



# HPAS-2024

## GS-01

**Solved Paper**

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1. The marginal productivity of disguised unemployed workers is
- (A) Zero
  - (B) Not zero
  - (C) Less than zero
  - (D) Greater than zero



**Answer: A**

Disguised unemployment occurs when more people are employed than are actually needed, resulting in zero marginal productivity. In this situation, workers are either left without work or are working in a redundant manner. The available work tasks are split among the workers such that they seem fully employed, but they spend much of their time in unproductive activities. Disguised unemployment does not affect the aggregate economic output.

2. What percent agriculture and its allied industries account for the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Himachal Pradesh?
- (A) 13.70%
  - (B) 10.61%
  - (C) 15.10%
  - (D) 14.91%

**Answer: A**

Agriculture and its allied activities are integral to the lives and livelihoods of most of the people in the State. Besides the fact that the sector helps in ensuring food security, it also provides livelihoods to more than half of the state's workforce i.e. 58.71 per cent. Agriculture and its allied industries account for around 13.70 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

3. Arrange the following years based on the number of foreign tourist arrivals in Himachal Pradesh in descending order: **Tourist Arrivals in Lakh**

- 1) 2020
- 2) 2021
- 3) 2022
- 4) 2023 (up to Dec. 2023)

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total
2012	156.46	5.00	161.46
2013	147.16	4.14	151.30
2014	159.25	3.90	163.15
2015	171.25	4.06	175.31
2016	179.98	4.53	184.51
2017	191.31	4.71	196.09
2018	160.94	3.56	164.50
2019	168.29	3.83	172.12
2020	31.70	0.43	32.13
2021	56.32	0.05	56.37
2022	150.70	0.29	150.99
2023 (Up to Dec 2023)	159.42	0.63	160.05

Choose the correct option:

- (A) (4), (3), (2), (1)
- (B) (4), (1), (3), (2)
- (C) (3), (1), (2), (4)
- (D) (3), (4), (2), (1)

**Answer: B**

## HPAS PRELIMS – 2024

4. For the year 2022-23, match the Industry sub-sector in Himachal Pradesh with the percentage of workers employed in them:

List I

(Industry Sub-sector)

- a) Mining and Quarrying
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Electricity and Other Utilities
- d) Construction

List II

(Percentage of Workers Employed)

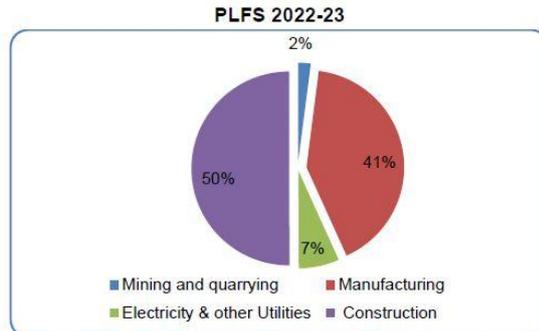
- (i) 2
- (ii) 41
- (iii) 50
- (iv) 7

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
- (B) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (C) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
- (D) (iii) (i) (ii)(iv)

**Answer: A**

Percentage of Workers (15-59 years) Employed in different Sub-sectors in the Industry Sector in Himachal Pradesh



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

5. For the year 2023-24, match the type/name of banks with their total number of branches in Himachal Pradesh:

List I

(Type/Name of Bank)

- a) Public Sector Banks (PSBs)
- b) Private Sector Banks (PSB)
- c) Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)
- d) Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Sector Banks

List II

(No. of Branches in HP)

- (i) 267
- (ii) 568
- (ii) 1,170
- (iv) 274

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- (B) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (C) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
- (D) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

**Answer: A**

<b>b. Public Sector Banks (PSBs)</b>		
i.	Punjab National Bank	350
ii.	State Bank of India	349
iii.	UCO Bank	181
iv.	Others	290
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,170</b>
<b>c. Private Sector Banks</b>		
i.	HDFC	103
ii.	ICICI	55
iii.	Small Finance Banks(4)	21
iv.	Others	88
<b>Total</b>		<b>267</b>
<b>d. Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)</b>		<b>274</b>

<b>f. Himachal Pradesh Co-Operative Sector Banks</b>		
i.	State Apex Co-operative Bank (HPSCB)	241
ii.	Kangra Central Co-operative Bank (KCCB)	217
iii.	Five Urban Co-operative Banks	26
iv.	Others	84
<b>Total</b>		<b>568</b>

## HPAS PRELIMS – 2024

6. Gir National Park was established in the year:

- (A) 1955
- (B) 1974
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1968

**Answer: C**

List of National Parks (As on July, 2023) **NEW**

Name of State	No. of PAs	Name of Protected Area	Year of Creation	Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )
Andhra Pradesh	1	Papikonda	2008	1012.8588
	2	Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram)	2005	2.3952
	3	Sri Venkateswara	1989	353.62
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Mouling	1986	483.00
	2	Namdapha	1983	1807.82
Assam	1	Dibru-Saikhowa	1999	340.00
	2	Dihing Patkai	2021	234.26
	3	Kaziranga	1974	889.51
	4	Manas	1990	500.00
	5	Nameri	1998	200.00
	6	Rajiv Gandhi (Orang)	1999	78.81
	7	Raimona	2021	422.00
Bihar	1	Valmiki	1989	335.65
Chhattisgarh	1	Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay)	1981	1440.71
	2	Indravati (Kutru)	1982	1258.37
	3	Kanger Valley	1982	200.00
Goa	1	Mollem	1992	107.00
Gujarat	1	Blackbuck (Velavadar)	1976	34.53
	2	Gir	1975	258.71
	3	Marine (Gulf of Kachchh)	1982	162.89
	4	Vansda	1979	23.99
Haryana	1	Kalesar	2003	46.82
	2	Sultanpur	1989	1.43

7. In Japan, a cyclone is called as:

- (A) Hurricane
- (B) Typhoon
- (C) Willy willy
- (D) Whirlpool



**Answer: B**

In different parts of the world, cyclones are referred to by different names based on their location:

- Hurricane: This term is used in the Atlantic and Northeast Pacific Oceans.
- Typhoon: This term is used in the Northwest Pacific Ocean, particularly around East Asia, including Japan, Taiwan, China, and the Philippines.
- Cyclone: This term is used in the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean region.

These terms all refer to the same weather phenomenon—a large-scale rotating storm system characterized by a low-pressure center, strong winds, and heavy rainfall. The choice of term depends on the region where the cyclone occurs. Specifically, in Japan and the surrounding regions, cyclones are called typhoons.

8. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Directorate of Forest Education is located at Agartala

Statement II: Tropical Forestry Research Institute is located at Jabalpur.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

**Answer: D**

Directorate of Forest Education is located at Dehradun not agartala.

Tropical Forestry Research Institute is located at Jabalpur.

9. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Teak is the dominant species in vast saline regions of India.

Statement II: Babul vegetation pertains to tropical evergreen rain forests.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

**Answer: B**

Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is not typically associated with saline or coastal regions in India. It is more commonly found in tropical deciduous forests and moist deciduous forests of India, which are generally not saline. Statement-I is incorrect.

Saline regions, characterized by high salt content in the soil, are usually found in coastal areas or inlands where there's a history of saltwater intrusion or where the soil has accumulated salts due to arid conditions. In India, such regions may support vegetation adapted to saline conditions, such as mangroves or salt-tolerant species like certain types of grasses, shrubs, and some mangrove species.

Babul (*Acacia nilotica*), also known as gum arabic tree or thorn mimosa, is not typically found in tropical evergreen forests. Statement-II is incorrect.

Tropical evergreen forests are characterized by dense, lush vegetation with a continuous canopy of tall trees that are predominantly broad-leaved and evergreen. These forests occur in regions with high rainfall and are typically found in equatorial and subequatorial regions.

Babul, on the other hand, tends to thrive in drier conditions and is often found in tropical and subtropical regions with more seasonal rainfall patterns. It is well-adapted to semi-arid and arid environments, and its presence is more common in savannas, dry deciduous forests, scrublands, and along watercourses in such regions.

Therefore, babul vegetation is not typically associated with tropical evergreen forests but rather with drier and more open habitats.

10. Arrange the following National Parks of India from East to West

- (1) Corbett National Park
- (2) Kanger Ghati National Park
- (3) Rohla National Park
- (4) Valvadore National Park

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) (2), (4), (1), (3)
- (B) (2), (1), (3), (4)
- (C) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (D) (4), (3), (2), (1)

**Answer: B**

- ☞ Jim Corbett National Park is a forested wildlife sanctuary in northern India's Uttarakhand State. Rich in flora and fauna, it's known for its Bengal tigers.
- ☞ Kanger Ghati National Park - Located in Chhattisgarh, which is more towards the eastern part of India.
- ☞ Rohla National Park in Kulu, Himachal Pradesh, is known for snow leopards. (Doubtful-rohila/ Rohia is other name for khirganga, There might be a typo)
- ☞ Blackbuck National Park is a national park in India located at Velavadar in the Bhavnagar District of Gujarat. (Doubtful- There might be a typo)

11. Arrange the following Institutes of India from North to South:

- (1) National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources
- (2) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources
- (3) National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources
- (4) National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (B) (4), (3), (2), (1)
- (C) (2), (4), (1), (3)
- (D) (1), (3), (2), (4)

**Answer: A**

The arrangement of the Institutes of India from North to South:

1. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources - Located in New Delhi
2. National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources - Located in Bengaluru
3. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources - Located in Karnal, Haryana.
4. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources - Located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

12. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Travancore agrobiodiversity Hot spot pertain to Rajasthan
- 2) Konkan agrobiodiversity Hot spot is in Maharashtra and Goa
- 3) National Herbarium of cultivated plants is at New Deild G
- 4) Triveni agrobiodiversity Hot spot pertain to Assam.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (3) and (4) only
- (D) (1) and (4) only

**Answer: B**

There are a total of 17 agro biodiversity hotspots and 22 agro biodiversity regions in india.

1. Travancore agrobiodiversity Hot spot pertain to Rajasthan
  - This statement is incorrect. The Travancore agrobiodiversity hotspot is located in Kerala, not Rajasthan.
2. Konkan agrobiodiversity Hot spot is in Maharashtra and Goa
  - This statement is correct. The Konkan agrobiodiversity hotspot encompasses parts of Maharashtra and Goa.
3. National Herbarium of cultivated plants is at New Delhi
  - The herbarium of cultivated plants at ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi, also known as National Herbarium of Cultivated Plants (code 'NHCP') occupies an important place among 25 major Indian herbaria
4. Triveni agrobiodiversity Hot spot pertain to Assam
  - This statement is incorrect. The Triveni agrobiodiversity hotspot is located in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, not in Assam.

17 agrobiodiversity hotspots for India: 1. Travancore-Malabar region, 2. Konkan coast, 3. Gulfs of Gujarat (Rann and Kutch), 4. Leeward Deccan Plateau, 5. North Gujarat/ Mewar, 6. Arid Jodhpur-Bikaner belt, 7. North West temperate Himalaya and Ladakh, 8. Sikkim Hills and Arunachal Himalaya, 9. Hills of Meghalaya, 10. Nagaland/ Manipur /Tripura /Mizoram, 11. Brahmaputra part of Assam, 12. Lower Ganges Plain, 13. Gangetic Delta, 14. Triveni-Allahabad belt, 15. Koraput region, Bastar and adjoining area, 16. Cauvery system 17. Andaman and Lakshadweep islands.

22 agro- biodiversity hotspot regions in India

1. Cold Desert agrobiodiversity region
2. Western Himalayan agrobiodiversity region
3. Eastern Himalayan agrobiodiversity region
4. Brahmaputra valley agrobiodiversity region
5. Khasia-Jaintia-Garo Hills agrobiodiversity region
6. North-Eastern Hills agrobiodiversity region
7. Arid Western agrobiodiversity region
8. Malwa Plateau and Central Highlands agrobiodiversity region
9. Kathiawar agrobiodiversity region
10. Bundelkhand agrobiodiversity region
11. Upper Gangetic Plains agrobiodiversity region
12. Lower Gangetic Plains agrobiodiversity region
13. Gangetic Delta agrobiodiversity region
14. Chotanagpur agrobiodiversity region
15. Bastar agrobiodiversity region
16. Koraput agrobiodiversity region
17. Southern Eastern Ghats agro biodiversity region
18. Kaveri agrobiodiversity region
19. Deccan agrobiodiversity region
20. Konkan agrobiodiversity region
21. Malabar agrobiodiversity region
22. Islands agrobiodiversity region



13. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Monkey valley lies in Chamba.
- 2) Kiarda Dun valley lies in Kangra.
- 3) The Great Himalayas are referred as Alpine zone in Himachal Pradesh
- 4) Churadhar pertain to Zanskar range in Himachal Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Answer: B**

- ☞ Monkey Valley (District Chamba): This valley is in the Bharmaur area of district Chamba. In the past pilgrims used to cross this valley to reach Manimahesh Kailash. It was so tough to cross that people used to crawl like a monkey in this stretch and hence came to be known as 'Bandar Ghati or Monkey valley'.
- ☞ The Paonta or Kirda Dun valley of Sirmaur lies between the Eastern extremities of Markanda and the Dharti ranges.

- ☞ In Himachal Pradesh, the term "Alpine zone" is often used to describe the higher altitudinal region of the Great Himalayas. This zone is characterized by its unique alpine climate, vegetation, and ecosystem. It typically lies above the tree line, where the climate is too harsh for trees to grow, and consists of alpine meadows, shrubs, and various flora and fauna adapted to high altitudes.
- ☞ Churdhar is not part of the Zaskar Range. Instead, Churdhar Peak is part of the outer Himalayan range, also known as the Shivalik Range, in the Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh. Churdhar, with its summit at an elevation of 3,647 meters (11,965 feet), is the highest peak in the outer Himalayas

14. Match List I with List II

List I (Ramsar Site)	List II (Name of State)
a) Rudrasagar lake	(i) Punjab
b) Harike lake	(ii) Assam
c) Deepor Beel lake	(iii) Tripura
d) Vembanand wetland	(iv) Kerala

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- |         |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)     | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) iii | ii  | i   | iv  |
| (B) iv  | iii | ii  | i   |
| (C) iii | i   | ii  | iv  |
| (D) iii | i   | iv  | ii  |

**Answer: C**

The correct matching is:

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Rudrasagar Lake -  | (iii) Tripura |
| 2. Harike Lake -      | (i) Punjab    |
| 3. Deepor Beel Lake - | (ii) Assam    |
| 4. Vembanad Wetland - | (iv) Kerala   |

15. Match List I with List II

List I (Waterfall)	List II (District)
(a) Rahla	(i) Solan
(b) Bhagxu	(ii) Kangra
(c) Badri	(iii) Shimla
(d) Chadwick	(iv) Kullu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- |        |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)    | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) iv | ii  | i   | iii |
| (B) iv | ii  | iii | i   |

- (C) iv    iii    ii    i  
(D) i    ii    iii    iv

**Answer: A**

Correct matching is:

- (a) Rahla - (iv) Kullu  
(b) Bhagxu - (ii) Kangra  
(c) Badri - (i) Solan  
(d) Chadwick - (iii) Shimla



16. Arrange the following climatic zones of Himachal Pradesh according to rainfall amount from lowest to highest:

- (1) Frigid aridic zone
- (2) Wet temperate zone
- (3) Humid sub-tropical zone
- (4) Sub-humid sub-tropical zone

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (2), (4), (2), (3)  
(B) (1), (4), (3), (2)  
(C) (1), (3), (4), (2)  
(D) (4), (1), (3), (2)

**Answer: B**

To arrange the climatic zones of Himachal Pradesh according to the amount of rainfall from lowest to highest, we consider the typical characteristics of each zone:

1. Frigid aridic zone - This zone is characterized by very low precipitation, often found in high-altitude, cold desert regions.
2. Sub-humid sub-tropical zone - This zone receives moderate rainfall, typically more than the aridic zone but less than the other sub-tropical zones.
3. Humid sub-tropical zone - This zone receives more rainfall than the sub-humid sub-tropical zone.
4. Wet temperate zone - This zone receives the highest amount of rainfall, typically found in regions with a temperate climate and significant precipitation.

17. Which of the following processes is not related to nutrition ?

- (A) Ingestion  
(B) Assimilation  
(C) Egestion  
(D) Scouring

**Answer: D**

The process that is not related to nutrition is Scouring. Scouring typically refers to the cleaning of wool or other materials and is not a biological process related to the intake, digestion, or absorption of food. Ingestion, assimilation, and egestion are all directly related to the nutrition process in living organisms.

**Ingestion:** This is the process of taking in food and liquids into the body through the mouth. It is the first step in the process of nutrition.

**Assimilation:** This is the process by which the body absorbs and utilizes the nutrients from the digested food. The nutrients are transported to cells where they are used for energy, growth, and repair.

**Egestion:** This is the process of expelling undigested food and waste materials from the body. It occurs after digestion and absorption, and involves the removal of substances that the body does not need or cannot process.

18. The process by which the heat comes to us from the sun is called

- (A) Convection
- (B) Radiation
- (C) Conduction
- (D) Dispersion

**Answer: B**

The process by which heat comes to us from the sun is called Radiation

- ☞ Radiation is the transfer of energy through space by electromagnetic waves. The sun's energy travels through the vacuum of space and reaches the Earth in the form of solar radiation.
- ☞ Convection: Convection is the transfer of heat through fluids (liquids or gases) by the movement of the fluid itself. It involves the circulation of heated particles within the fluid, which can carry heat from one place to another.
- ☞ Conduction: Conduction is the transfer of heat through direct contact between materials or substances. In conduction, heat energy moves from a warmer object to a cooler object when they are in direct contact with each other.
- ☞ Dispersion: Dispersion refers to the separation of light into its constituent colors (or wavelengths) as it passes through a medium, like a prism. It is not directly related to the transfer of heat from the sun.

19. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Upper jaw is an immovable joint.

Statement II: The cartilages are harder than bones.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: C**

Upper Joint is an immovable joint. A joint which permits no kind of movement is called as an immovable joint or fixed joint. In such joints, bones have been fused together in such a way that they are fixed to that part. Such joints are found in the skull, upper jaw, rib cage, backbone, pelvic bone, etc. Statement- I statement is correct

Statement- II statement is incorrect. Cartilage is actually softer and more flexible than bone tissue. Bones are composed of hard mineralized tissue, while cartilage is a softer and more pliable connective tissue.

20. Given below are two statements

Statement 1: Rusting of Iron is a chemical change

Statement II: The process of depositing a layer of Zinc on iron is called galvanisation.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: A**

Statement I: "Rusting of Iron is a chemical change."

- This statement is correct. Rusting is a chemical reaction where iron reacts with oxygen and moisture in the presence of air to form iron oxide (rust).

Statement II: "The process of depositing a layer of Zinc on iron is called galvanisation."

- This statement is also correct. Galvanization is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to iron or steel to prevent rusting. This zinc coating serves as a sacrificial anode that corrodes preferentially to protect the underlying iron or steel.

21. Arrange the following gases according to speed of sound in them from lowest to highest:

- (1) Sulphur dioxide
- (2) Helium
- (3) Oxygen
- (4) Hydrogen

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (2), (1), (3), (4)
- (B) (1), (3), (2), (4)
- (C) (4), (3), (1), (2)
- (D) (3), (4), (1), (2)

**Answer: B**

- ☞ The speed of sound is faster in hydrogen than in helium:
- ☞ Hydrogen: 1320 m/s at 27°C
- ☞ Helium: 973 m/s at 0°C
- ☞ The speed of sound in oxygen at standard temperature and pressure (STP) is 315 meters per second (m/s).
- ☞ The speed of sound in sulfur dioxide at 0°C is 209 meters per second (m/s).

22. Consider the following statements:

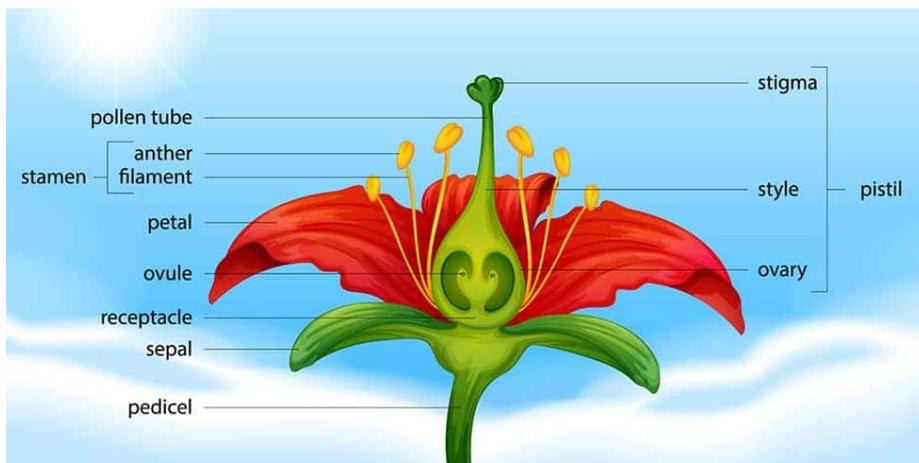
- (1) The innermost part of flower is called ovary,
- (2) Leaf usually has a lamina
- (3) Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
- (4) Petals is not the part of a flower.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (2) and (4) only
- (C) (2) and (3) only
- (D) (3) and (4) only

**Answer: C**

- ☞ The innermost part of a flower is called the pistil, which is the flower's female reproductive part.
- ☞ A leaf usually has a lamina, which is also known as the leaf blade. The lamina is the broad, flat, green part of the leaf that's attached to the stem by a stalk-like petiole.
- ☞ Roots are present under the soil. They absorb water and minerals from the soil which are used by plants for their growth.
- ☞ Petal is a part of a flower.



23. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Insulin regulates blood sugar level.
- (2) Secretion of estrogen occurs in males.
- (3) Deficiency of iodine may cause dwarfism.
- (4) Thyroid gland regulates metabolism for body growth.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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



**Answer: C**

Insulin regulates blood sugar level.

- This statement is correct. Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps regulate blood sugar levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose into cells.

Secretion of estrogen occurs in males.

- This statement is partially correct. Estrogen is primarily a female hormone, but it is also produced in small amounts in males by the adrenal glands and testes.

Deficiency of iodine may cause dwarfism.

- This statement is incorrect. A deficiency of iodine typically causes thyroid-related issues, such as goiter and hypothyroidism. Severe iodine deficiency can cause cretinism in infants, not dwarfism. Dwarfism is more commonly related to a deficiency of growth hormone or genetic factors.

Thyroid gland regulates metabolism for body growth.

- This statement is correct. The thyroid gland produces hormones (thyroxine and triiodothyronine) that regulate metabolism, which is crucial for growth and development.

24. Match List I with List II:

List I (Acid)	List II (Found in)
(a) Lactic	(i) Curd
(b) Oxalic	(ii) Spinach
(c) Tartaric	(iii) Ant's sting
(d) Formic	(iv) Grapes

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- |          |       |      |       |
|----------|-------|------|-------|
| (a)      | (b)   | (c)  | (d)   |
| (A) (ii) | (i)   | (iv) | (iii) |
| (B) (i)  | (iii) | (iv) | (ii)  |
| (C) (i)  | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) |
| (D) (ii) | (iv)  | (i)  | (iii) |

Answer: C

Organic acid	Source of organic acid
Citric acid	Citrus fruits such as oranges, lemons, etc.
Formic acid	Sting of ants, bees
Acetic acid	Vinegar, Tomato
Malic acid	Apple, Grape
Tartaric acid	Tamarind, grapes, unripe mangoes, etc.
Oxalic acid	Spinach, Cabbage
Lactic acid	Curd, milk
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	Citrus fruits, amla

25. Match List I with List II:

List I (Scientist)	List II (Country)
(a) Galileo	(i) Germany
(b) Hertz	(ii) England
(c) Robin Warren	(iii) Italy
(d) Edward Jenner	(iv) Australia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
 (A) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)  
 (B) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)  
 (C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)  
 (D) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

Answer: A

(a) Galileo - (iii) Italy

Galileo Galilei was an Italian astronomer, physicist, and engineer.

(b) Hertz - (i) Germany

Heinrich Hertz was a German physicist who proved the existence of electromagnetic waves.

(c) Robin Warren - (iv) Australia

Robin Warren is an Australian pathologist who, along with Barry Marshall, discovered the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* and its role in gastritis and peptic ulcer disease.

(d) Edward Jenner - (ii) England

Edward Jenner was an English physician and scientist who pioneered the smallpox vaccine.

26. According to the latest Air Quality Report (2024) which Indian City emerged as the most polluted?
- (A) Guwahati
  - (B) Saharsa
  - (C) Begusarai
  - (D) Kathar



**Answer: C**

According to the new report of World Air Quality, Begusarai, situated in Bihar, has garnered the unenviable distinction of being labeled the most polluted metropolitan area globally, while Delhi, the capital city of India, has been identified as having the poorest air quality.

The report highlighted that a staggering 1.36 billion individuals in India are exposed to PM2.5 levels surpassing the World Health Organization's recommended annual guideline of 5 micrograms per cubic meter. Furthermore, 1.33 billion people, accounting for 96% of the Indian population, endure PM2.5 concentrations exceeding the WHO guideline by more than sevenfold.

This concerning trend is mirrored at the city level, with over 66% of Indian cities reporting annual averages exceeding 35 micrograms per cubic meter of PM2.5. The data utilized for this report was collated from a comprehensive network comprising over 30,000 regulatory air quality monitoring stations and low-cost air quality sensors operated by various entities, including governmental bodies, research institutions, universities, non-profit organizations, private companies, and citizen scientists.

27. Which position India got in EIU's Democracy Index-2023 ?
- (A) 51<sup>st</sup>
  - (B) 65<sup>th</sup>
  - (C) 41<sup>st</sup>
  - (D) 49<sup>th</sup>

**Answer: C**

India's ranking in the Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU) Democracy Index had fallen sharply between 2016 and 2020, though it has improved marginally since then: up to 41 (tied with Poland) in 2023, from 46 in 2022. However, it remains classified as a "flawed democracy".

28. Who has been selected for the Bob Jones Award, the highest honour of the US Golf Association?
- (A) Tiger Woods

- (B) Jack Nicklaus
- (C) Walter Hagen
- (D) Harry Vardon

**Answer: A**

Tiger Woods has been selected to receive the Bob Jones Award, the highest honor from the USGA that recognizes his commitment to sportsmanship and respect for golf's traditions. Woods is a 15-time major champion who has won 82 PGA Tour events. He is known for his perseverance and mental power.

29. Given below are two statements

Statement I: The Shinkun La tunnel is at an altitude of 15,855

Statement II: The length of Atal tunnel is about 6.02 km

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: C**

Statement I: The Shinkun La tunnel is at an altitude of 15,855 feet.

- This statement is correct. The Shinkun La (or Shingo La) tunnel is planned to be constructed at a high altitude of around 15,855 feet, which would make it one of the highest altitude tunnels in the world.

Statement II: The length of Atal tunnel is about 6.02 km.

- This statement is incorrect. The Atal Tunnel (also known as the Rohtang Tunnel) is approximately 9.02 kilometers (or about 5.6 miles) in length.

30. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Ram Mandir is designed in Maru-Gurjara sub-style.

Statement II: Ram Mandir is designed by the Sompura Family of Ahmedabad.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: A**

Statement I is correct.

- ☞ Predominantly, the Ram temple form has two architectural styles: the Nagara style, witnessed in northern, eastern and western regions of the country, and the Dravidian style, which is visible in southern India. Governed by religious canons laid down in the ancient Indian treatise on architecture, Vastu Shilpa Shastra, the temple plan, elements and form are in accordance with its injunctions.
- ☞ The early Nagara temple style evolved from the fifth century (Gupta period) to the seventh century. It includes Chandel, Solanki and Odisha sub-styles.
  1. The Chandela sub-style originated in central India. It was developed by the Chandel dynasty and is also known as the Khajuraho school. Intricate carvings adorn the inner and outer walls. Kandariya Mahadeva temple is a leading example of this style and listed as a world heritage site by UNESCO.
  2. The Solanki school originated in north-western India, particularly in present-day Gujarat and Rajasthan. A terraced water tank, known as Surya Kund, was excavated next to temples. This sub-style is also known as the Maru-Gurjara school and was adapted for building Jain temples such as Dilwara temples at Mount Abu and Ranakpur Jain temple.
  3. The Odisha school originated in the coastal regions of eastern India, especially in Odisha. It is also known as the Kalinga school, with leading examples being the Lingaraj temple complex near Bhubaneswar and the Konark Sun Temple.
- ☞ Chandrakanth Sompura comes from a long line of temple architects and is the 15th generation of the family hailing from Ahmedabad. Statement –II is correct.

31. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Babel-Mandeb strait off the tip of Yemen is a maritime choke point in Red Sea crisis.

Statement II: Bab el-Mandeb strait forms the western entrance to the Red Sea.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: C**

Statement 1 is correct. Bab-el-Mandeb Strait is a critical maritime choke point. Located between Yemen on the Arabian Peninsula and Djibouti and Eritrea in the Horn of Africa, it connects the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden and ultimately the Arabian Sea. This strait is vital for global shipping, especially for oil and gas transport, as it serves as a gateway for vessels passing to and from the Suez Canal.

Statement -II is incorrect. Bab el-Mandeb Strait forms the southern entrance to the Red Sea. It lies between Yemen on the Arabian Peninsula and Djibouti and Eritrea on the Horn of Africa.

During times of crisis, control of the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait becomes particularly significant because any disruption can have major implications for international trade and energy supplies. This strait is strategically important for both regional and global maritime security.



32. Arrange the following Indian cricketers completing 1000 runs from youngest in age to eldest in age:

1. Yashashvi Jaiswal
2. Ravi Shastri
3. Sachin Tendulkar
4. Kapil Dev

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (B) (3), (4), (2), (1)
- (C) (4), (3), (2), (1)
- (D) (2), (1), (3), (4)

Answer: B



Yashasvi Jaiswal (22 years, 70 days old) is now the fourth youngest batter to cross the 1000 runs in the Test mark and joined the elite list of legends like Sachin Tendulkar (19Y, 217D), Kapil Dev (21Y, 27D), Ravi Shastri (21Y, 197D), and Dilip Vengsarkar (22Y, 293D).

33. Arrange the following National days in chronological order of their occurrence:

- (1) National Mathematics Day
- (2) National Science Day
- (3) National Youth Day
- (4) National Energy Conservation Day

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (B) (2), (3), (1), (4)
- (C) (3), (2), (4), (1)

(D) (2), (4), (1), (3)

**Answer: C**

National Youth Day (January 12):

- Celebrated on the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, National Youth Day aims to inspire the youth of India with the ideals and principles of Swami Vivekananda, promoting their role in nation-building.

National Science Day (February 28):

- Celebrated to commemorate the discovery of the Raman Effect by Indian physicist Sir C.V. Raman on February 28, 1928. This day aims to spread awareness about the importance of science and its applications in daily life.

National Mathematics Day (December 22):

- Celebrated on the birth anniversary of renowned Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan (December 22, 1887). This day celebrates his contributions to mathematics and aims to promote awareness and importance of mathematics in education and society.

National Energy Conservation Day (December 14):

- Celebrated to raise awareness about the importance of energy conservation and efficient energy use. It aims to encourage individuals, organizations, and communities to adopt energy-saving practices and technologies to reduce energy consumption and environmental impact.

34. Arrange the occurrence of the following Global Summits of 2024 in chronological order:

- 1) WTO
- 2) G-7
- 3) UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- 4) G20

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4)  
(B) (2), (3), (4), (1)  
(C) (3), (4), (1), (2)  
(D) (4), (1), (2), (3)

**Answer: A**

- ☞ The WTO's 13th Ministerial Conference (MC13) took place from 26 February to 2 March 2024 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
- ☞ The 50th G7 summit was held from 13 to 15 June 2024 at Borgo Egnazia in the city of Fasano in Apulia, Italy.
- ☞ The 2024 United Nations Biodiversity Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will take place from October 21 to November 1, 2024 in Cali, Colombia.

☞ The 2024 Group of 20 (G20) Summit will take place from 18-19 November in Brazil.

35. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Risa' is a traditional tribal dress of Assam.
- (2) National Dolphin Research Centre was inaugurated at Patna.
- (3) Underwater metro rail service has been inaugurated in Kolkata.
- (4) Satellite and Payload Technology Centre has been started at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (3) and (4) only
- (C) (2) and (3) only
- (D) (1) and (4) only

**Answer: C**

- ☞ Risa' is a traditional tribal dress of Tripura. Risa is a handwoven cloth used as a female upper garment. Risa is a part of traditional Tripuri attire that comprises three parts - risa, rignai and rikutu.
- ☞ India's first centre for research on conserving the endangered Gangetic river dolphin, National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC), has finally become a reality. The institute, located close to Ganga river in Patna, was inaugurated on March 4, 2024 by Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar.
- ☞ Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 6, inaugurated India's first underwater metro rail service — Howrah Maidan-Esplanade section — in Kolkata.
- ☞ In order to provide the private sector with “unparalleled opportunities” to rigorously test and validate their space technologies, a first-of-its-kind technical centre built by Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) in Ahmedabad was inaugurated by Union minister of state for Science and Technology Jitendra Singh.

36. Consider the following statements:

- (1) XPoSat will unravel the mysteries of black holes.
- (2) XPoSat has a cost more than \$188 million.
- (3) XPoSat expected lifespan is two years.
- (4) XPoSat was launched from Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (4) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (1) and (3) only
- (D) (2) and (4) only

**Answer: A**

- ☞ Indian Space Research Organisation (Isro) launched India's first X-Ray Polarimeter Satellite, also known as XPoSat . XPoSat (X-ray Polarimeter Satellite) is India's first dedicated polarimetry mission to study various dynamics of bright astronomical X-ray sources in extreme conditions.
- ☞ It would attempt to unravel the mystery behind black holes. The PSLV-C58 rocket, in its 60th mission, deployed XPoSat into an eastward low-inclination orbit. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) lifted off at 9:10 am from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota.
- ☞ ISRO spent Rs 250 crore (approximately \$30 million) on the XPoSat satellite. The NASA IXPE, which has been conducting a similar mission since 2021, cost \$188 million. XPoSat is expected to last more than five years in comparison to the two-year life span of the NASA IXPE.

37. Consider the following statements

- 1) The International Solar Alliance headquarters is located at Gurugram, Haryana
- 2) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure is located at New Delhi
- 3) The International Solar Alliance was USA idea.
- 4) Quad has brought together India and Russia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Answer: A**

The International Solar Alliance headquarters is located at Gurugram, Haryana.

- This statement is correct. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) headquarters is indeed located in Gurugram, Haryana, India.

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure is located at New Delhi.

- This statement is correct. The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is headquartered in New Delhi, India.

The International Solar Alliance was a USA idea.

- This statement is incorrect. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) was actually an initiative launched jointly by India and France during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris in 2015.

Quad has brought together India and Russia.

- This statement is incorrect. The Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) primarily involves the United States, Japan, Australia, and India, and it is focused on strategic and security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region. It does not include Russia.

38. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Computer scientist Hari Balakrishnan was awarded the 2023 Marconi Prize.
- (2) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) raising day was revised in 2022
- (3) The widest gap of Western Ghats is at Palakkad in Kerala
- (4) Flyash is a wanted burnt residue in coal thermal power plants of India.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (2) and (4) only
- (B) (1) and (4) only
- (C) (1) and (3) only
- (D) (2) and (3) only

**Answer: C**

- ☞ The Marconi Society awarded the 2023 Marconi Prize to Hari Balakrishnan in recognition of the broad impact to society of his fundamental discoveries in wired and wireless networking, mobile sensing, and distributed systems. Statement 1 is correct.
- ☞ The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) raising day was not revised in 2022. It is still celebrated every year on March 10th.
- ☞ The widest gap of the Western Ghats in India is known as the Palakkad Gap, also referred to as the Palghat Gap. It is a low mountain pass in the Western Ghats that connects Kerala on the southwest coast of India to the state of Tamil Nadu in the east. The Palakkad Gap is significant as it provides a natural corridor for road and rail transportation between these two states, facilitating important trade and cultural exchanges between the regions.
- ☞ Fly ash is not a wanted by product in coal thermal power plants of India. While it's inevitable during coal combustion, it creates challenges for disposal and can be a source of pollution.

39. Match List I with List II:

- | List 1             | List II                 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (Payload)          | (Date of launch)        |
| (a) (a) Cartosat-3 | (i) September 2, 2023   |
| (b) (b) Aditya-L1  | (ii) May 22, 2019       |
| (c) (c) XPoSat     | (iii) November 27, 2019 |
| (d) (d) RISAT-2B   | (iv) January 1, 2024    |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- |           |       |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a)       | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
| (A) (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  | (ii)  |
| (B) (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (C) (iv)  | (ii)  | (i)   | (iii) |
| (D) (i)   | (iii) | (ii)  | (iv)  |



Answer: D

- (a) Cartosat 3 is an advanced Indian Earth observation satellite. It was built and developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It was launched on November 27, 2019, by ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.
- (b) Aditya-L1 is a coronagraphy spacecraft for studying the solar atmosphere, designed and developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation and various other Indian Space Research Institutes. The Aditya-L1 spacecraft was launched by PSLV-C57 on September 2, 2023.
- (c) The X-ray Polarimeter Satellite is an Indian Space Research Organisation manufactured space observatory to study polarisation of cosmic X-rays. It was launched on 1 January 2024 on a PSLV rocket, and it has an expected operational lifespan of at least five years.
- (d) RISAT-2B, or Radar Imaging Satellite-2B is an Indian radar reconnaissance satellite that is part of India's RISAT programme and the third satellite in the series. It is built by Indian Space Research Organisation to replace RISAT-2. It was successfully launched aboard a Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLV-C46 launch vehicle at 00:00 UTC on 22 May 2019 from the First Launch Pad at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre.

40. Match List 1 with List II:

List 1	List II
(Summit in 2024)	(Location)
(a) ASEAN	(i) Baku
(b) COP 29	(ii) Kazan
(c) BRICS	(iii) Washington
(d) NATO	(iv) Laos

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
- (B) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (C) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
- (D) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

Answer-D

- ☞ The 44th Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit will take place in Vientiane, Laos from October 6–11, 2024 at the National Convention Center
- ☞ The 2024 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 29) will convene in November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Baku, the capital and commercial hub of Azerbaijan, is a low-lying city with coastline along the Caspian Sea. It's famed for its medieval walled old city, which contains the Palace of the Shirvanshahs, a vast royal complex, and the iconic stone Maiden Tower.

- ☞ The 16th annual BRICS summit will be held in Kazan, Russia from October 22–24, 2024. The summit will be the culmination of Russia's chairmanship of the BRICS group, which began on January 1, 2024. The theme of the summit is "Strengthening Multilateralism for Equitable Global Development and Security". Russia's priorities for its chairmanship include promoting cooperation in areas such as science, technology, healthcare, and environmental protection.
- ☞ The United States will host a NATO Summit in Washington D.C. on 9–10–11 July 2024.

41. Who wrote it, "If the producers are crippled, the farmers are burdened with taxes and a huge amount of the revenue is sent out of the country, then any country in the world will become permanently poor and will have to face famine again and again."
- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(B) Ramesh Chandra Dutt  
(C) Gopal Krishan Gokhale  
(D) Anand Mohan Bose

**Answer: B**

The quote is attributed to Romesh Chunder Dutt, also known as R.C. Dutt. He was a prominent Indian civil servant, economic historian, and writer who critically analyzed the economic impact of British rule in India. His works, such as "The Economic History of India," detail the adverse effects of British policies on the Indian economy, including the plight of farmers and the drain of wealth from India to Britain.

42. Dandra Movement, which took place against the New Land Settlement in Bilaspur in 1930, the people of which Pargana first started a movement against the land settlement ?
- (A) Ratanpur  
(B) Rampur  
(C) Bahadurpur  
(D) None of these

**Answer: C**

- ☞ The Dandra movement that took place in the current district of Bilaspur, in Himachal Pradesh is an example of rebellion against the British.
- ☞ It was the people of 'Pargana Bahadurpur' who started the movement against the settlement by stopping their provisions of basic necessities to the workers. Due to this the employees became stern began creating making disturbances in the settlement. The people of Bahadurpur, frustrated, destroyed the measuring instruments of their employers. The farmers took oath to maintain unity among themselves and to participate full fledgedly in the movement. Though the agitators

went to the ruler, Anand Chand but neither he nor the Chairman of the State Council, P. L. Chandulal were able to handle the situation.

- ☞ The princely state took help from the British to assess the matter. The latter bought in armed forces which to deal with the leaders of the movement. Eventually, the state declared the latter illegal and the police used brute force to curb the movement. The batons used by them lent the movement its name- *Dandra*. Some of the people were imprisoned and tried for "sedition" and people were also fined a hefty amount. However, the spirit of the people inspired several others to fight against imperialism.



43. Who was the founder of "Balsan Thakuria"?

- (A) Moolchand
- (B) Kunwar Singh
- (C) Harichand
- (D) Alak Singh

**Answer: D**

Balsan (also known as Balson) was founded by Alak Singh, a scion of the Malwa Royal Family, and thus share an agnatic connection with the rulers of Baghal and Baghat. The Chiefs of Balsan were feudatories of Sirmaur till 1815, when a sanad was granted by the British Government. In 1893, the Rana maintained a military force of 50 infantry.

44. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The author of the book "Pakistan or the Partition of India" was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Statement II: The childhood name of Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa was 'Gadadhar.'

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: A**

Statement I: The author of the book "Pakistan or the Partition of India" was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

- This statement is correct. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Indian Constitution, wrote the book "Pakistan or the Partition of India."
- Other books by him:

1. "The Annihilation of Caste" (1936) - A critical analysis of the caste system in India, originally written as a speech.
2. "The Buddha and His Dhamma" (1957) - A comprehensive text on the life and teachings of the Buddha, published posthumously.
3. "The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution" (1923) - An analysis of the Indian monetary system and its issues.
4. "Who Were the Shudras?" (1946) - An exploration of the origins and social status of the Shudras in Hindu society.
5. "Thoughts on Linguistic States" (1955) - An essay on the reorganization of Indian states based on linguistic lines.
6. "Untouchables: Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables?" (1948) - A historical analysis of the origins of untouchability in India.
7. "The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India" (1925) - A study of the financial systems in British India.

Statement II: The childhood name of Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa was 'Gadadhar'.

- This statement is also correct. Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa, a famous Indian mystic and yogi, was known as 'Gadadhar' in his childhood.

### About RK Parmahansa:

- ☞ Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa, born Gadadhar Chattopadhyay in 1836 in Kamarpukur, Bengal (now in West Bengal, India), was a revered mystic and spiritual teacher of the 19th century. His life was marked by profound spiritual experiences and teachings that emphasized the universality of religious paths and the direct experience of God.
- ☞ Ramakrishna showed spiritual inclinations from a young age. He served as a priest at the Kali Temple in Dakshineswar near Kolkata, where he practiced intense spiritual disciplines and had mystical visions.
- ☞ Ramakrishna believed in the harmony of religions, advocating that all paths lead to the same divine truth. He practiced and validated various spiritual practices, including Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam, through his direct experiences.
- ☞ His foremost disciple, Swami Vivekananda, carried forward Ramakrishna's teachings globally. Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission, dedicated to social service, education, and the propagation of Ramakrishna's spiritual ideals.
- ☞ Ramakrishna's teachings continue to inspire millions worldwide, promoting the ideals of religious harmony, spiritual realization, and selfless service.
- ☞ Ramakrishna Paramhansa's life exemplified profound spiritual realization and the universal message of love, harmony, and devotion to God. His teachings remain relevant and influential in contemporary spiritual and philosophical discourse.

45. Given below are two statements

Statement I: "Bhartiya Rashtriya Samajik Sammelan was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1883.

Statement II: Veda Samaj was established in 1867 at Karnataka.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: B**

Statement I: "Bhartiya Rashtriya Samajik Sammelan was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1883."

- This statement is incorrect. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, not the Bhartiya Rashtriya Samajik Sammelan.

Statement II: Veda Samaj was established in 1867 at Karnataka.

- This statement is also incorrect. The Veda Samaj was founded in 1864 in Madras (now Chennai), not in Karnataka.
- The Veda Samaj was established in 1864. K Sridharalu Naidu founded the Veda Samaj in Madras in 1864. It was one of South India's most important and influential socio-religious movements. The Brahmo Samaj inspired the Veda Samaj.

46. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Chamba had its own currency since ancient times. This was called "Chakli"

Statement II: Raja Lalit Varman of Chamba had built two temples named "Chandragupta and "Kameshwar" in Chamba.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: C**

Sahil varman

- ☞ Founded city chamba
- ☞ Ten sons and daughter
- ☞ Capital from brahmpur –chamba

- ☞ Rani naina sacrificed –water for city –suhi mela
- ☞ Raja Sahil Varman got Lakshmi Narayan, Chandrashekhar (Sahu) Chandragupta and Kameshwar temple constructed.
- ☞ Copper currency –chakli

Lalit verman (1143) : During his time PATHERLEKH found at Dibri Kothi and Sachunala(Paangi), which gave us clue that Tissa and Paangi area were part of Chamba.

47. Arrange the following events related to Indian History in chronological order:

- (1) Formation of East India Association in London
- (2) Formation of India League in Calcutta
- (3) Formation of Satyashodhak Samaj
- (4) Establishment of Bihar Scientific Society

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (4), (2), (1), (3)
- (B) (1), (4), (3), (2),
- (C) (1), (4), (2), (3)
- (D) (4), (1), (3), (2).

**Answer: B**

- ☞ The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London. It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.
- ☞ Prior to the Indian Association, Sisir Kumar Ghosh along with Sambhu Charan Mukherjee founded 'The India League' in Calcutta on 25 September 1875. The nationalist leaders like Ananda Mohan Bose, Durga Mohan Das, Nabagopal Mitra, Surendranath Banerjee and others were associated with this organisation.
- ☞ Jyotiba Phule founded Satyashodhak Samaj in Pune, Maharashtra, on 24th September 1873. It was a reformatinal society that promoted education, increased social rights, justice and political access in the deprived sections.
- ☞ The Sadar Amin of Muzaffarpur, Syed Imdad Ali (d. 1886), following the footprints of Syed Ahmad (1817-98) of Aligarh, established the Bihar Scientific Society on 24 May, 1868.

48. Arrange these Pre-Congress Associations in chronological order:

- (1) Indian Association
- (2) Bombay Presidency Association
- (3) British Indian Association
- (4) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (3), (4), (2)

- (B) (3), (1), (2), (4)  
 (C) (3), (4), (1), (2)  
 (D) (3), (4), (2), (1)



**Answer: C**

- ☞ The Indian National Association, often known as the Indian Association, was founded in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in the present-day Kolkata district of West Bengal as the first openly nationalist organization in British India.
- ☞ Bombay Presidency Association was established by Phirozshah Mehta, K.T Telang and Badruddin Tyabji. It was founded in 1885.
- ☞ British Indian Association was established on 29 October 1851 in Kolkata, India with Radhakanta Deb as its first President. The first general secretary of the association was Debendranath Tagore. The association was exclusively composed of Indians and it worked towards increasing the welfare of Indians.
- ☞ The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established by M. G. Ranade and G. V. Joshi on 2nd April 1870. The Pune Sarvajanik Sabha provided many of the prominent leaders of national stature to the Indian freedom struggle including Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It was also formed by formed S. H. Chiplunkar, Mahadev Govind Ranade.

49. Arrange the following rulers of 'Suket State' in chronological order:

- (1) Bhimsen  
 (2) Rudrasen  
 (3) Ugrasen  
 (4) Lakshmansen

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (2), (3), (4), (1)  
 (B) (3), (2), (1), (4)  
 (C) (2), (1), (3), (4)  
 (D) (3), (1), (2), (4)

**Answer: B**

Name	Reign start	Reign end
Raja Jit Sen	1663	1721
Raja Garur Sen	1721	1748
Raja Bhikam Sen	1748	1762
Raja Ranjit Sen	1762	1791
Raja Bikram Sen II	1791	1838

Raja Ugar Sen II	1838	1876
Raja Rudra Sen	1876	Apr 1878
Raja Arimardan Sen	1878	1879
Raja Dasht Nikandan Sen	29 Mar 1879	27 May 1908
Raja Bhim Sen	27 May 1908	12 Oct 1919
Raja Lakshman Sen	13 Oct 1919	15 Aug 1947

50. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Paramhansa Mandali was established in Madras
- (2) Alfred Webb was the first Englishman to become the President of Indian National Congress
- (3) Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim to become the President of Indian National Congress.
- (4) The Indian National Congress did not participate in the Third RTC held in London.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (3) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (3) and (4) only
- (D) (1) and (4) only

**Answer: C**

Statement 1: Paramhansa Mandali was established in Madras.

- This statement is incorrect. The Paramhansa Mandali was established in Maharashtra, not Madras.

Statement 2: Alfred Webb was the first Englishman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.

- This statement is incorrect. Alfred Webb, although an Englishman, was not the first Englishman to become the President of the Indian National Congress. George Yule was the first Englishman to hold the position in 1888.

Statement 3: Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim to become the President of the Indian National Congress.

- This statement is correct. Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim to become the President of the Indian National Congress in 1887.

Statement 4: The Indian National Congress did not participate in the Third RTC held in London.

- This statement is correct. The Indian National Congress did not participate in the Third Round Table Conference held in London in 1932. It only participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> RTC in 1931 represented by Gandhi. BR Ambedkar representing the depressed classes was the only person present in all RTCs.

51. Consider the following statements:

- (1) In 1910, at Allahabad Session of Indian National Congress was "Jana- Gana-Mana" sung for the first time
- (2) Swami Dayanand Saraswati had hoisted the 'Pakhand Khandini Pataka at Allahabad in 1867 A.D.
- (3) The last Act was the Charter Act of 1853 for the East India Company.
- (4) The modern educated Indians also did not support the Revolt of 1857.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (3) and (4) only
- (C) (2) and (3) only
- (D) (1) and (4) only

**Answer: B**

Statement 1: In 1910, at Allahabad Session of Indian National Congress, "Jana-Gana-Mana" was sung for the first time.

- This statement is incorrect. "Jana-Gana-Mana" was first sung at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress in 1911.

Statement 2: Swami Dayanand Saraswati had hoisted the 'Pakhand Khandini Pataka' at Allahabad in 1867 A.D.

- This statement is incorrect. Arya Samaj founder Swami Dayanand Saraswati became a sanyasi warrior by hoisting the Pakhand Khandini flag in the Haridwar Kumbh in 1867. He not only raised his voice against the evils, hypocrisy and superstition prevalent in the society, but also turned his resolve to end these into a mass movement by hoisting the Pakhand Khandani flag in his camp established in the Bhupatwala area of Haridwar at that time.

Statement 3: The last Act was the Charter Act of 1853 for the East India Company.

- This statement is correct. The Charter Act of 1853 was the last of the Charter Acts passed for the East India Company. The EIC was abolished by the Government of India act, 1858.

Statement 4: The modern educated Indians also did not support the Revolt of 1857.

- This statement is correct. Many modern educated Indians, particularly those influenced by Western education and values, did not support the Revolt of 1857. They were skeptical about the revolt and the methods used by the rebels.

52. Consider the following statements:

- (1) The first Singh Sabha was founded in 1873 at Amritsar.
- (2) Gyan Singh was the first President of Singh Sabha.
- (3) Thakur Singh Sandhwalia was the first Secretary of Singh Sabha.
- (4) Khalsa College, Amritsar was established in the year 1892.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (1) and (3) only
- (C) (1) and (4) only
- (D) (2) and (4) only

**Answer: C**

Statement-1: The first Singh Sabha was founded in 1873 at Amritsar.

- Statement-1 is correct. The first Singh Sabha was founded in 1873 at Amritsar. This organization aimed to reform Sikh society by promoting education, Sikh values, and practices. The Singh Sabha movement played a crucial role in the revival and standardization of Sikh traditions and was instrumental in combating the influence of Christian missionaries and the Arya Samaj.

Statement 2: Gyan Singh was the first President of Singh Sabha.

- This statement is incorrect. The First President of Singh Sabha movement was Thakur Singh Ahluwalia/Sandhwalia.

Statement 3: Thakur Singh Sandhwalia was the first Secretary of Singh Sabha.

- This statement is incorrect. Gyani Gyan Singh was the first secretary of Singh Sabha.

Statement 4: Khalsa College, Amritsar was established in the year 1892.

- This statement is correct. Khalsa College, Amritsar was established in 1892.

53. Match List I with List II:

List I (Governor General/Viceroy)

- (a) Lord Lansdowne
- (b) Lord Northbrook
- (c) Lord Dufferin
- (d) John Lawrence

List II (Major Events)

- (i) Establishment of High Court in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
- (ii) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (iii) Third Anglo-Burmese War
- (iv) Kuka Movement in Punjab

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(A) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)  
(B) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)  
(C) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)  
(D) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)



**Answer: D**

Major events during Lord Lansdowne's tenure as Viceroy of India (1888-1894):

1. Second Anglo-Manipur War (1891):
  - British intervention in Manipur led to a brief conflict, resulting in British victory and reorganization of Manipur's administration under British control.
2. Indian Councils Act (1892):
  - Expanded the number of non-official members in legislative councils, allowing limited Indian representation in governance.
3. The Durand Line Agreement (1893):
  - Established the Durand Line as the boundary between British India and Afghanistan, defining the modern-day border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
4. Reorganization of the Indian Army:
  - Introduced reforms to improve recruitment, training, and organization of the Indian Army for greater efficiency.

During Lord Northbrook's tenure as Viceroy of India (1872-1876), the major events were:

1. Bihar Famine (1873-1874): Northbrook managed relief efforts during a severe famine in Bihar and Bengal, preventing widespread starvation.
2. Visit of the Prince of Wales (1875-1876): Future King Edward VII visited India to strengthen ties with Indian princes.
3. Kuka Movement (1872): A Sikh religious movement, leading to a rebellion that was suppressed by British forces.
4. Trial of Gaekwar of Baroda (1875): Malhar Rao Gaekwar was deposed for attempting to poison the British Resident.
5. Economic Reforms: Northbrook focused on financial efficiency and reducing government spending.
6. Resignation Over Afghan Policy (1876): Northbrook resigned due to disagreements with British policy toward Afghanistan.

During Lord Dufferin's tenure as Viceroy of India (1884-1888), the major events included:

1. Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885): Burma was annexed into British India.
2. Formation of Indian National Congress (1885): INC was founded in Bombay, becoming pivotal in India's independence movement.

During John Lawrence's tenure as Viceroy of India from 1864 to 1869:

1. The establishment of High Courts in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras took place as part of broader judicial reforms. These reforms were initiated under the Indian High Courts Act of 1861, which aimed to reorganize the judicial administration in British India. Other events included Great famines of Odisha, Rajputana and Bundelkhand, Famine Commissions, Opening of telegraphic lines between Europe and India, enactment of Punjab Tenancy Act, War with Bhutan, the policy of “masterly inactivity” etc.

54. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
(Association/Parties)	(Formation Year)
(a) Punjab Riyasati Praja Mandal	(i) 1906
(b) Adivasi Mahasabha	(ii) 1936
(c) Depressed Classes Mission	(iii) 1928
(d) Independent Labour Party	(iv) 1938

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(A) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)  
(B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)  
(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)  
(D) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

**Answer- A**

- ☞ The establishment of the Punjab Riyasati Praja Mandal was officially declared at a public conference that was organised by the workers at Mansa in the state of Patiala on 17 July 1928. Seva Singh Thikrivala of Patiala was elected as the President and Bhagvan Singh Laungovalia became the General Secretary.
- ☞ In 1938, the Adivasi Mahasabha was formed with the aim of carving out a separate province for the Santhal Parganas and Chotanagpur region from the existing province of Bihar. Singh was elected the President of the Mahasabha in 1939. His leadership turned out to be crucial to this cause.
- ☞ Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde set up the establishment of 'Depressed Classes Mission' on 18 October, 1906 in order to strive against untouchability nationwide.
- ☞ The Independent Labour Party (ILP) was a political Organisation formed under the leadership of B. R. Ambedkar on 15 August 1936. It opposed the caste and capitalist structures in India, supported the Indian working class and sought to dismantle the caste in India.

55. Match List I with List II:

List I (Newspaper/Magazine)	List II (Publishing Year)
(a) Amrit Bazar Patrika	(i) 1913
(b) Harish Chandra Magazine	(ii) 1878
(c) Bombay Chronicle	(iii) 1868
(d) Bharat Mitra	(iv) 1872

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) (iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(B) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(C) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D) (iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

**Answer-A**

- ☞ Amrita Bazar Patrika was started in 1868 by two brothers, Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Moti Lal Ghosh.
- ☞ Harishchandra began his own literary career at the age of 17, when he established (1867) the first literary magazine in Hindi, the Kavi-vachana-sudha, followed in 1872 by Harishchandra Magazine, later called Harishchandra Chandrika.
- ☞ Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was an Indian political leader, planner of the municipal charter for Bombay and founder of the English-language newspaper Bombay Chronicle (1913).
- ☞ Bharatmitra, started its journey from 1878, had to face a major jolt due to imposition of vernacular press act by British rule

56. Podu form of shifting cultivation is popular in which of the following states of India?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Assam
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Chhattisgarh

**Answer: A**

List of Shifting Cultivation Local Names in India

Name of Shifting Cultivation	Location/State
☞ Jhum	North-eastern India
☞ Vevar and Dahiyaar	Bundelkhand Region (Madhya Pradesh)
☞ Deepa	Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh)
☞ Zara and Erka	Southern States
☞ Batra	South-eastern Rajasthan
☞ Podu	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha

- ☞ Kumari Hilly Region of the Western Ghats of Kerala
- ☞ Kaman, Vinga and Dhavi Odisha

57. Shisgars are the skilled workers of:

- (A) Polymer Industry
- (B) Glass Industry
- (C) Drug Industry
- (D) Ceramics Industry

**Answer: B**

- ☞ Firozabad in Agra district is the largest producer having as many as 100 small factories. The other major centres of glass production are Bahjoi, Naini, Hiranagau, Shikohabad, Hathras, Sasni, Allahabad and Jaunpur. Uttar Pradesh has the advantage of locally available raw materials and a ready market for glass and glass products.
- ☞ Skilled glass workers known as shisgars of Firozabad have been engaged in the process of glass making for several generations and provide cheap and skilled labour for this purpose. Only coal has to be transported from Jharkhand and West Bengal.

58. Lyons is a major industrial town of:

- (A) France
- (B) Spain
- (C) Germany
- (D) Italy

**Answer: A**

The city of Lyon, situated in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region of France, is the second wealthiest city in France, preceding Paris, and one of the most economically important cities in Europe. It is economically one of the largest centers for banking, pharmaceutical, chemical, and biotech industries in Europe.

59. Given below are two statements:

Statement 1: Escurial is a famous structure of France.

Statement II: Brandenburg Gate is a famous structure of Jerusalem.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: B**

The correct answers are:

- Statement I is incorrect. The Escorial, or El Escorial, is a famous historical residence of the King of Spain located in the town of San Lorenzo de El Escorial, near Madrid, Spain.
- Statement II is also incorrect. The Brandenburg Gate is a famous neoclassical monument in Berlin, Germany.

60. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Patsari River is a small tributary of Tons river.

Statement II: Patsari River originates near Kharapather in Shimla district.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: D**

Patsari River is a small spring fed tributary of the Pabbar river. This river rises from the lower Himalayan hills near Kharapathar in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh. This river joins the Pabbar river near the mountain hamlet of Patsari about 10 km.

61. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Bara Shigri glacier was first surveyed by Walker and Poscoe in 1906

Statement II: Bara Shigri is the largest glacier in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: A**

**Bara Shigri Glacier**

- ☞ The largest glacier in the state is situated in Lahaul sub-division known as Bara Shigri, *Bara* meaning big and *Shigri* meaning glacier, in Lahaul dialect.
- ☞ Many mountaineers have trekked it for the sake of hobby or geographical exploration. This glacier rises from a number of large glaciers, meeting in great

valley above, filling that up, and then pushing themselves over its rim in one great ice-stream down to the river.

- ☞ Hugh Whistler, writing in 1924, says, “Shigri is applied *par-excellence* to one particular glacier that emerges from the mountains on the left bank of the Chandra. It is said to be several miles long, and the snout reaches right down to the river, lying athwart the customary road from Kullu to Spiti.”
- ☞ In 1836 this glacier burst its bounds and dammed the Chandra, causing the formation of a large lake, which finally broke loose and carried devastation down the valley.
- ☞ The Bara Shigri glacier attracted much attention for many years because of the valuable antimony deposits found there. The glacier was first surveyed in 1906 by H. Walker and E.H. Pascoe of the Geological Survey of India. During 1955 the Geological Survey of India sponsored an expedition to this glacier as part of the Indian programme for the International Geophysical Year 1956-57, when a number of Himalayan glaciers were examined and their snout position fixed.
- ☞ The Bara Shigri glacier, whose name signifies 'boulder-covered-ice', flows northwards and debouches into the Chandra river where its southerly course is deflected westwards, close to the Spiti border. The glacier is above 3,950 m altitude and extends beyond 4,570 m, a 11 km length of which has been recently surveyed and mapped.
- ☞ Across the Bara Shigri is another glacier known as Chhota Shigri. It is a comparatively smaller glacier and does not reach down to the bed of the river, but it is most steep and slippery, difficult to cross.

62. Arrange the following states of India from highest to lowest flood prone area:

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Punjab
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (2), (4), (1), (3)
- (B) (4), (1), (2), (3)
- (C) (4), (3), (2), (1)
- (D) (1), (3), (2), (4)

**Answer: B**

States	Flood-affected Area (in Million Ha.)
Uttar Pradesh	7.336
Punjab	3.7

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Rajasthan	3.26
Bihar	4.26
Assam	3.15
Haryana	2.35
West Bengal	2.65
Orissa	1.14
Gujrat	1.39
Tamil Nadu	0.45
Andhra Pradesh	1.39
Madhya Pradesh	0.26

63. Arrange the following centres of cotton textile industry in India from north to south:

- (1) Phagwara
- (2) Cuttack
- (3) Guntur
- (4) Tirupati

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (B) (4), (3), (2), (1)
- (C) (2), (4), (1), (3)
- (D) (1), (3), (2), (4)

**Answer: A**



**Phagwara:**

- ☞ **Location:** Phagwara is located in the state of Punjab, which is in northern India.
- ☞ **Significance:** It is known for its cotton textile industry, contributing to Punjab's industrial economy. The region has a history of cotton manufacturing and textile production.

**Cuttack:**

- ☞ **Location:** Cuttack is situated in the state of Odisha, in eastern India.

- ☞ Significance: Cuttack has a notable presence in the cotton textile industry, particularly known for traditional handloom textiles and sarees.

Guntur:

- ☞ Location: Guntur is located in the state of Andhra Pradesh, in southern India.
- ☞ Significance: Guntur is known for its cotton textile industry, contributing significantly to the state's textile sector. It has a history of cotton cultivation and textile production.

Tirupati:

- ☞ Location: Tirupati is situated in the state of Andhra Pradesh, in southern India.
- ☞ Significance: While primarily known for its religious significance due to the Tirumala Venkateswara Temple, Tirupati also has a presence in the cotton textile industry, with textile manufacturing units in the region.

64. Arrange the following countries of Europe from East to West

- (1) Ukraine
- (2) Belgium
- (3) Poland
- (4) Germany

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (3), (4), (2)
- (B) (2), (3), (4), (1)
- (C) (1), (2), (4), (3)
- (D) (2), (4), (1), (3)

**Answer: A**

East to West:

- ☞ Ukraine (furthest east)
- ☞ Poland
- ☞ Germany
- ☞ Belgium (furthest west)



65. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Simlipal biosphere reserve is in Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Panna biosphere reserve is in Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Bhadrak mangroves pertain to Odisha.
- (4) Gulf of Kutch is the largest mangrove of India.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (1) and (4) only
- (C) (2) and (4) only
- (D) (2) and (3) only

Answer: D

- ☞ Similipal Tiger Reserve is located within the Mayurbhanj District, in the Northern-most part of Odisha covering 2,750 km<sup>2</sup>.
- ☞ Panna National Park is an Indian national park in Panna and Chhatarpur Districts of Madhya Pradesh with an area of 542.67 km<sup>2</sup>. It was declared in 1994 as the twenty second Tiger reserve of India and the fifth in Madhya Pradesh.
- ☞ The Bhadrak Mangroves are the mangroves forests that lie in the Bhadrak district of Odisha.
- ☞ Sundarbans in West Bengal are the largest mangrove forest regions in the world. It is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



66. Consider the following statements:

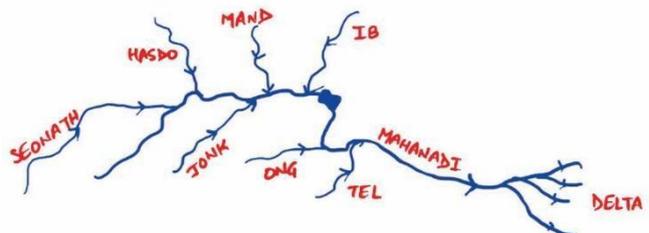
- (1) Tel is a right bank tributary of Mahanadi.
- (2) The delta of the Godavari river is lobate type.
- (3) Bhima river originates from Raj Mahal Hills
- (4) The Penganga river is 300 km long and rises from Satpura Hills,

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: A

- ☞ The Seonath, the Hasdeo, the Mand and the Ib joins Mahanadi from left whereas the Ong, the Tel and the Jonk joins it from right.
- ☞ The river Godavari rises at an elevation of 1,067 m in the Western Ghats. The main river forms the inter-State boundary between the States of Telangana and Maharashtra; and Telangana and Chhattisgarh. The delta of the Godavari is of lobate type with a round bulge and many distributaries. A lobate delta has a rounded or lobed shape, which is typical of deltas that build outwards into the



sea with multiple distributary channels, forming a lobe-like appearance. The Godavari River forms such a delta as it empties into the Bay of Bengal.

- ☞ The Bhima River does not originate from the Raj Mahal Hills. The Bhima River originates from the Bhimashankar hills in the Western Ghats, near Bhimashankar in Maharashtra. The Raj Mahal Hills are located in the northeastern part of India, specifically in the state of Jharkhand, which is not associated with the Bhima River.
- ☞ Penganga River is a significant river in India, but it does not rise from the Satpura Hills. The Penganga River is approximately 300 kilometers long and is a tributary of the Wardha River, which further joins the Godavari River. It originates in the Ajantha Range in Maharashtra, not the Satpura Hills. The Penganga River originates near the village of Kulda in the Yavatmal district of Maharashtra.

67. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Essex city is famous for engineering works.
- (2) Leeds city is famous for watches production.
- (3) Baku city is known for cutlery industry.
- (4) Abadan city is known for oil refinery.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (2) and (4) only
- (B) (3) and (4) only
- (C) (1) and (4) only
- (D) (1) and (2) only

**Answer: C**

- ☞ Essex is known for various industries, including engineering.
- ☞ Leeds, a city in West Yorkshire, England, is historically known for its textile industry, not for watch production.
- ☞ Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, is primarily known for its oil and gas industry, not for cutlery.
- ☞ Abadan, in Iran, is known for its large oil refinery.

68. Match List I with List II:

- | List I<br>(Glacier) | List II<br>(Range/Region) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Baltoro         | (i) Pir Panjal            |
| (b) Sonapani        | (ii) Kanchenjunga-Everest |
| (c) Milam           | (iii) Karakoram           |
| (d) Zemu            | (iv) Kumaon-Garhwal       |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- |           |      |      |       |
|-----------|------|------|-------|
| (a)       | (b)  | (c)  | (d)   |
| (A) (iii) | (ii) | (i)  | (iv)  |
| (B) (iv)  | (ii) | (i)  | (iii) |
| (C) (iii) | (i)  | (iv) | (ii)  |
| (D) (iii) | (iv) | (i)  | (ii)  |

**Answer: C**

**Baltoro Glacier:**

- ☞ Range/Region: Karakoram
- ☞ Baltoro Glacier is one of the largest glaciers outside the Polar Regions, located in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan. It flows through the Karakoram mountain range and is famous for being in proximity to K2, the second-highest peak in the world.

**Sonapani Glacier:**

- ☞ Range/Region: Pir Panjal
- ☞ Sonapani Glacier is located in the Pir Panjal range in the northern part of India. This range is part of the Lesser Himalayas, which extends from the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh.

**Milam Glacier:**

- ☞ Range/Region: Kumaon-Garhwal
- ☞ Milam Glacier is located in the Kumaon-Garhwal region in the state of Uttarakhand, India. It is situated in the Pithoragarh district and is one of the major glaciers of the Kumaon Himalayas.

**Zemu Glacier:**

- ☞ Range/Region: Kanchenjunga-Everest
- ☞ Zemu Glacier is the largest glacier in the eastern Himalayas, situated in the state of Sikkim, India. It lies to the base of Mount Kanchenjunga, the third-highest peak in the world, and is a significant source of water for the region.

69. Match the forest cover area/type with their total area in Himachal Pradesh (2021):

List I	List II
(Density/Total Forest Cover)	(Area in sq. kms.)
(a) Very dense forest above 70 percent	(i) 7,100
(b) Moderate dense forest 40 to 70 percent	(ii) 5,180
(c) Open forest 10 percent to 40 percent	(iii) 15,443
(d) Total forest cover	(iv) 3,163

Choose the correct options:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
 (A) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)  
 (B) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)  
 (C) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)  
 (D) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

**Answer: A**

A total of 15,443 sq. km or 27.74 per cent of the State is forested. 37,948 square kilometres (or around 68.16 per cent) of the State's landmass is officially designated forest land.

Out of the actual forest area, Very Dense Forest is 3,163 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 7,100 Sq. Kms and Open Forest is 5,180 Sq.Kms.

**FOREST COVER**



Geographical Distribution of Forest in Himachal Pradesh (As per FSI Report 2021)				
Sl. No.	Classification	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of Geographical Area	Percentage of Forest Area
1	Geographical Area	55673	100.00	---
2	Forest Area Legally Classified	37948	68.16	100.00
3	Area under Forest Cover	15443	27.73	40.70
	i) Very Dense Forest	3163	5.68	8.34
	ii) Moderate Dense Forest	7100	12.75	18.71
	iii) Open Forest	5180	9.30	13.65

70. Match List I with List II:

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| List I (City) | List II (River) |
| (a) Warsaw    | (i) Vistula     |
| (b) Lisbon    | (ii) Tagus      |
| (c) Hamburg   | (iii) Elbe      |
| (d) Bristol   | (iv) Avon       |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
 (A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  
 (B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)  
 (C) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)  
 (D) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)



**Answer: A**

Warsaw - Vistula (Vistula River):

- Warsaw, the capital city of Poland, is situated on the banks of the Vistula River. The Vistula is the longest river in Poland, flowing through several major cities including Warsaw.

**Lisbon - Tagus (Tagus River):**

- Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, lies on the estuary of the Tagus River (Rio Tejo in Portuguese). The Tagus is the longest river in the Iberian Peninsula.

**Hamburg - Elbe (Elbe River):**

- Hamburg is a major city in Germany located on the banks of the Elbe River. The Elbe is one of the major rivers in Central Europe, flowing through Germany and the Czech Republic.

**Bristol - Avon (River Avon):**

- Bristol is a city in southwest England situated near the estuary of the River Avon. The River Avon (not to be confused with the more famous Avon River in Stratford-upon-Avon) flows through Bristol and into the Bristol Channel.

World's important cities situated on the Bank of Rivers

City	Country	River
Caracas	Venezuela	Guaire
Vienna	Austria	Danube
Dresden	Germany	Elbe
Khartoum	Sudan	Confluence of the White Nile and the Blue Nile
Yangon	Myanmar	Convergence of the Yangon and Bago Rivers
Quebec	Canada	Saint Lawrence
Warsaw	Poland	Vistula
Hamburg	Germany	Elbe
Belgrade	Serbia	Confluence of the Sava and Danube
Bagdad	Iraq	Tigris
Rome	Italy	Tiber
New York	USA	Hudson
Lahore	Pakistan	Ravi
Karachi	Pakistan	Indus
Paris	France	Seine
London	England	Thames
Moscow	Russia	Moskva

## HPAS PRELIMS – 2024

Washington DC	USA	Potomac
Basra	Iraq	Shatt-al-Arab
Cologne	Germany	Rhine
Buenos Aires	Argentina	Río de la Plata
Montreal	Canada	Confluence of the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa
New Orleans	USA	Mississippi
Al-Cairo	Egypt	Nile
Berlin	Germany	Spree and Havel
Budapest	Hungary	Danube
Shanghai	China	Yangtze
Delhi	India	Yamuna
Sydney	Australia	Darling
Lisbon	Portugal	Tagus
Bristol	England	Avon

71. Who described the Indian economy as "Bullock Cart Economy"?

- (A) Granville Austin
- (B) Atul Kohli
- (C) Lloyd and Sussane Rudolph
- (D) Rajni Kothari

**Answer: C**

Rudolph, Lloyd, and Susanne, in their book "In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State," metaphorically referred to the Indian economy as a 'bullock cart' to illustrate its slow and traditional pace of development during that time. This metaphor reflects their critique of the bureaucratic and slow-moving nature of economic reforms and development in India.

72. Council of Ministers' size has been restricted to 15 percent of membership of Lok Sabha by which constitutional amendment?

- (A) 91st Amendment
- (B) 92nd Amendment
- (C) 95th Amendment
- (D) 103rd Amendment

**Answer: A**

- ☞ The Constitution (91<sup>st</sup> Amendment) Act, 2003 inserted clause 1A in Article 164, which says “the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a State shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State.
- It also provided that the number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister in a State shall not be less than twelve”.

Similar amendments were also made under Article 75.

- According to it, the PM shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the PM.
- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the COM shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

The purpose of the 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment was to prevent jumbo Cabinets and the resultant drain on the public exchequer.

73. Who among the following was not a member of the Advisory Council for Himachal Pradesh which was constituted on Sept. 30, 1948?

- (A) Swami Purnanand
- (B) Mehta Avtar Chand
- (C) Lila Devi
- (D) Satya Dev Bushahri

**Answer: D**

On 30th Sep 1948 an advisory council was formed to advise the Chief Commissioner. Council consisted of three erstwhile rulers from Mandi, Chamba and Baghat (Solan) and 6 representatives of people were:

1. Lilavati/ Lila Devi
2. Y.S Parmar,
3. Mehta Avtar Chand,
4. Swami Purnanand,
5. Shri Padam Dev,
6. L. Shiv Chand Dass.

74. Given below are two statements:

Statement 1: Finance Minister is final authority to decide whether a bill is money bill or not.

Statement II: In Indian system of 'dyarchy' was introduced by Government of India Act, 1935 during British period

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: B**

Statement I: "Finance Minister is final authority to decide whether a bill is money bill or not."

- ☞ This statement is incorrect. According to the Constitution of India, the decision on whether a bill is a money bill or not rests with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, not the Finance Minister. The Speaker's decision is final in this regard.

Statement II: "In Indian system of 'dyarchy' was introduced by Government of India Act, 1935 during British period."

- ☞ This statement is also incorrect. The system of 'dyarchy' (a system of double government where certain responsibilities were divided between elected Indian ministers and appointed British officials) was actually introduced earlier, primarily through the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935. The 1935 Act did make changes to the dyarchical system, but it did not introduce it; it rather extended and modified the existing framework.

75. Given below are the statements

Statement I: BR Ambedkar started Vaikam Satyagrah in 1924 for temple entry of untouchables.

Statement II: Jyotiba Phule was not associated with Republican Party.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: D**

Statement I: "BR Ambedkar started Vaikam Satyagrah in 1924 for temple entry of untouchables."

- ☞ This statement is incorrect. Vaikam Satyagraha was actually initiated in 1924 by T. K. Madhavan and K. Kelappan (K. P. Kesava Menon), leaders of the Congress and the Nair Service Society, not by B.R. Ambedkar. The satyagraha aimed at securing the right of lower-caste Hindus to enter the Mahadeva Temple at Vaikom in Kerala, not for temple entry of untouchables nationwide.

Statement II: "Jyotiba Phule was not associated with Republican Party."

- ☞ This statement is correct. Jyotiba Phule, the social reformer and activist, was not associated with the Republican Party of India. He was a prominent figure in the social reform movements in Maharashtra during the 19th century, advocating for the rights of lower castes and women. The Republican Party of India was a political party in India. It had its roots in the Scheduled Castes Federation led by B. R. Ambedkar. The 'Training School for Entrance to Politics' was established by Ambedkar in 1956 which was to serve as an entry point to the Republican Party of India.

76. Consider the following statements regarding Panchayati Raj system in Himachal Pradesh.

Statement I: In 1949, the Punjab Village Panchayat Act of 1939 was enforced and 132 panchayats were established in Himachal.

Statement II: By the end of 1956, there were 466 Gram Panchayats and 26 Tehsil Panchayats in Himachal.

Choose the correct option from the following:

- (A) Both statements are correct
- (B) Only statement I is correct
- (C) Only statement II is correct
- (D) Both statements are incorrect

**Answer: A**

Statement I: "In 1949, the Punjab Village Panchayat Act of 1939 was enforced and 132 panchayats were established in Himachal."

- ☞ This statement is correct. After Himachal Pradesh was formed as a union territory in 1948, the Punjab Village Panchayat Act of 1939 was extended to Himachal Pradesh in 1949, leading to the establishment of 132 panchayats in the region.

Statement II: "By the end of 1956, there were 466 Gram Panchayats and 26 Tehsil Panchayats in Himachal."

- ☞ This statement is also correct. By the end of 1956, the Panchayati Raj system had expanded in Himachal Pradesh, resulting in the establishment of 466 Gram Panchayats (village level) and 26 Tehsil Panchayats (block level).

77. Which of the following statements are correct in relation to Right to Information Act

- (1) This act came into force on 12 October 2005.
- (2) It repealed the Official Secret Act, 1923.
- (3) It replaced the Freedom of Information Act, 2002.
- (4) It does not protect freedom of expression and speech under Article 19.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (2), (3), (4)
- (B) (1), (2), (3)
- (C) (3), (4), (1)
- (D) (1) and (2)



**Answer: B**

Statement (1): "This act came into force on 12 October 2005."

- This statement is correct. The Right to Information Act came into force on 12th October 2005.

Statement (2): "It repealed the Official Secret Act, 1923."

- This statement is correct/doubtful. The Right to Information Act, 2005 repealed the Official Secrets Act, 1923, to the extent it was applicable to the matters covered under the RTI Act. This statement is doubtful as Official secrets act was not repealed completely.

Statement (3): "It replaced the Freedom of Information Act, 2002."

- This statement is incorrect. The Right to Information Act, 2005 did not replace the Freedom of Information Act, 2002. Instead, it superseded the Freedom of Information Act, 2002, which was in force in some states.

Statement (4): "It does not protect freedom of expression and speech under Article 19."

- This statement is incorrect. The Right to Information Act, 2005 is closely related to and facilitates the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. It promotes transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities, which enhances the exercise of freedom of expression.

78. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Baba Kanshi Ram was a great freedom fighter of Himachal Pradesh
- (2) He was influenced by Gadar Party
- (3) He took oath to wear Black Clothes till India gets independence.
- (4) He was given name of "Pahari Gandhi" by Sarojini Naidu.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (1) and (3) only
- (D) (4) and (2) only

**Answer: C**

Statement (1): "Baba Kanshi Ram was a great freedom fighter of Himachal Pradesh."

- This statement is correct. Baba Kansi Ram was a prominent freedom fighter from Himachal Pradesh. Baba Kanshi Ram was arrested nearly 11 times by the British for spreading patriotic messages through his poems. In 1919, he was sent to jail for two years.

Statement (2): "He was influenced by Gadar Party."

- This statement is incorrect. Baba Kansi Ram was not directly influenced by the Gadar Party, which was active primarily in Punjab and the United States. His activism and influence were more localized and within Himachal Pradesh. In 1902, Baba Kanshi Ram visited Lahore and came in contact with late Hardyal and Sardar Ajit Singh, two great revolutionaries of the period. They gave him inspiration for joining the National movement.

Statement (3): "He took oath to wear Black Clothes till India gets independence."

- This statement is correct. Baba Kansi Ram took a vow to wear black clothes until India gained independence, as a form of protest and solidarity with the freedom struggle.

Statement (4): "He was given the name of 'Pahari Gandhi' by Sarojini Naidu."

- This statement is incorrect. In 1937, in a political meeting at Gadriawala, Punjab, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru gave him the title of 'PAHARI GANDHI'. He was conferred the title of 'Paharan-Da-Bulbul' by Sarojini Naidu, Indian Nightingale in 1927 at Daulatpur Chowk.

79. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Mandi was first state in Shimla Hill States in which Panchayati Raj Act was passed
- (2) During freedom movement Lala Lajpat Rai never visited Mandi.
- (3) Non-cooperation Movement did not start in Himachal Pradesh.
- (4) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur from Shimla conducted Quit India Movement.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (3) and (4) only
- (D) (4) and (1) only

**Answer: D**

Statement (1): "Mandi was the first state in the Shimla Hill States in which Panchayati Raj Act was passed."

- ☞ This statement is correct. Mandi was the first state in the Shimla Hill States (now part of Himachal Pradesh) where the Panchayati Raj Act was passed.
- ☞ The King of Mandi in 1933 established legislative council. In this Panchayati Raj Act was passed.

- ☞ Mandi was first state in Shimla Hill States in which Panchayati Raj Act was passed.
- ☞ Bilaspur , Bushahar and Sirmaur also started Administrative Improvements.

Statement (2): "During the freedom movement, Lala Lajpat Rai never visited Mandi."

- ☞ This statement is incorrect. Lala Lajpat Rai, a prominent freedom fighter, did visit Mandi during the freedom movement.
- ☞ In 1906 Lala Lajpat Rai came to Mandi.
- ☞ Leader of Theosophical Society Annie Besant came to Shimla in 1916.
- ☞ Mahatma Gandhi, Maullana Muhammad Ali , Shaukat Ali, Lala Lajpat Rai and Madan Mohan Malviya first came to Shimla in 1921.
- ☞ The leader of Muslim League Mohammad Ali Jinnah came to Shimla to meet Viceroy Lord Ridding.
- ☞ Mahatma Gandhi came to Shimla in 1921,1931,1939,1945 and 1946.

Statement (3): "Non-cooperation Movement did not start in Himachal Pradesh."

- ☞ This statement is incorrect. Non-Cooperation Movement was started in Himachal in 1920.

Statement (4): "Rajkumari Amrit Kaur from Shimla conducted Quit India Movement."

- This statement is correct.
- On 9<sup>th</sup> August,1942 Quit India Movement was started.
- Quit India Movement was started in Shimla Kangra and other Hill areas.
- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur from Shimla conducted Quit India Movement. She was the editor of M.K. Gandhi's magazine "Horizon" during the period when Gandhi was in jail.
- During this movement Bhagmal Sautha, Hariram, Chaudary Divanchand leaders were arrested from Shimla.

80. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Constitution amendment bill can be introduced in any house of the parliament.
- (2) Centre and States have equal power to amend the constitution.
- (3) Amendment in the seventh schedule requires the ratification by the legislatures of not less than half of the states.
- (4) Basic structure of the constitution can also be amended.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (3) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (4) and (1) only
- (D) (2) and (4) only

**Answer: A**

Statement (1): "Constitution amendment bill can be introduced in any house of the parliament."

- This statement is correct. A Constitution amendment bill can be introduced in either house of Parliament, i.e., Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

Statement (2): "Centre and States have equal power to amend the constitution."

- This statement is incorrect. The power to amend the Constitution lies primarily with the Parliament (Centre), which can initiate and pass Constitution amendment bills. States do not have equal power in the process of amending the Constitution.

Statement (3): "Amendment in the seventh schedule requires the ratification by the legislatures of not less than half of the states."

- This statement is correct. Amendment of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, which deals with the distribution of powers between the Union and States, requires ratification by the legislatures of at least half of the states by a simple majority.

Statement (4): "Basic structure of the constitution can also be amended."

- This statement is incorrect. The basic structure of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, cannot be amended by Parliament. This principle was established in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), where the Supreme Court held that while Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its basic structure.

81. Consider the following statements:

Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

- (1) A dispute between Govt. of India and one or more states.
- (2) A dispute regarding elections to either House of Parliament.
- (3) A dispute between Govt. of India and a Union Territory,
- (4) A dispute between two or more states.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Answer: C**

Statement (1): "A dispute between Government of India and one or more states."

- This statement is correct. Such disputes fall under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Article 131 allows the Supreme Court to adjudicate disputes between the Government of India and one or more states.

Statement (2): "A dispute regarding elections to either House of Parliament."

- This statement is incorrect. Disputes regarding elections to either House of Parliament fall under the jurisdiction of the High Courts, not the Supreme Court. These are dealt with under Article 329 of the Constitution.

Statement (3): "A dispute between Government of India and a Union Territory."

- This statement is incorrect/ Doubtful. Disputes between the Government of India and a Union Territory do not fall under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Statement (4): "A dispute between two or more states."

- This statement is correct. Disputes between two or more states within India fall under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Article 131 specifically allows the Supreme Court to hear and decide disputes between states.

82. Consider the following statements:

- (1) There is no mention of no-confidence motion in the Constitution of India.
- (2) A motion of no-confidence can be introduced in any house of the Parliament
- (3) A money bill can be tabled in either house of Parliament.
- (4) The President cannot return a money bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (2) only
- (B) (3) and (4) only
- (C) (1) and (4) only
- (D) (2) and (3) only

**Answer: C**

Statement (1): "There is no mention of no-confidence motion in the Constitution of India."

- This statement is correct. The Constitution of India does not explicitly mention the no-confidence motion. The procedure for a no-confidence motion is provided in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

Statement (2): "A motion of no-confidence can be introduced in any house of the Parliament."

- This statement is incorrect. A motion of no-confidence can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha (the House of the People), not in the Rajya Sabha (the Council of States).

Statement (3): "A money bill can be tabled in either house of Parliament."

- This statement is incorrect. A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, not in the Rajya Sabha. This is specified under Article 110 of the Constitution.

Statement (4): "The President cannot return a money bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration."

- This statement is correct. Under Article 111 of the Constitution, the President cannot return a money bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration. The President must give assent to a money bill.

83. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
(a) Habeas Corpus Court	(i) Writ Re-examining Lower Court records by Superior Court
(b) Mandamus Writ	(ii) Exercising Power under which authority
(c) Certiorari Writ	(iii) Restricting officials to act
(d) Quo Warranto Writ	(iv) To produce in person

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) (i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(B) (iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(C) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D) (ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)

**Answer: C**

A writ petition is a formal written application or request submitted to the Supreme Court or a High Court seeking the issuance of a writ. These petitions are filed by individuals, organizations, or entities to invoke the court's jurisdiction to protect their fundamental rights, enforce statutory rights, or challenge governmental or administrative actions.

#### Types of Writs

In India, the Supreme Court, the High Courts or any other courts empowered for the purpose can issue the following five types of writs:

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Certiorari
3. Prohibition
4. Mandamus
5. Quo Warranto



#### Habeas Corpus

- The literal meaning of this term is – ‘to have the body of’.
- It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person to produce the body of the latter before it. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free if the detention was found to be illegal.
  - Thus, this writ is the bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

- This writ can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals. However, it is not issued in cases where:
  - detention is lawful,
  - the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court,
  - detention is by a competent court,
  - detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.

### Mandamus

- The literal meaning of this term is – ‘we command’.
- It is a command issued by the court to a public official, asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform.
- It can be issued to a public official, a public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal, or the government for the same purpose.
- This writ cannot be issued:
  - against a private individual or body,
  - to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force,
  - when the duty is discretionary in nature,
  - to enforce a contractual obligation,
  - against the President of India, the State Governors, and the Chief Justice of a High Court.

### Prohibition

- The literal meaning of this term is – ‘to forbid’.
- It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess.
- Thus, while the writ of ‘Mandamus’ directs activity, the writ of ‘Prohibition’ directs inactivity.
- The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies and cannot be issued against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, or private entities.

### Certiorari

- The literal meaning of this term is – ‘to be certified’ or ‘to be informed’.
- It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case.
- This writ is issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law.
  - Thus, while the writ of ‘Prohibition’ is only preventive, the writ of ‘Certiorari’ is both preventive as well as curative.
- It can be issued against judicial, quasi-judicial, as well as administrative authorities, but not available against legislative bodies, private individuals or bodies, etc.

Quo-Warranto

- The literal meaning of this term is – ‘by what authority or warrant’.
- It is issued by the court to inquire into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office.
  - Hence, it prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person.
- Unlike the other writs, this can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.
- This writ can be issued only in the case of substantial public office of a permanent character created by a statute or by the Constitution. It cannot be issued in the case of ministerial or private offices.

84. Match List I with List II:

List I (Commissions)

List II (Years of Establishment)

- (a) National Commission for Women
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) Kaka Kalelker Commission
- (d) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

- (i) 1953
- (ii) 1992
- (iii) 2005
- (iv) 1993

Choose the correct answer. from the options given below:

- |     |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
| (A) | (ii)  | (iv)  | (i)   | (iii) |
| (B) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (C) | (iii) | (ii)  | (iv)  | (i)   |
| (D) | (iv)  | (iii) | (i)   | (ii)  |

**Answer: A**

National Commission for Women (NCW) - 1992:

- The National Commission for Women was established in January 1992. It was created to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances, and advise the government on all policy matters affecting women.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - 1993:

- The National Human Rights Commission was established on October 12, 1993, under the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993. The NHRC aims to protect and promote human rights, which are defined as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

Kaka Kalelker Commission - 1953:

- The Kaka Kalelker Commission, also known as the First Backward Classes Commission, was established in January 1953. It was headed by Kaka Kalelker and

was tasked with identifying the socially and educationally backward classes in India and recommending measures for their advancement.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) - 2005:

- The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The NCPCR's mandate is to ensure that all laws, policies, programs, and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the child rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

85. Match the Members of Legislative Assembly of Part 'C' state of Himachal Pradesh from Mandi District (1952-56) with respective constituencies:

List I (Name of the Members)	List II (Name of the Constituency)
(a) Gouri Prasad	(i) Joginder Nagar
(b) Karam Singh Thakur	(ii) Karsog
(c) Besar Ram	(iii) Rewalsar
(d) Rattan Singh	(iv) Mahadev

Select the correct choice:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(A) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)  
(B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)  
(C) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)  
(D) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

Answer: A

Gouri Prasad - Rewalsar:

- ☞ Gouri Prasad was elected from the Rewalsar constituency. Rewalsar is a town in the Mandi district known for its religious significance.

Karam Singh Thakur - Mahadev:

- ☞ Karam Singh Thakur represented the Mahadev constituency. Mahadev is also in the Mandi district, and during that period, it was one of the constituencies in the legislative assembly.

Besar Ram - Joginder Nagar:

- ☞ Besar Ram was the MLA from Joginder Nagar. Joginder Nagar is a prominent town in Mandi district and was an electoral constituency in the legislative assembly from 1952 to 1956.

Rattan Singh - Karsog:

- ☞ Rattan Singh served as the representative for the Karsog constituency. Karsog is a well-known area in Mandi district, and during the given period, it was also a constituency for the legislative assembly.

86. Till when the Indian government has extended the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana?

- (A) December 2026
- (B) December 2027
- (C) December 2028
- (D) December 2030

**Answer: C**

- ☞ The government has declared the extension of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for an additional five years until December 2028.
- ☞ The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) was launched with the specific purpose of ameliorating the hardships faced by the poor and needy due to economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. In view of COVID crisis, the allocation of free foodgrains, under PMGKAY was in addition to regular allocation done. A total quantity of approx. 1118 LMT foodgrains had been allocated under PMGKAY (Phase I-VII) for the period of 28 months with a total planned financial outlay was about Rs. 3.91 lakh crore.
- ☞ The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity and effective implementation of the Act, had decided to provide food grains free of cost to NFSA beneficiaries i.e. AAY households and PHH beneficiaries, initially for a period of one year beginning from 1st January 2023 under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). Prior to that, under NFSA, subsidized food grains were distributed at Rs 3 per kg for rice, Rs 2 per kg for wheat and at Rs 1 per kg for coarse grains to beneficiaries.

87. Economic Growth in country X will necessarily have to occur if:

- (A) There is technical progress in the world economy
- (B) There is population growth in country X
- (C) There is capital formation in country X
- (D) The volume of trade grows in the world economy

**Answer: C**

- ☞ Technical Progress in the World Economy:
  - While global technological progress can contribute to economic growth by improving efficiency and productivity, it does not guarantee that country X

will experience economic growth unless the country adopts and integrates these advancements effectively.

☞ Population Growth in Country X:

- Population growth can lead to an increase in the labor force, which might contribute to economic growth. However, without sufficient job creation, infrastructure, and resources, population growth alone may not lead to economic growth and might even strain resources.

☞ Capital Formation in Country X:

- Capital formation refers to the accumulation of capital assets such as machinery, tools, and buildings that are used for production. It directly impacts the productive capacity of the economy. Increased capital formation usually leads to higher productivity and economic growth. Therefore, this is the most direct factor ensuring economic growth.

☞ Volume of Trade Grows in the World Economy:

- An increase in global trade can positively affect country X's economy, especially if it participates actively in international trade. However, this does not necessarily guarantee economic growth within country X unless it translates into increased exports, better terms of trade, and improved domestic economic policies.

Given the options, capital formation in country X (C) is the most direct and necessary factor for ensuring economic growth. Capital formation increases the productive capacity of the economy, leads to higher output, and is a critical component of economic development.

88. Suppose, the poverty line as measured by Monthly Per Capita Expenditure is Rs. 1,000

	MPCE (in Rs.) of 10 households									
State A	800	850	900	950	1200	1100	1150	1050	1250	1300
State B	400	450	550	650	1100	1200	1300	1350	1200	1400

Statement I: Head Count Ratio of State A is less than Head Count Ratio of State B.

Statement II: Poverty Gap Ratio of State A is less than Poverty Gap Ratio of State B.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: D**

1. Head Count Ratio (HCR): This is the proportion of the population below the poverty line.

2. Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR): This measures the intensity of poverty by considering how far the poor are from the poverty line.

Calculating the Head Count Ratio (HCR):

State A:

- MPCE values below Rs. 1,000: 800, 850, 900, 950 (4 households)
- Total households: 10
- $HCR = (\text{Number of households below poverty line} / \text{Total households}) = 4/10 = 0.4$  (40%)

State B:

- MPCE values below Rs. 1,000: 400, 450, 550, 650 (4 households)
- Total households: 10
- $HCR = (\text{Number of households below poverty line} / \text{Total households}) = 4/10 = 0.4$  (40%)

Calculating the Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR):

State A:

- Poverty line = Rs. 1,000
- Poverty gaps:  $1,000 - 800 = 200$ ,  $1,000 - 850 = 150$ ,  $1,000 - 900 = 100$ ,  $1,000 - 950 = 50$
- Sum of poverty gaps =  $200 + 150 + 100 + 50 = 500$
- Average poverty gap per poor person =  $500 / 4 = 125$
- $PGR = (\text{Sum of poverty gaps} / (\text{Poverty line} * \text{Number of households})) = 500 / (1,000 * 10) = 500 / 10,000 = 0.05$  (5%)

State B:

- Poverty line = Rs. 1,000
- Poverty gaps:  $1,000 - 400 = 600$ ,  $1,000 - 450 = 550$ ,  $1,000 - 550 = 450$ ,  $1,000 - 650 = 350$
- Sum of poverty gaps =  $600 + 550 + 450 + 350 = 1950$
- Average poverty gap per poor person =  $1950 / 4 = 487.5$
- $PGR = (\text{Sum of poverty gaps} / (\text{Poverty line} * \text{Number of households})) = 1950 / (1,000 * 10) = 1950 / 10,000 = 0.195$  (19.5%)

Analysis of Statements:

Statement I: Head Count Ratio of State A is less than Head Count Ratio of State B.

- Both states have the same HCR of 40%. Therefore, Statement I is incorrect.

Statement II: Poverty Gap Ratio of State A is less than Poverty Gap Ratio of State B.

- State A's PGR is 5%, while State B's PGR is 19.5%. Therefore, Statement II is correct.

Conclusion:

- Statement I is incorrect.
- Statement II is correct.

89. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Trickle Down Theory says that let business flourish, since their profits ultimately trickle down to lower income individuals.

Statement II: Economic Theory predicts that inequality will increase during recessions and decline during economic booms.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: C**

Trickle Down Theory says that let business flourish, since their profits ultimately trickle down to lower income individuals.

- Statement I is correct. Trickle Down Theory suggests that if businesses and the wealthy are successful, their prosperity will benefit the broader population through job creation and increased spending. However, the effectiveness and validity of this theory are debated, as it assumes that wealth generated at the top will naturally benefit those at the bottom, which may not always happen.

Statement II: Economic Theory predicts that inequality will increase during recessions and decline during economic booms.

- Statement II is incorrect. Inequality during economic booms can vary, but generally, it tends to either remain stable or increase. While booms can create more jobs and income opportunities, benefits often accrue more to higher-income groups through wage increases and asset appreciation, potentially widening income and wealth disparities rather than narrowing them.

90. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: As of December 2023, around 1.3 crore candidates have received training under PMKVY.

Statement II: Out of these candidates around 60 lakh individuals have been placed.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: C**

- ☞ Under the Skill India Mission, MSDE launched its flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on 15 July 2015.
- ☞ PMKVY aims to provide avenues for the Indian youth to access short-term skilling opportunities. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) was introduced for

people already employed/working and certify the acquired skills by a candidate. The focus of the scheme has been to improve the employability of the candidates across the country by providing quality training in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)-aligned job roles based on demand from the industries in relevant sectors.

- ☞ Since 2015, close to 1.40 crore candidates have been trained/oriented under PMKVY as per Skill India Digital till 13th December 2023. First statement is correct.
- ☞ Under Short-term Training, where placement was incentivised, 42% of the candidates were placed in various sectors across the country. (i.e., 24.39 lakh candidates were placed out of 57.42 lakh candidates certified in STT). 2<sup>nd</sup> statement is incorrect.

91. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The volume of E-way bill generation in India continues to grow steadily.

Statement II: Rail freight traffic and port cargo traffic are growing at a healthy pace.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**Answer: A**

According to the 'The Indian Economy - A Review, Jan 2024' report provided by the Ministry of finance, the volume of E-way bill generation in India continues to grow steadily and Rail freight traffic and port cargo traffic are growing at a healthy pace.

2.2 Resilience is on display, not just in terms of economic growth. The unemployment rate has declined, and economic activity continues to rise, as is evident in the healthy performance of high-frequency indicators. The volume of E-way bill generation continues to grow steadily. Rail freight traffic and port cargo traffic are growing at a healthy pace. The focus on infrastructure creation and demand for housing is driving construction activity, as reflected in increased steel consumption and cement production. In terms of mobility, which was most affected by the pandemic, the number of Indians taking air travel has exceeded the pre-Covid levels.

92. Consider the following Health programmes and policy:

- (1) The National Health Policy
- (2) National Health Mission (NHM)
- (3) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- (4) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

With reference to the Health programmes and policy mentioned above, in terms of their starting year which one of the following is the correct order year?

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (3), (2), (4)
- (B) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (C) (2), (4), (1), (3)
- (D) (4), (1), (3), (2)



**Answer: A**

- ☞ The National Health Policy (NHP): The first National Health Policy was introduced in 1983 to address the health needs of the country. It aimed to provide a framework for health system development and ensure equitable access to health services across India.
- ☞ National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): Launched in 2005, NRHM aimed to improve healthcare delivery across rural India. The mission focused on strengthening the rural health infrastructure, increasing community participation, and improving health outcomes.
- ☞ National Health Mission (NHM): Launched in 2013, NHM is an umbrella program that subsumed both NRHM and NUHM. NHM aimed to provide comprehensive health services to both rural and urban populations, with an emphasis on improving the health infrastructure and service delivery across India.
- ☞ National Urban Health Mission (NUHM): Introduced in May, 2013 as a sub-mission under the larger umbrella of the National Health Mission, NUHM aimed to address the healthcare needs of urban populations, particularly the urban poor living in slums and other underserved areas.

93. What is the correct order of various social service schemes in India according to year of origin?

- (1) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- (2) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana
- (3) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
- (4) National Social Assistance Scheme

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4)
- (B) (4), (3), (1), (2),
- (C) (4), (3), (2), (1)
- (D) (1), (2), (4), (3)

**Answer: B**

- ☞ National Social Assistance Scheme (NSAS): Launched in 1995, NSAS aims to provide financial assistance to the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities in the form of social pensions.

- ☞ Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY): Introduced in 2008, RSBY is a health insurance scheme for the poor, providing cashless health insurance for hospitalization.
- ☞ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): Launched in 2014, PMJDY aims to ensure access to financial services such as banking, savings accounts, remittances, credit, insurance, and pensions.
- ☞ Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY): Launched in 2015, SSY is a savings scheme aimed at the parents of girl children to encourage saving for their education and marriage.

94. With reference to the steady decline in the mortality rate over the years, consider the following statements:

- (1) Control of epidemics such as cholera and smallpox
- (2) Expansion in incidence of malaria and tuberculosis
- (3) Contraction of education and decreased literacy
- (4) Improved sanitation and hygiene

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (4) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (1) and (2) only
- (D) (2) and (4) only

**Answer: A**

- ☞ Control of epidemics such as cholera and smallpox: This is a significant factor that has contributed to the decline in mortality rates. Effective vaccines and public health measures have drastically reduced deaths from these diseases.
- ☞ Expansion in incidence of malaria and tuberculosis: This statement is incorrect. An increase in the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis would likely lead to higher mortality rates, not a decline.
- ☞ Contraction of education and decreased literacy: This statement is also incorrect. A decrease in education and literacy would typically correlate with poorer health outcomes and higher mortality rates.
- ☞ Improved sanitation and hygiene: This is a correct statement. Better sanitation and hygiene have played a crucial role in reducing mortality rates by preventing the spread of many infectious diseases.

95. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 1200 crore rupees for economic services during 2022-23.
- 2) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 267 crore rupees for rural development during 2022-23.
- 3) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 140 crore rupees for Mahatma Gandhi National Employment, Guarantee Scheme during 2022-23.

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- 4) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 22 crore rupees for Forestry and Wildlife during 2022-23.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1) and (3) only  
 (B) (2) and (3) only  
 (C) (1) and (2) only  
 (D) (3) and (4) only

**Answer: B**

- 1) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 5952.83 crore rupees for economic services during 2022-23.  
 2) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 267 crore rupees for rural development during 2022-23.  
 3) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 140 crore rupees for Mahatma Gandhi National Employment, Guarantee Scheme during 2022-23.  
 4) Himachal Pradesh Government approved an outlay of 317 crore rupees for Forestry and Wildlife during 2022-23.

**TABLE-33**  
Development Budget Outlays

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Development	Approved Outlay (2022-23)
1	2	3
<b>A ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>I Agriculture and Allied Services</b>		
	1.Agriculture	157.74
	2.Horticulture	248.05
	3.Soil & Water Conservation	90.55
	4.Animal Husbandry	32.82
	5.Dairy Development	30.51
	6.Fisheries	8.72
	7.Forestry & Wildlife	317.67
	8.Agricultural Research & Education	0.0
	9. Co-operation	1.99
	10. Horticulture Marketing	19.77
<b>Total-I</b>		<b>907.82</b>
<b>II Rural Development</b>		
	1. DRDA Administration	12.53
	2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna(Rural)	8.11
	3. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee.	140.00
	4. NRLM	3.00
	5. DDU-GKY	7.68
	6. National R-Urban Mission	4.00
	7.PMKSY (WDC)	2.50
	8.National Bamboo Mission	0.00
	9. Others	15.00
	10. Land Reforms	20.79
	11.Community Development and Panchayats	53.53
<b>Total-II</b>		<b>267.14</b>
<b>III Special Areas Programmes</b>		
		1.50
<b>Total-III</b>		<b>1.50</b>

**TABLE-33**  
Development Budget Outlays

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Development	Approved Outlay (2022-23)
1	2	3
<b>A ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>I Agriculture and Allied Services</b>		
	1.Agriculture	157.74
	2.Horticulture	248.05
	3.Soil & Water Conservation	90.55
	4.Animal Husbandry	32.82
	5.Dairy Development	30.51
	6.Fisheries	8.72
	7.Forestry & Wildlife	317.67
	8.Agricultural Research & Education	0.0
	9. Co-operation	1.99
	10. Horticulture Marketing	19.77
<b>Total-I</b>		<b>907.82</b>
<b>II Rural Development</b>		
	1. DRDA Administration	12.53
	2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna(Rural)	8.11
	3. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee.	140.00
	4. NRLM	3.00
	5. DDU-GKY	7.68
	6. National R-Urban Mission	4.00
	7.PMKSY (WDC)	2.50
	8.National Bamboo Mission	0.00
	9. Others	15.00
	10. Land Reforms	20.79
	11.Community Development and Panchayats	53.53
<b>Total-II</b>		<b>267.14</b>
<b>III Special Areas Programmes</b>		
		1.50
<b>Total-III</b>		<b>1.50</b>

## HPAS PRELIMS – 2024

TABLE-33 – Continued

1	2	3 (₹ In crore)
<b>IV</b>	<b>Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	15.14
	2. Minor Irrigation	197.02
	3. Command Area Development	75.03
	4. Flood Control	23.26
	<b>Total - IV</b>	<b>310.45</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Energy</b>	
	1. Power	741.00
	2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	14.25
	<b>Total - V</b>	<b>755.25</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Industry and Minerals</b>	
	1. Village and Small Industries	130.14
	2. Other Industries (other than VSI)	11.00
	3. Minerals	0.00
	<b>Total - VI</b>	<b>141.14</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Transport</b>	
	1. Civil Aviation	910.50
	2. Roads and Bridges	1361.00
	3. Road Transport	423.77
	4. Rail Transport	50.00
	5. Other than Transport services	2.00
	<b>Total-VII</b>	<b>2747.27</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Science, Technology and Environment</b>	
	1. Scientific Research	14.17
	2. Ecology and Environment	1.24
	3. Information Technology	27.0
	<b>Total - VIII</b>	<b>42.41</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b>General Economic Services</b>	
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	40.58
	2. Excise & Taxation	8.00
	3. Tourism	66.12
	4. Civil Supplies	252.24
	5. Other General Economic Services	0.000
	6. Weights and Measures	0.07
	7. District Planning / District Councils	412.84
	<b>Total-IX</b>	<b>779.85</b>
	<b>Total Economic Services</b>	<b>5952.83</b>

TABLE-33 – Concluded

1	2	3 (₹ In crore)
<b>X</b>	<b>B. Social Services</b>	
	1. General Education	
	a) Elementary Education & Literacy	217.76
	b) Higher /Secondary Education	250.21
	2. Technical Education	156.21
	3. Sports & Youth Services	30.25
	4. Art & Culture	35.02
	5. Health and Family Welfare	430.34
	6. Water Supply Sanitation	629.10
	7. Housing including Police Housing	125.35
	8. Urban Development including TCP	154.30
	9. Information & Publicity	0.96
	10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	1031.20
	11. Labour & Employment	126.15
	12. Women and Child Development	257.15
	13. Nutrition	7.90
	<b>Total-X</b>	<b>3451.90</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>C. General Services</b>	
	1. Jails	12.00
	2. Public Works	33.47
	3. Other Administrative Services	73.62
	<b>Total-XI</b>	<b>119.09</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9523.82</b>

Source: Planning Department, Himachal Pradesh.

96. Match List I with List II

List I

List II

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a) Sandeep Shastri</p> <p>b) Kalpana Srivastava</p> <p>c) N. Neetha</p> <p>d) Mridul Eapen</p> | <p>(i) "Gender Demographics and Empowerment in India"</p> <p>(ii) "Demographic Profile and Health Status of Older Adults in India"</p> <p>(iii) "Demographic Dividend in India: Myth or Reality"</p> <p>(iv) "Demographic Shift and its Impact on Indian Politics"</p> |
|---|--|

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
- (B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
- (C) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
- (D) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

Answer: C

Sandeep Shastri

☞ Work: "Demographic Shift and its Impact on Indian Politics"

- ☞ Sandeep Shastri is an eminent political scientist known for his research on how demographic changes influence political landscapes in India. His work likely examines how shifts in population age, migration patterns, and urbanization impact political behavior and policy.

#### Kalpana Srivastava

- ☞ Work: "Demographic Profile and Health Status of Older Adults in India"
- ☞ Kalpana Srivastava is associated with studies on the health and well-being of older adults in India. Her work would focus on the demographic characteristics of the elderly population and their health status, addressing issues such as access to healthcare, chronic diseases, and social support systems.

#### N. Neetha

- ☞ Work: "Gender Demographics and Empowerment in India"
- ☞ N. Neetha is known for her research on gender issues in India. Her work would analyze gender demographics and examine how these influence women's empowerment, focusing on areas such as education, employment, political representation, and social norms.

#### Mridul Eapen

- ☞ Work: "Demographic Dividend in India: Myth or Reality"
- ☞ Mridul Eapen's research typically addresses economic aspects of demographics. The concept of the demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a country's age structure, mainly when the working-age population grows larger relative to the young and elderly populations. Eapen's work would critically analyze whether India is benefiting from this demographic shift or if it's a missed opportunity.

97. Arrange the following Committees in proper chronological order of their establishment:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (4), (2), (3)
- (B) (2), (3), (4), (3)
- (C) (4), (2), (3), (1)
- (D) (3), (2), (3), (4)

**Answer: A**

- ☞ Alagh Committee: Established in 1979, the Alagh Committee was tasked with developing a poverty line for rural and urban areas based on calorie consumption.

- ☞ Lakdawala Committee: Formed in 1993, the Lakdawala Committee aimed to update the poverty line and suggested using consumption expenditure data to estimate poverty.
- ☞ Tendulkar Committee: Set up in 2005, the Tendulkar Committee was tasked with reviewing the poverty estimation methodology and recommended a shift from calorie consumption to a more comprehensive measure including health and education.
- ☞ Rangarajan Committee: Established in 2012, the Rangarajan Committee was formed to revisit the poverty measurement methodologies and provided a new poverty line estimate.

98. Arrange the following events in proper chronological order:

- 1) Mahbul-ul-Haq prepared the HDI (Human Development Index)
- 2) Morris D. Morris developed the PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index)
- 3) Alkire and Foster developed the MPI (Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index)
- 4) The term 'Gross National Happiness' coined by Bhutan's king Jigme Singye Wangchuck

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (1), (4), (2), (3)
- (B) (2), (1), (4), (3)
- (C) (4), (2), (1), (3)
- (D) (3), (2), (1), (4)

**Answer: C**

- ☞ Morris D. Morris developed the PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index): The PQLI was developed in the 1970s, specifically in 1979.
- ☞ The term 'Gross National Happiness' coined by Bhutan's king Jigme Singye Wangchuck: The term was coined in the 1970s, around 1972.
- ☞ Mahbul-ul-Haq prepared the HDI (Human Development Index): The HDI was introduced in the 1990 Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- ☞ Alkire and Foster developed the MPI (Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index): The MPI was developed and introduced in 2010.

99. Match List I with List II:

- | List I    | List II                 |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| a) SDG 2  | (i) Decent Work         |
| b) SDG    | (ii) Zero Hunger        |
| c) SDG 8  | (iii) Gender Equality   |
| d) SDG 10 | (iv) Reduced Inequality |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
- (B) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
- (C) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
- (D) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

**Answer: A**

- SDG 2: Zero Hunger
- SDG 5: Gender Equality
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all." They were set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by the year 2030.

1. No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. Zero Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Good Health and Well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.



4. Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.
10. Reduced Inequality: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Life on Land: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

100. Match List I with List II:

- | List I               | List II   |
|----------------------|---|
| a) Chronic Poor      | (i) Below the poverty line most of the time   |
| b) Churning Poor     | (ii) Rich most of the time but sometimes, out of a Business fluctuation become poor |
| c) Non-Poor          | (iii) Always above the poverty line   |
| d) Occasionally Poor | (iv) Regularly move in and out of poverty   |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(A) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)  
(B) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)  
(C) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)  
(D) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

**Answer: B**



**Chronic Poor:**

- These are individuals or households who are consistently below the poverty line most of the time. They typically lack the resources or opportunities to significantly improve their economic status over an extended period.

**Churning Poor:**

- This group experiences frequent movements in and out of poverty. They may move above the poverty line temporarily due to factors like seasonal employment, economic fluctuations, or social safety nets, but often return to poverty.

**Non-Poor:**

- These individuals or households are consistently above the poverty line. They have stable access to sufficient income and resources to meet their basic needs and are not at risk of falling into poverty.

**Occasionally Poor:**

- This category includes individuals or households who are generally well-off (above the poverty line) but may occasionally experience periods of poverty. This could be due to sudden economic downturns, health crises, or other temporary setbacks.

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