case, the Supreme Court ruled that disqualification petitions under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-defection law) should ideally be decided by Speakers within three months. This emphasizes judicial urgency in curbing political defections and upholding constitutional morality.

📌 GS II: Polity | Anti-defection Law | Judiciary & Legislature Relations.

APR 11 2025

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q46)

With reference to the Indian polity, consider the following statements :

- I. An Ordinance can amend any Central Act.
- II. An Ordinance can abridge a Fundamental Right.
- III. An Ordinance can come into effect from a back date.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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 President

1. Article 123 Power of Prime minister to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament

2. An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament

3. The maximum validity of an ordinance is 6 months and 6 weeks.

4. In the 1982 AK Roy vs. Union of India case, the court stated that the ordinances, including the National Security Ordinance of 1980, is subject to judicial review.

 1  391 12:04

 Leave a comment

Choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

26% 1,2 and 3 only

47% 2,3 and 4 only

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 Can't issue an Ordinance to amend Constitution

 Ordinance expires six weeks once the session of both houses of Parliament reassembles. It is obligatory to hold a sitting of Parliament within six months

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Ordinance procedure

Choose the incorrect one?

Anonymous Quiz

17% Ordinance Making Power of Governor (Article 213)& President (Article 123)

12% ordinance introduced by them can be withdrawn anytime

61% can issue an Ordinance to amend the Indian Constitution

10% maximum duration of the Ordinance is 6 months and 6 weeks

117 answers

Q47)

89. Consider the following statements :
- I. No virus can survive in ocean waters.
 - II. No virus can infect bacteria.
 - III. No virus can change the cellular transcriptional activity in host cells.

NOV 9 - 2024

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←

Pinned Message #571

1. Wolbachia is a genus of bacteria 2. Wolbachia

1. Bacteriophages, or phages, are viruses that infect and replicate only in bacterial cells

2. bacteria-killing viruses (Phage Therapy) as alternative to antibiotics

3. Inherently nontoxic as they are made up of nucleic acids and proteins

4. Phages are unlikely to damage human cells due to significant differences in bacterial cells and human cells

392 20:45

Leave a comment

Q183) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the process of viral evolution?

1. Viruses evolve by introducing changes to their genetic material during infection.
2. The polymerase enzyme responsible for copying viral genetic material sometimes makes mistakes that result in mutations.
3. Mutations always have a positive impact on the virus, making it more efficient.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

NOV 9 - NEWSPAPER

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

Answer: A) 1 and 2 only

Mutations can have positive, negative, or neutral effects. While some mutations may make the virus more efficient, others may reduce its efficiency or have no effect at all.

Viruses evolve by introducing changes to their genetic material. Each time a virus infects a new host, an enzyme known as a polymerase makes multiple copies of the virus's genetic material (DNA or RNA), which is then packed into new viruses. But sometimes the polymerases make a mistake. These mistakes, called mutations, could have a positive, negative, or no impact on the virus, meaning the virus can get better or worse or be the same at its job.

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Q48)

57. Consider the following statements :
Statement I :

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

Statement II :

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

Statement III :

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

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement I explains Statement II
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

The correct answer is (a) Only one.

Here's the breakdown:

Stocks and Shares: These are essentially the same thing. They represent ownership in a company. When you buy stock or shares, you become a part-owner of the company. These are equity market instruments.

Bonds: These are debt instruments. When you buy a bond, you are essentially lending money to a company or government. The bond issuer promises to pay you back the principal amount plus interest. Bonds are not equity market instruments; they are debt market instruments.

Therefore, only Bonds is not an example of an equity market instrument.

21:52 ✓



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Statement 2: ✗ Incorrect.

Bond yield decreases when bond price rises in the secondary market — they are inversely related.

yield.

1) A bond represents a loan made by an investor to a borrower for a fixed term in return for regular interest payments.

2) Bond yield increases as the bond price rises in the secondary market.

3) Bondholders typically receive the bond's face value at the end of its term to maturity.

4) Bonds are issued both by private companies and governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

149 08:33



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FEB 1 , APR 28- 2025

57. Consider the following statements :
Statement I :

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

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← 1 Comment

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Ans

What is a Bond?

A bond is a fixed-income instrument that represents a loan made by an investor to a borrower (typically corporate or governmental) for a set period of time in return for regular interest payments.

The time from when the bond is issued to when the borrower has agreed to pay the loan back is called its 'term to maturity'.

The bond issuer uses the money raised from bonds to undertake various activities, such as funding expansion projects, refinancing existing debt, undertaking welfare activities, etc.

What is Bond Yield?

It is the return an investor expects to receive each year over its term to maturity. It partially depends on coupon payments, which refer to the periodic interest income obtained as a reward for holding bonds.

The bondholders receive the bond's face value at the end of the bond's life. However, one may buy bonds at par value, discount (at a price lower than par value), or premium (at a price higher than par value) as they trade in the secondary market.

Therefore, the prevailing market price of bonds also affects the bond yield. It is calculated by using the following formula:

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Ans

face value at the end of the bond's life. However, one may buy bonds at par value, discount (at a price lower than par value), or premium (at a price higher than par value) as they trade in the secondary market.

Therefore, the prevailing market price of bonds also affects the bond yield. It is calculated by using the following formula:

Bond Yield = Coupon Amount / Price

Bond Yield vs. Price:

Price and yield are inversely related.

As the price of a bond goes up, its yield goes down, and as yield goes up, the price of the bond goes down.

Example: Suppose interest rates fall. New bonds that are issued will now offer lower interest payments. This makes existing bonds that were issued before the fall in interest rates more valuable to investors, because they offer higher interest payments compared to new bonds. As a result, the price of existing bonds will increase.

However, if a bond's price increases, it is now more expensive for a potential new investor to buy. The bond's yield will then fall because the return an investor expects from purchasing this bond is now lower.

08:33 ✓



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3. Conceptual Reflection – Ideas We Discussed, Framed Differently

✚ Concepts we covered appeared in UPSC, though not word-for-word.

Q49)

Suppose the revenue expenditure is ₹ 80,000 crores and the revenue receipts of the Government are ₹ 60,000 crores. The Government budget also shows borrowings of ₹ 10,000 crores and interest payments of ₹ 6,000 crores. Which of the following statements are correct?

- ✓ I. Revenue deficit is ₹ 20,000 crores.
- ✓ II. Fiscal deficit is ₹ 10,000 crores.
- ✓ III. Primary deficit is ₹ 4,000 crores.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

APR 22, 2025

←

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🌟 Hello everyone! 🌟 We've compiled some a

Q5)

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists(UPSC CSE 2001)

List I (Term)	List II (Explanation)
A. Fiscal deficit	1. Excess of Total Expenditure over Total Receipts
B. Budget deficit	2. Excess of Revenue Expenditure over Revenue Receipts
C. Revenue deficit	3. Excess of Total Expenditure over Total Receipts less borrowings
D. Primary deficit	4. Excess of Total Expenditure over Total Receipts less borrowings and Interest Payments

Codes :
A B C D

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

Answer – a

The excess of Government's total expenditure (both revenue and capital) over total receipts (both revenue and capital) constitutes budget deficit. From the 1997-98 Budget, the practice of showing budget deficit has been discontinued in India.

The excess of Government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts constitutes revenue deficit.

The difference between the total expenditure of Government by way of revenue, capital and loans net of repayments on the one hand and revenue receipts of Government and capital receipts which are not in the nature of borrowing but which accrue to Government on the other, constitutes gross fiscal deficit.

Gross primary deficit is gross fiscal deficit reduced by the gross interest payments.

Note : In the Budget documents 'gross fiscal deficit' and 'gross primary deficit' have been referred to in abbreviated form 'fiscal deficit' and 'primary deficit', respectively.

In short,

Budget deficit = Total expenditure – Total receipts

Revenue deficit = Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts

Fiscal deficit = Total expenditure – Total income / revenue (Revenue receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipt)

= Total expenditure – [Total receipts less borrowings (debt and other liabilities)]

= Budget deficit + Internal and external borrowings

Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit – Interest payments

In budget 2025-26,

Fiscal Deficit (4.4%) > Revenue Deficit (1.5%) > Primary Deficit (0.8) > Effective Revenue Deficit (0.3%)

This trend is also followed in general

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists(UPSC CSE 2001)

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D. Primary deficit	4. Excess of Total Expenditure over Total Receipts less borrowings and Interest Payments

Codes :

A B C D

(a) 3 1 2 4

(b) 4 3 2 1

(c) 1 3 2 4

(d) 3 1 4 2

Answer – a

The excess of Government's total expenditure (both revenue and capital) over total receipts (both revenue and capital) constitutes budget deficit. From the 1997-98 Budget, the practice of showing budget deficit has been discontinued in India.

The excess of Government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts constitutes revenue deficit.

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(Revenue receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipt)

= Total expenditure – [Total receipts less borrowings (debt and other liabilities)]

= Budget deficit + Internal and external borrowings

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This trend is also followed in general

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q50)

A country's fiscal deficit stands at ₹ 50,000 crores. It is receiving ₹ 10,000 crores through non-debt creating capital receipts. The country's interest liabilities are ₹ 1,500 crores. What is the gross primary deficit?

- (a) ₹ 48,500 crores
- (b) ₹ 51,500 crores
- (c) ₹ 58,500 crores
- (d) None of the above

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In, Total revenue excluding debt capital receipts.

1. Fiscal deficit (FD) = total expenditure - total revenue
 2. primary deficit = FD - interest payment
 3. Revenue deficit = FD - capital expenditure
- Correct

Anonymous Quiz

13% 12

31% 23

12% 13

44% 123



UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q377) The difference between Revenue Receipts...

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

The difference between Revenue Receipts plus Non-debt Capital Receipts (NDCR) and total expenditure is called **Fiscal Deficit**. It occurs when the government's expenditure exceeds its income. This difference is calculated both in absolute terms and also as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. A recurring high fiscal deficit means that the government has been spending beyond its means. Similarly, the government describes the fiscal deficit of India as "the excess of total disbursements from the Consolidated Fund of India, excluding repayment of the debt, over total receipts into the Fund (excluding the debt receipts) during a financial year". **Fiscal Deficit = Total expenditure of the government (capital and revenue expenditure) - Total income of the government (Revenue receipts + recovery of loans + other receipts)**. A high fiscal deficit is not always bad. It can also be good for the economy if the money spent goes into the creation of productive assets like highways, roads, ports, and airports that boost economic growth and result in job creation. The government meets the fiscal deficit by borrowing money. In a way, the total borrowing requirements of the government in a financial year are equal to the fiscal deficit in that year. If interest payments are included in the **primary deficit**, it is equal to the **effective revenue deficit**.

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Revenue deficit:

- It arises when the government's revenue expenditure exceeds the total revenue receipts.
- This deficit includes those transactions that have a direct impact on a government's current income and expenditure.
- The deficit represents that the government's own earnings are not sufficient to meet the day-to-day operations of its departments.

Effective Revenue Deficit:

- Effective Revenue Deficit = Revenue Deficit - Grants in aid for creating capital assets.

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Government. Fiscal deficit by definition is the difference between total expenditure and the sum of revenue receipts and non-debt receipts. It indicates how much the Government is spending in net terms. Since positive fiscal deficits indicate the amount of expenditure over and above revenue and non-debt receipts, it needs to

Q51)

In the context of electric vehicle batteries, consider the following elements :

- I. Cobalt
- II. Graphite
- III. Lithium
- IV. Nickel

How many of the above usually make up battery cathodes?

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

DEC 24 -2024 & NOV 25 - 23

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Pinned Message #752

Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't been... improvement are always welcome too. Let's grow together, friends! 😊

❤️ 1 221 · 15:08

💬 Leave a comment ➔ ➡

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q321) critical minerals- applications:

1.Bismuth – Pharmaceuticals and chemicals 2.Tellurium - solar power (photovoltaic cells) and thermoelectric devices 3.Graphite – EV batteries and steel production How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

11% (a) Only one

21% (b) Only two

65% (c) All three

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q321) critical minerals- applications: 1.Bismuth...

exceeds 40%: bismuth (85.6%), lithium (82%), silicon (76%), titanium (50.6%), tellurium (48.8%), and graphite (42.4%).

Bismuth, primarily used in pharmaceuticals and chemicals, has few alternative sources, with China maintaining an estimated 80% of global refinery production.

Lithium, crucial for EV batteries and energy storage, faces processing bottlenecks, despite alternative raw material sources, as China controls 58% of global refining.

Silicon, vital for semiconductors and solar panels, requires sophisticated processing technology that few countries possess. Titanium, essential for aerospace and defence applications, has diversified sources but involves high switching costs.

Tellurium, important for solar power and thermoelectric devices, is dominated by China's 60% global production share and

finally graphite, indispensable for EV batteries and steel production, faces supply constraints as China controls 67.2% of global output, including battery-grade material.

21:05 ✓

😊 Send anonymously

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

In the context of electric vehicle batteries, consider the following elements :

- I. Cobalt
- II. Graphite
- III. Lithium
- IV. Nickel

How many of the above usually make up battery cathodes?

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

Pinned Message #594

Who is the author of the Tamil classic poetical w...

Statement-I:

The energy transferred to electrons by the half-cells is referred to as the source voltage, previously known as electromotive force (EMF). The terminal voltage acts as a driving force, propelling electrons from the anode to the cathode.

Statement-II: Under ideal conditions, the source voltage is equivalent to the terminal voltage. The electrochemical potential of a cell decreases with a higher source voltage. (For instance, nickel-cadmium batteries and zinc-copper cells have voltages of 1.2 V and 1.5 V, respectively, while lithium-ion cells surpass 3 V.)

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

A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

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

Q52)

Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

Of the two major ethanol producers in the world, i.e., Brazil and the United States of America, the former produces more ethanol than the latter.

Statement II :

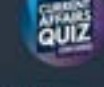
Unlike in the United States of America where corn is the principal feedstock for ethanol production, sugarcane is the principal feedstock for ethanol production in Brazil.

DEC 20 - 2023

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4.9K subscribers

Pinned Message
Done with Day 53 of the September Vision IAS thi...

- ★ Lessons for India from the US Corn-Based Ethanol Experience:
- + Food-Fuel Conflict:
- ✓ Grains vs. Sugarcane: Unlike the US, which heavily relied on corn (a food staple), India has primarily used sugarcane for ethanol production. This minimizes the direct conflict with food security as sugarcane molasses is a byproduct of sugar production.
- ✓ Price Shocks: The US experience highlights the volatility in grain prices when directly used for ethanol, causing food price inflation and potentially exacerbating global food crises. India should be cautious about transitioning to significant grain-based ethanol production without proper safeguards.
- + Market Dynamics:
- ✓ Substitutability: The ease of substituting grains between food, feed, and fuel creates strong links between crude oil and food prices. India needs to be mindful of this interconnectedness and its potential impact on domestic food security.
- ✓ Policy Adjustments: The US scaled back its ethanol blending program

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Apologies, friends, for the delayed uploading of d...

- ★ Brazil, Australia, and Guatemala filed a complaint with the World Trade Organization (WTO) against India for violating international trade rules by offering excessive export subsidies and domestic support to farmers to out compete other countries in the global sugar market. The WTO ruled against India and India also lost its appeal.
- ★ sugarcane's water intensive cultivation-Sugarcane requires 3,000 mm of rainfall, but topgrowing States get 1,000-1,200 mm, relying heavily on groundwater from confined aquifers, a limited resource.
- ★ 100 kg of sugar needs two lakh litres of groundwater for irrigation.
- ✓ solutions:
- ★ fair and comprehensive subsidy schemes for a variety of crops can help farmers diversify as well as distribute cultivation evenly, prevent monocultures, and ensure an equitable income.
- ★ drip irrigation, reducing water consumption by up to 70% relative to the current flood irrigation method.
- ★ a needs to invest in overall watersaving and management systems. ie) rainwater harvesting, wastewater treatment, and canal irrigation network
- ★ ethanol blended petrol (EBP) -Goods

Q53)

92. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

At the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), India refrained from signing the 'Declaration on Climate and Health'.

Statement II :

The COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health is a binding declaration; and if signed, it becomes mandatory to decarbonize health sector.

Statement III :

If India's health sector is decarbonized, the resilience of its health-care system may be compromised.

DEC 21, 2023

4. COP28 Outcomes: A Mixed Bag of Progress and Challenges

★ Good news:

★ Glasgow Climate Change Agreement: Parties agreed to move away from fossil fuels (partially), aiming to triple renewable energy capacity by 2030. This builds on the previous agreement reached at COP26 in Glasgow.

★ Santiago Network on Loss and Damage: The operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund was a historic step forward. However, only \$790 million has been pledged so far, falling far short of the needed \$100 billion to \$400 billion per year.

★ UAE Declaration on Climate and Health: 123 countries committed \$1 billion to address the growing health impacts of climate change, recognizing the benefits of climate action like reduced air pollution and healthcare costs.

★ Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Work Programme: Parties recognized the importance of nature-based solutions for both climate and biodiversity conservation. Additionally, 134 countries



UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA H

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The declaration, signed by 123 countries, has collectively committed \$1 billion to address the growing climatehealth crisis. However, India didn't sign this declaration because reducing greenhouse gas



Leave a comment

1. The UAE declaration on climate and health came into being at COP28 through a partnership of the COP28 Presidency with the World Health Organization.

2. It recognises the growing health impacts of climate change and acknowledges the benefits of climate action, including a reduction in air pollution and lowering the cost of healthcare.

3. The declaration, signed by 123 countries including India, has collectively committed \$1 billion to address the growing climatehealth crisis

335 17:37



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Q54)

Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

Circular economy reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Statement II :

Circular economy reduces the use of raw materials as inputs.

Statement III :

Circular economy reduces wastage in the production process.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

1 Remove Debris In-Orbit Servicing (RISE) Mission

RISE, ESA's first in-orbit servicing mission, aims to enable satellite refueling, refurbishment, and orbit control, fostering a circular economy in space by 2028.

Linkage: GS III (Science & Technology: Space Technology) and GS III (Environment: Circular Economy).

2 World Economic Outlook (October 2024) by IMF

Global growth is projected at 3.2% for 2024-25, while India's economy is expected to grow at 6.5% in 2025-26, amidst geopolitical and economic uncertainties.

Linkage: GS III (Economic Development: International Reports and Growth Trends) and GS II (Global Governance).

2 Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)

BRSR, *mandatory since FY 2022-23* for *top 1000 listed companies*, requires *disclosures on ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) parameters* to promote corporate sustainability.

📌 GS Paper III: Corporate Governance | Sustainable Business Practices | SEBI Regulations.

3 Indore's Bio-CNG Production (Asia's Largest Facility)

Indore Municipal Corporation *produces 17,000 kg of Bio-CNG daily* from *municipal solid waste*, under the *GOBARdhan initiative*, converting waste into renewable fuel.

📌 GS Paper III: Waste-to-Wealth | Renewable Energy | Circular Economy.
#Facts #mains

👁 113 20:55

💬 Leave a comment



Q55)

With reference to investments, consider the following :

- I. Bonds
- II. Hedge Funds
- III. Stocks
- IV. Venture Capital

How many of the above are treated as Alternative Investment Funds?

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

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

SEBI allows Category I, II AIFs to borrow

The Hindu Bureau
MUMBAI

Alternative Investment Funds (AIF) in Category I and II can now borrow for operational flexibility, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) said in a circular on Monday (August 19, 2024).

The regulator has capped borrowings to 10% of investible funds, or 20% of drawdown value, which is the amount called from investors for making investments in investee companies," SEBI said in the circular and mandated that the information about leveraging be disclosed to investors. Further, AIFs

AIFs should maintain a cooling off period of 30 days between two borrowings, the regulator said

should maintain a cooling off period of 30 days between two borrowings, the regulator added.

Borrowings should be the last resort for AIFs and the cost of such borrowings should be borne by investors who failed to provide for the drawdown amount, the regulator said.

The market watchdog also allowed the tenure of Large Value Funds (LVFs) to be extended to five years, as per the


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Which company recently launched an AI model

Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs):

- 1.AIF is any fund established in India which is a privately pooled investment vehicle that collects funds from sophisticated investors, only by Indian for investing.
- 2.These investment vehicles adhere to the RBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.
- 3.AIFs can be formed as a company, Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), trust, etc.
4. In India, Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) include:Family Trusts, Venture Capital Fund, Private Equity Funds and Debt Funds

How many of the statements given above are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

14% (a) Only one


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Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

1.AIF is any fund established in India which is a privately pooled investment vehicle that collects funds from sophisticated investors, both Indian or foreign, for investing. 2.These investment vehicles adhere to the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012. 4.AIF does not contain funds that are subject to the SEBI's laws. Family trusts, employee welfare trusts, and gratuity trusts are not counted as AIFs

14:29 ✓

3.Alternate Investment Fund (AIF) refers to any privately pooled fund established or incorporated in India for investing.

4.Deemed Exports refer to those transactions in which goods supplied do not leave the country, and payment for such supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in free foreign exchange.

1

AUG 20. 2024

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

Q56)

GPS-Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) uses a system of ground stations to provide necessary augmentation. Which of the following statements is/are correct in respect of GAGAN?

- I. It is designed to provide additional accuracy and integrity.
- II. It will allow more uniform and high quality air traffic management.
- III. It will provide benefits only in aviation but not in other modes of transportation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

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🌟 Hello everyone! 🌟 We've compiled some am...

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

—

Q86.

Which of the following statements correctly describe the GAGAN system?

- (a) It is an underwater navigation system for submarine operations.
(b) It is a collaboration between DRDO and ISRO to develop ballistic missile tracking.
(c) It is a GPS augmentation system developed by AAI and ISRO for aviation.
(d) It is an early warning system for natural disasters in the Himalayas.

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

Q81. With reference to the development plannin...

- It is not for rural farmers**—so statement 1 is wrong.

**6. GAGAN

✅ **Correct Answer: (c)** It is a GPS augmentation system developed by AAI and ISRO for aviation.

- GAGAN = GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation.

- Jointly developed by AAI and ISRO, used in civil aviation to improve GPS accuracy for safe landings and navigation.

Q57)

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

- I. All types of UAVs can do vertical landing.
- II. All types of UAVs can do automated hovering.
- III. All types of UAVs can use battery only as a source of power supply.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

MAR 26 - 2024

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🌟 Hello everyone! 🌟 We've compiled some am...

Q283) Consider the following pairs:

Drone Feature

- 1.MQ-9B Medium-altitude, long-endurance (MALE) UAV
- 2.Nagatra-1 Indigenous loitering munition
- 3.Hermes-900 Also known as Drishti-10 (MALE)
- 4.FWD-200B India's first bomber UAV

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

👁 137 21:56

💬 **Leave a comment** ➔

Ans
Anonymous Quiz

0% Option a
28% Option b

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

Drones	Detail/features
MQ-9B Drones 	- Long Endurance Unmanned Aerial vehicles designed for surveillance, reconnaissance, and precision strike missions. - Fly over horizon via satellite for upto 40 hours; hit targets on land, at sea and in air. - Two variants: SkyGuardian and SeaGuardian (maritime variant).
Nagatra-1 	- India's first Indigenous Loitering Munition. - It can neutralize hostile threats in 'kamikaze mode' with GPS-enabled precision strikes with an accuracy of up to 2 meters. - Kamikaze refers to members of a Japanese air attack corps in World War II assigned to make a suicidal crash on a target (such as a ship). - Unique features include abort, recover, and reuse, facilitated by a parachute recovery mechanism.
Hermes-900 	- A next-generation multi-role, Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) unmanned aerial system. - Also, known as Drishti-10 drones. - Features: Over-the-horizon, persistent multi-mission, etc.
FWD-200B 	- India's first indigenous bomber unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). - It comes with optical surveillance payloads and is integrated with missile-like weapons for precision air strikes.

21:57 ✓

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Given that the January edition of Vision IAS Curre...



- 1.Drishti 10 Starliner - Indian Navy's first indigenously manufactured UAV, with over 60% indigenous content.
- 2.Heron Mark-II drones: A Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) UAV, purchased from Israel
- 3.DRDO Nishant - Multi-mission UAV launched using a Mobile Hydro pneumatic Launcher with Day/Night capability.
4. Archer - Short Range-Unmanned Aerial Vehicle-Weaponised developed for Reconnaissance, Surveillance and low intensity conflict



1

299 21:48



Leave a comment



er Quiz The Hind

24.02.24 at 21:49



Indigenous drones of DRDO

DRDO Lakshya	- Target drone used for discreet aerial reconnaissance and target acquisition. - Launched by a solid propellant rocket motor and sustained by a turbojet engine in flight.
DRDO Nishant	- Multi-mission UAV launched using a Mobile Hydro pneumatic Launcher with Day/Night capability. - Used for battlefield surveillance and reconnaissance, target tracking & localization, and artillery fire correction. - Inducted in Indian Army.
RUSTOM-1	- It is an all composite, 800 kg class Short Range Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (SR-RPAS). - Capabilities of Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, Target Acquisition/Tracking and Image Exploitation.
TAPAS/ Rustom-2	- Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) unmanned aerial vehicle. - Developed for Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) application, is in advance stage of developmental trials.
Archer	- Short Range-Unmanned Aerial Vehicle-Weaponised (SR-UAV-W) - Being developed for Reconnaissance, Surveillance and low intensity conflict.

Q58)

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

Territorial region		River flowing in the region
I. Asmaka	:	Godavari
II. Kamboja	:	Vipasa
III. Avanti	:	Mahanadi
IV. Kosala	:	Sarayu

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

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"Dear Friends, as the February VisionIAS monthly..."

1 comment

STATES : Early capitals

1. Gandhara: Taxila 2. Avanti: Ujjain
3. Magadha: Girivraja/Rajagriha 4. Kuru: Indraprastha

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

4% a) Only one
2% (b) Only two
27% (c) Only three
67% (d) All four

55 answers 293 15:58

1 comment

The Hindu New
07.03.24 at 16:00

Map 1
Early states and their capitals

Which were the areas where states and cities were most densely clustered?

century BCE onwards, Brahmanas began composing Sanskrit texts known as the Dharmasutras. These laid down norms for rulers (as well as for other social categories), who were ideally expected to be Kshatriyas (see also Chapter 3). Rulers were advised to collect taxes and tribute from cultivators, traders and artisans. Were resources also procured from pastoralists and forest peoples? We do not

Q59)

Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

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

Statement II :

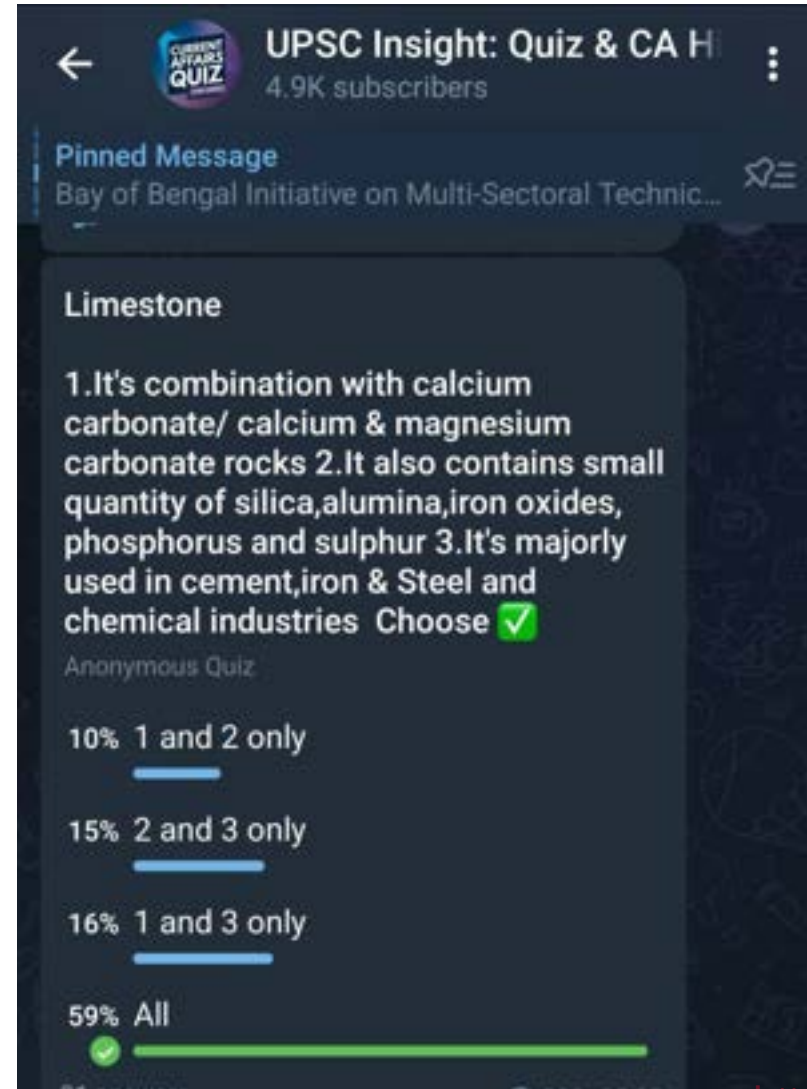
Silica-bearing clay is mixed with limestone while manufacturing cement.

Statement III :

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

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct



Q60)

Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

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

Statement II :

Chalk is porous and hence can absorb water.

Statement III :

Clay is not at all porous.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I

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It occurs when water-saturated soil loses its strength and stiffness due to intense shaking, such as an earthquake. Loose, sandy soil with a high water content is most susceptible to this phenomenon.

Q91) Liquefaction is most likely to occur in which type of soil?

A) Rocky soil
B) Dry, sandy soil C) Saturated, loose soil D) Clay-rich soil

Anonymous Quiz

6% Option a

22% Option b

45% Option c

4. Partial Trace – One Option Matched Our Content

✂ At least one correct option directly matched our group materials.

Q61)

Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

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

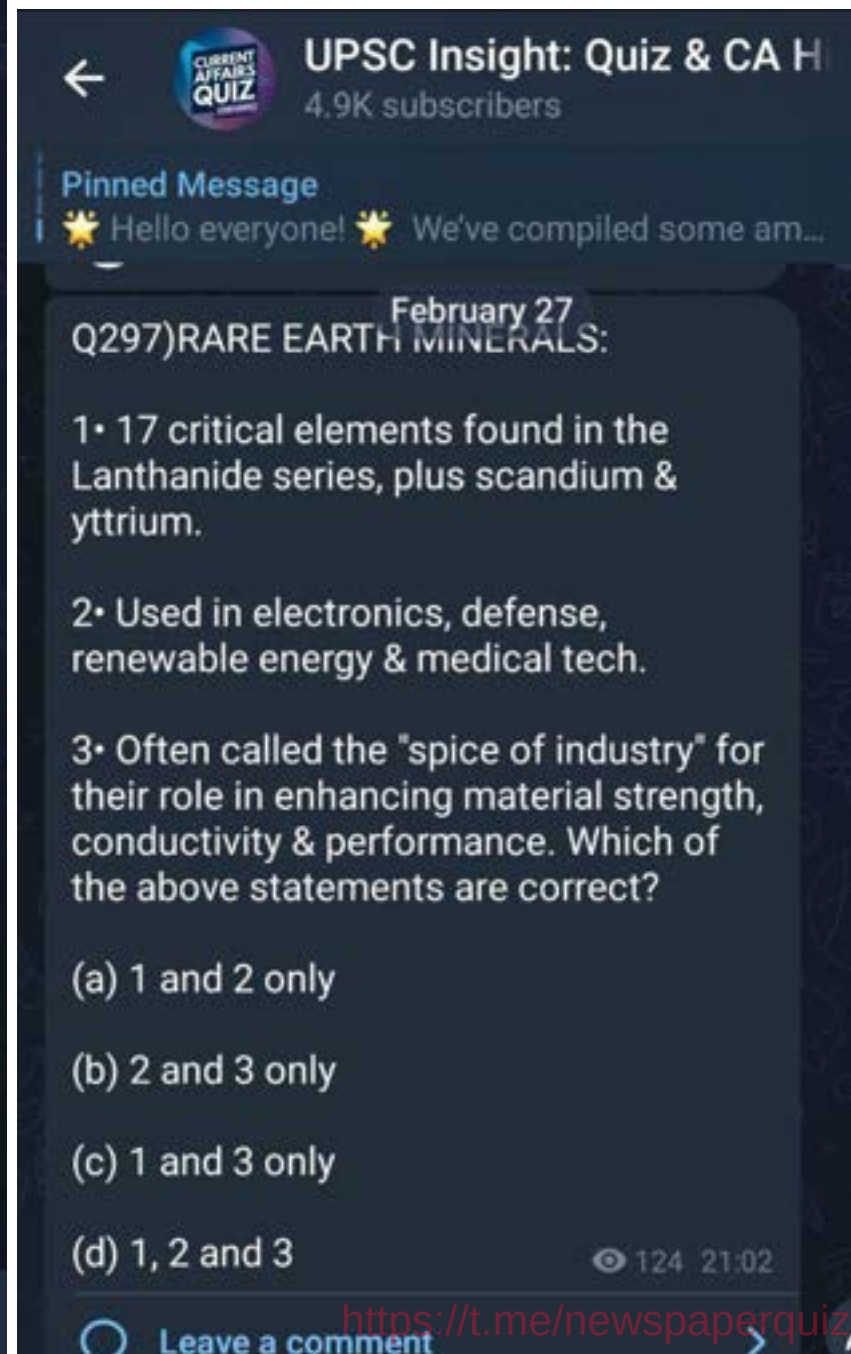
Statement II :

Some rare earth elements have phosphorescent properties.

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

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is not correct
- (d) Statement I is not correct but Statement II is correct

FEB 27-2025



Q62)

Consider the following statements :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

DEC 13 -2024



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Hi friends, Over the past few days, I haven't bee...

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights
Q191)

- 1.The 18-year-old Gukesh from Chennai broke the record held by the Russian Garry Kasparov for nearly four decades.
- 2.Gukesh took his points tally to 7.5, that was the requirement for a player to win the World title.
- 3.This was the first-ever World championship match contested by two Asian players& Gukesh is also only the 18th world champion in history, which dates back to 1886
- 4.Gukesh is only the third Asian to win the World championship, Viswanath an Anand, who is now a mentor for Gukesh, was the first, and Ding the second.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

<https://t.me/newspaperquizz>

232 14:13

b. With reference to India's defence, consider the following pairs :

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

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

MAY 7 2025

field. This discovery led to the uncovering of a burial site that has left archaeologists and historians astounded.

Q79. The Dornier 228 aircraft is known for which of the following capabilities?

- (a) Supersonic flight
- (b) Stealth technology
- (c) Short Take-off and Landing (STOL)
- (d) Underwater landing

✔ Answer: (c) Short Take-off and Landing (STOL)

 Dornier 228:

The Dornier 228 is a twin-turboprop utility aircraft of the STOL (Short-Take off and Landing) variety.

It was designed by DASA Dornier, Fairchild - Dornier.

In 1983, a production licence was bought by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) who set up a manufacturing unit of these aircrafts in Kanpur. About 124 aircrafts were built here.

The Dornier 228 is a general aircraft with twin engines capable of carrying at least 19 passengers.

Q27) 1. Brahmos Missile: supersonic cruise miss...

"The defense industry, including the private sector and defense public sector undertakings (DPSUs), has made tremendous efforts to achieve the highest cost defense exports."

"From 1,414 paper authorizations in FY20, the number has increased to 1,807 in FY24."

Nearly 1000 domestic companies are exporting a wide range of defence products and equipment including aircraft such as the Hawk 200, artillery guns

liquid procedures have been simplified and much

14:13 ✓

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The Hindu Newspaper Quiz

✦ Dornier 228:

The Dornier 228 is a twin-turboprop utility aircraft of the STOL (Short-Take off and Landing) variety.

It was designed by DASA Dornier, Fairchild – DOrnier.

In 1983, a production licence was bought by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) who set up a manufacturing unit of these aircrafts in Kanpur. About 124 aircrafts were built here.

The Dornier 228 is a general aircraft with twin engines capable of carrying at least 19 passengers. 🟢 Pinaka
Pinaka is a Multi-Barrel Rocket Launcher (MBRL).

The Pinaka MBRL is designed by the Armament Research and Development



Send anonymously   <https://t.me/newspaperquizz>



Q64

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

NOV 7, 2023

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4.9K subscribers

Pinned Message
What is the main objective of the Ni-kshay Mitra I...

Q3)

1. Gandhi Peace Prize is an annual award instituted by Government of India in 1995, on the occasion of 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

2. The award is limited only to Indian nationality

3. The award carries an amount of Rs. 1 crore, a citation, a plaque and an exquisite traditional handicraft/ handloom item.

4. The Jury headed by the Prime Minister, unanimously decided to select Gita Press, Gorakhpur as the recipient of the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2021

1 393 12:44

Leave a comment

Q3) How many statements is/ are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

7% Only one

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights channel

Q3) How many statements is/ are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

7% Only one

28% Only two

46% Only three

19% All

108 answers

1 382 12:44

Discussion started

The Hindu Newspaper Quiz
The award is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, language, caste, creed or gender.

12:44 ✓

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Q65)

With reference to the Government of India, consider the following information :

Organization	Some of its functions	It works under
Directorate of Enforcement	Enforcement of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018	Internal Security Division-I, Ministry of Home Affairs
Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	Enforces the Provisions of the Customs Act, 1962	Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance
Directorate General of Systems and Data Management	Carrying out big data analytics to assist tax officers for better policy and nabbing tax evaders	Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance

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

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

The Directorate of Enforcement is a multi-disciplinary organization mandated with investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws.

The statutory functions of the Directorate include enforcement of , how many of the following Acts ?

1. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)
2. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA):
3. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA)
4. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA)
5. Sponsoring agency under COFEPOSA



2

412 08:44



Leave a comment



Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights

1.the Prime Minister 2.a Union Cabinet Minister 3...

ED is a multi-disciplinary organization mandated with investigation of offences of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Establishment:

In 1956, an 'Enforcement Unit' was formed, in the Department of Economic Affairs, for handling Exchange Control Laws violations under,

In 1957, this Unit was renamed as 'Enforcement Directorate'.

In 1960, the administrative control of the Directorate was transferred from the Department of Economic Affairs to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Enforcement:

ED enforces the following laws:

Foreign Exchange Management Act,1999 (FEMA)

Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)

The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA): This law was enacted to deter economic offenders from evading



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✳️Thank You for Being Part of the Journey! ✳️

> *“Success doesn’t come from what you do occasionally, it comes from what you do consistently.”*

> — Stay consistent, stay curious, and stay connected.

✓ We believe hard work + the right guidance leads to success.

✓ Our group isn’t just about content — it’s about building confidence, clarity, and community.

📖 Keep revising. Keep practicing.

📢 If this helped you, help others. Share it forward.

👁️ Join Us: \[@UPSC Insight: Quiz & CA Highlights]