

23. Consider the following space missions :

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



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

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

## MISSION OBJECTIVES

- COMMERCIAL SPACE ENDEAVOURS: AXIOM-4 AIMS TO FACILITATE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN SPACE, INCLUDING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND SPACE TOURISM.
- INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION: THIS MISSION WILL STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN NATIONS AND CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL SPACE INITIATIVES.
- RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: IT WILL SUPPORT VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS AND TECHNOLOGICAL TESTS IN THE UNIQUE MICROGRAVITY ENVIRONMENT OF SPACE.



## AXIOM-4 MISSION



### ABOUT AXIOM-4 MISSION

- Axiom Mission 4 (or Ax-4) is a private spaceflight to the International Space Station.
- It is operated by Axiom Space and uses a SpaceX Crew Dragon spacecraft.
- The flight is in collaboration with NASA.



## KEY FEATURES

**Spacecraft:** The mission will use a SpaceX Dragon spacecraft, launched atop a Falcon 9 rocket.

**Duration and Activities:** During 14 days aboard the International Space Station (ISS), the crew will conduct scientific experiments, perform technology demonstrations, and engage in educational outreach.

**Commercial Space Station Development:** Axiom Space's long-term vision includes building the world's first commercial space station.

JOIN NOW



Posted by Deepak Sir on **13<sup>th</sup> July, 2024**, reposted in the month of December 2024 in Current Affairs Section + asked in Test Series.

KNOW ABOUT

**ISRO SPADEX PSLV C60**

BY: DEEPAK SIR

Session taken by Deepak Sir on **December 30, 2024**



<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>



94. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

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

Statement II :

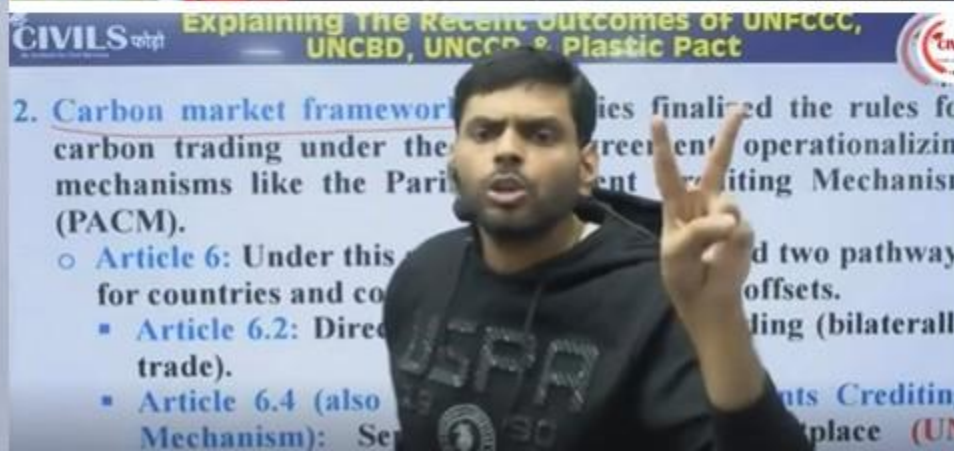
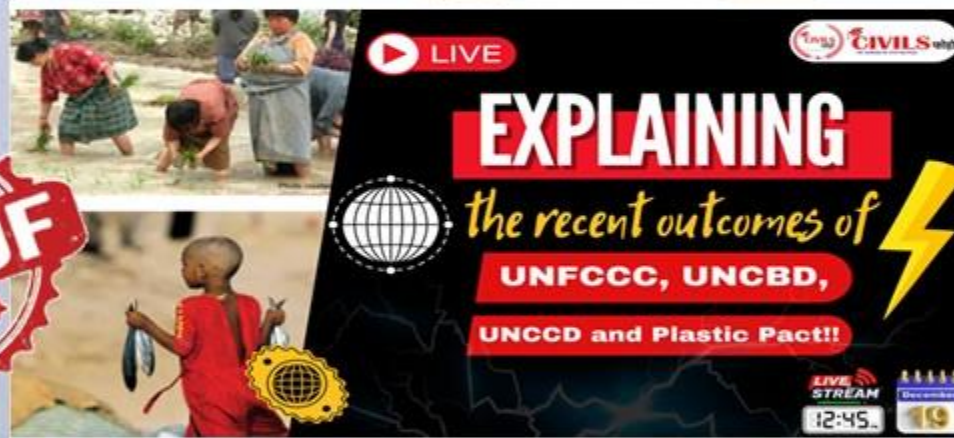
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change sets out the principles of carbon markets.

Statement III :

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

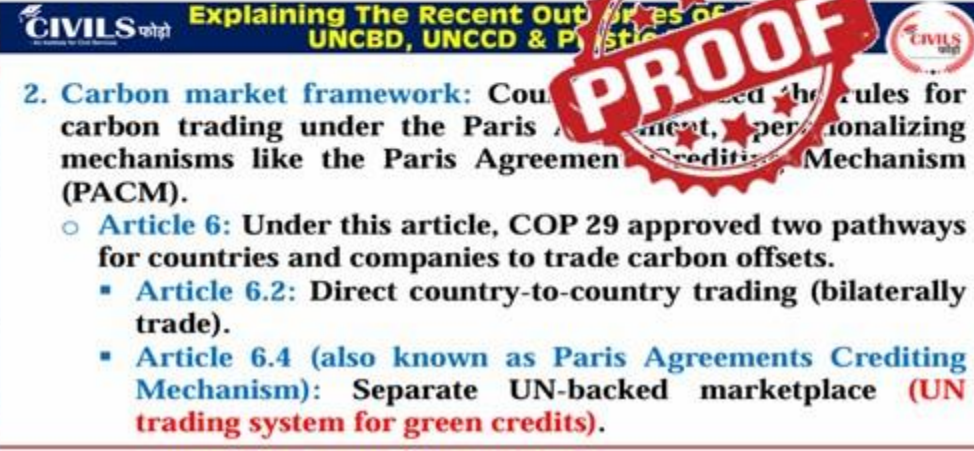
Which one of the following respects of the above statements is correct?

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



**Covered by Deepak Sir on 04 occasions**

- 19<sup>th</sup> Dec-2024** YouTube session titled as **Explaining The Recent Outcomes of UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD & Plastic Pact.**
- 12<sup>th</sup> May-2024** YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Environment Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 | Ace Your Preparation! | Lec-01.**
- 17<sup>th</sup> May-2025** YouTube session titled as **Marathon Environment Revision for UPSC Prelims in 09 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025 |**
- PDF on Environment for Prelims 2025 released on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**





21. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

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

Statement II :

Some rare earth elements have phosphorescent properties.

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

- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- Statement I is correct but Statement II is not correct
- Statement I is not correct but Statement II is correct



### Uses of Rare Earth

- Are vital components in a wide range of modern technologies and industries including green energy, electronics and defense.
- The versatile nature of rare earth elements is evident in their applications:
  - Electronics like in digital cameras, smartphones, digital screens, making phosphors, or substances that emit luminescence
  - Green technology such as wind turbines and electric vehicles.
  - Healthcare like in MRIs, Laser Scalpels.
  - Permanent Magnets: Neodymium magnets are permanent magnets made of Neodymium, Iron and Boron. They are used in automobile manufacturing.

**China restricts exports of Rare Earth!!  
Understanding its implications!!**



By: Deepak Sir

### Uses of Rare Earth

- Are vital components in a wide range of modern technologies and industries including green energy, electronics and defense.
- The versatile nature of rare earth elements is evident in their applications:
  - Electronics like in digital cameras, smartphones, digital screens, making phosphors, or substances that emit luminescence
  - Green technology such as wind turbines and electric vehicles.
  - Healthcare like in MRIs, Laser Scalpels.
  - Permanent Magnets: Neodymium magnets are permanent magnets made of Neodymium, Iron and Boron. They are used in automobile manufacturing.

**Covered by Deepak Sir on 2 Occasions**

- 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2025** in his YouTube Session titled as **China's Rare Earth Export Ban: Global Implications Explained!**
- Pdf shared on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**





20. Consider the following statements about

PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



### Most Probable Scheme and Index Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025

**Lecture-01**

**Ace Your Preparation!**

By: Deepak Sir

**SCHEMES and INDEX**

**PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana**

- M/o New and Renewable Energy
- Supports installation of grid connected rooftop solar (RTS) systems for residential sectors with central financial assistance.
- Develops one model village per district to promote rooftop solar system areas.
- Beneficiaries: Indian citizens with rooftops suitable for solar panel installation, electricity connections, and no prior solar subsidy.
- Implementing Authority: National Programme Implementation Agency

**Scheme and index**

By: deepak Sir

**Covered by Deepak Sir on  
02 Occasions**

1. **23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2025** in his YouTube Session titled as **Most Probable Schemes and Index Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 | UPSC Prelims 2025 |**
2. **16<sup>th</sup> May, 2025** in his YouTube Session titled as **Probable Schemes and Index Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 | UPSC Prelims 2025 |**





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

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

- This temple is considered the climax of the Dravida style of temple architecture.

/

#### Rajendra Chola-I (988 CE)

- He completely annexed Pandyas, Cheras, and the entire Sri Lanka.
- Perhaps he was the first South Indian ruler who defeated the rule of the Gangetic delta named Mahipala. To celebrate this victory, he created a city on the river banks of Cauvery i.e., Gangaikonda Cholapuram (Victor of Gangetic delta).



Perhaps he was the first Indian ruler who crossed the Bay of Bengal to invade the cities of Sri Vijay in the Malay Peninsula

- After this invasion, the cultural exchange started between the two regions.
- Magapattinam was their most important port.

#### Administration of Cholas:

- Perhaps, Cholas were the first rulers of ancient India who started the process of decentralization.
- They divided the Chola kingdom to many administrative units which are as follows:

**Taken by Our history faculty Yash sir in his  
Prelims Phodo Class.**

73. The irrigation device called 'Araghatta' was

- a water bag made of leather pulled over a pulley
- a large wheel with earthen pots tied to the outer ends of its spokes
- a larger earthen pot driven by bullocks
- a large water bucket pulled up by rope directly by hand

'Uluq' & ('Dawo') → Postel System  
→ Miras/water :- (hand grants) given to Artisans.  
• Majma-ul-Bahrain :- Dara Shikoh  
• Masaka-z-Bitkucha :- Bhimsen  
• Futihat-z-Angiri :- Jhucardas Nagar  
• Mataquat-z-Akbari :- Nizamuddin Ahmed

-Araghatta - Water wheel used in Irrigation of Land

-Fanam - Coins

-Karwanis (Banjaras), Multanis, Dallals (Master of Markets), Sarrrafs (Money changers) --- They were commercial classes

- 'Mahattara' and Pattakila' - Village Headmen

Covered on 02 occasions

- Deepak sir shared PDF on historical terms on **25<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2025**.
- Yash sir did it in the class.





70. Consider the following statements about the Rashtriya Gokul Mission :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

#### Allied Sectors: Potential To Build Resilience

##### Key Interventions:

- Initiatives like the Rashtriya Gokul Mission for indigenous bovine breeds, the Livestock Health and Disease Control Program, IVF technology promotion, and the establishment of Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs).

##### Fisheries:

- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) aims to boost productivity.
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) supports infrastructure development.



#### Allied Sectors: Potential To Build Resilience

##### Key Interventions:

- Initiatives like the Rashtriya Gokul Mission for indigenous bovine breeds, the Livestock Health and Disease Control Program, IVF technology promotion, and the establishment of Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs).

##### Fisheries:

- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) aims to boost productivity.
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) supports infrastructure development.

**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir covered it as part of **Economic Survey (Lec-03)- 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2025.**
2. Deepak sir covered it again on **17<sup>th</sup> May, 2025** as part of **Schemes and Index Lecture.**





42. Consider the following statements in respect of BIMSTEC :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**PROOF**

**CIVILS** फोड़ो **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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

- Regional organisation established in June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration.
- Initially, established as BIST-EC with 4 countries: Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand. ASEAN
- Myanmar joined in December 1997 and the group was renamed BIMST-EC.
- Secretariat: Dhaka, Bangladesh



**Most Probable IR Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025**



**Lecture-01**

**Ace Your Preparation!**

By: Deepak Sir

**CIVILS** फोड़ो **INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

**BAY OF BENGAL INITIATIVE FOR MULTI-SECTORAL TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION (BIMSTEC)**

**Other Key facts on BIMSTEC**

- **Major Projects:** BIMSTEC Master Plan for Transport Connectivity
- **BIMSTEC's Principle:** Sovereign equality, Territorial integrity, Political independence, Non-interference in internal affairs, Peaceful co-existence, etc.
- **7 Focus areas:** Trade; Environment and Climate Change; Security; Agriculture and Food Security; People-to-People Contact; Science, Technology, and Innovation; Connectivity.
- **Exercises:** BIMSTEC Disaster Management Exercise (DMEX)

**Covered on 03 occasions**

- Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable IR Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 Ace Your Preparation! Lec-01- 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
- Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon IR Revision for UPSC Prelims in 06 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025 - 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
- Deepak Sir shared **IR PDF** on **8<sup>th</sup> May, 2025** on his telegram channel.

**PROOF**

**COMPLETE**

**IR**

**For Prelims**

**06 HOURS**

**LIVE**

**REVISION SESSION**



By: Deepak Sir



61. Consider the following countries

- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Serbia
- Sweden
- North Macedonia

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

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

**PROOF**

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**North Atlantic Treaty Org (NATO)**

- Military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty (also called Treaty) of April, 1949, by the United States, Canada and several Western nations.
- HQ: Brussels, Belgium
- Aims to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
- Article 5 of Treaty states that attack on one member is to be considered an attack on all members. That effectively put Western Europe under the "nuclear umbrella" of the US.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

**31. NATO**

**Why in the News?**  
Recently, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) marked the formation and Sweden has joined NATO as its 32<sup>nd</sup> member.

HQ: Brussels, Belgium

**Quick Overview of NATO**

- Genesis:** 1949 with the North Atlantic Treaty.
- Nature:** Political and military alliance of 32 countries
- Membership:** 12 founding members.
- Core objective:** Collective defence. An attack on one member is considered an attack on all.

Covered on 04 occasions

1. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Topics of International Relations for UPSC Prelims 2025 L-1- 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.**
2. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable IR Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 Ace Your Preparation! Lec-01- 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
3. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon IR Revision for UPSC Prelims in 06 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025 - 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
4. Deepak Sir shared **IR PDF** on **8<sup>th</sup> May, 2025** on his telegram channel.

**CIVILS** फोडो **PRELIMS PHODO**  
**CRASH COURSE**  
**LECTURE-01 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**  
**MAR. 24** **09:30 AM**  
**BY DEEPAK PRAKASH**

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**North Atlantic Treaty Org (NATO)**

- **Members:** 32 (30 European nations, US and Canada). EU members that are not a part of NATO are: Austria, Cyprus, Ireland and Malta.
- 31<sup>st</sup> member: Finland, 32<sup>nd</sup> member: Sweden

**PROOF**

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

**NATO**

**NATO Member Countries**

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

**NATO**

**NATO Member Countries**

**PROOF**

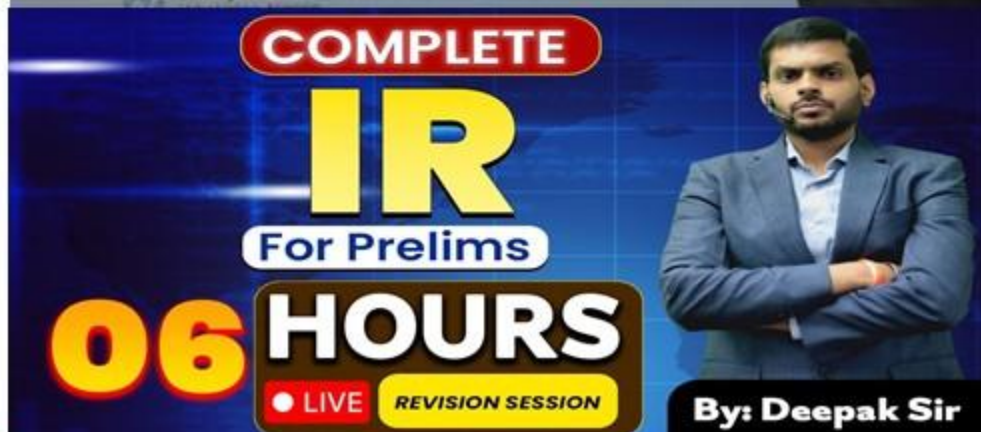


47. Consider the following statements with regard to BRICS :

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

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

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



Covered on 04 occasions

1. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Topics of International Relations for UPSC Prelims 2025 L-1- 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.**
2. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable IR Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 Ace Your Preparation! Lec-01- 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
3. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon IR Revision for UPSC Prelims in 06 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025 - 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
4. Deepak Sir shared **IR PDF** on **8<sup>th</sup> May, 2025** on his telegram channel.



## 19. BRICS

Why in News?

16th BRICS Summit held in Kazan, Russia.

Quick Overview of BRICS



**Genesis:** It has been coined by British economist Jim O'Neill in 2001; BRIC formalized at the G8 Outreach Summit (2006).  
→ 1st BRIC Summit held in Russia (2009).



**Members:** Original 5: Brazil, Russia, India, China.  
→ South Africa joined the group in 2010.  
**New Members:** Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, United Arab Emirates and Indonesia.  
→ Indonesia has become the first Southeast Asian Member of BRICS.  
→ Saudi Arabia still had not made a formal decision as of the end of 2024.



**BRICS partner countries:** Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Thailand, Uganda, and Uzbekistan, Nigeria.



**Secretariat:** No permanent secretariat or office.



87. Consider the following statements :

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

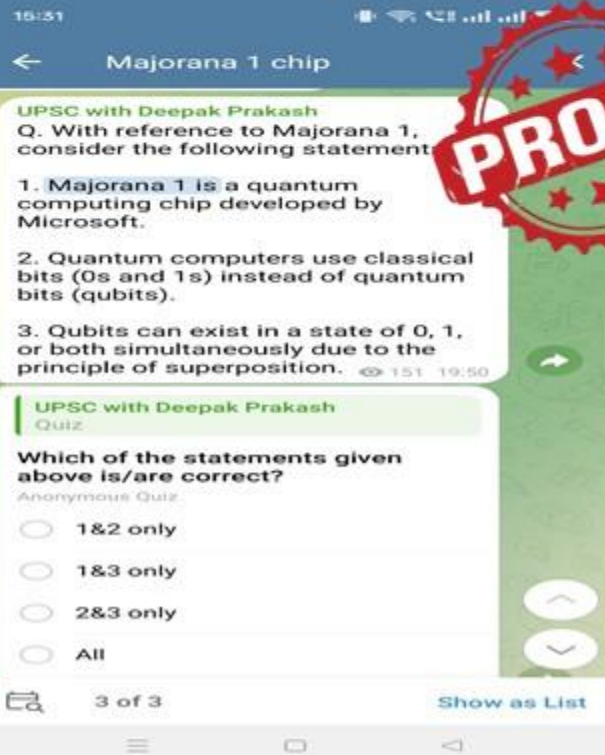


**CIVILS** फोड़ो  
An Institute for Civil Services

Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a secure communication method that uses quantum mechanics to generate and distribute cryptographic keys. It allows two parties to create a shared secret key that can be used to encrypt and decrypt messages</li> </ul>
Majorana 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developed by Microsoft</li> <li>It is the world's first quantum processor built on a Topological Core architecture, utilizing a new class of materials called topoconductors to create more stable and scalable qubits.</li> </ul>
Ocelot	Prototype quantum computing chip developed by Amazon

**Covered on 03 occasions**

1. Deepak sir covered on his telegram channel on **27<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.**
2. Deepak sir covered on his telegram channel on **21<sup>st</sup> February, 2025.**
3. Deepak Sir covered in his PDF shared on his telegram channel on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.





96. With reference to 'Direct Air Capture', an emerging technology, which of the following statements is/are correct?

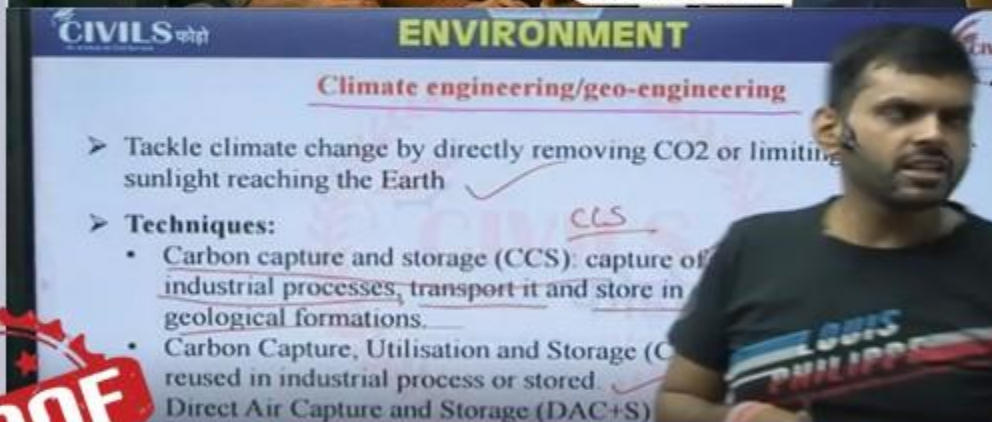
- I. It can be used as a way of carbon sequestration.
- II. It can be a valuable approach for plastic production and in food processing.
- III. In aviation, it can be a source of carbon for combining with hydrogen to create synthetic low-carbon fuel.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



## Most Probable Environment Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025



Covered on 03 occasions

1. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Environment Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 | Ace Your Preparation! | Lec-01- 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
2. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon Environment Revision for UPSC Prelims in 09 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025- 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
3. Deepak Sir shared **Environment PDF** on **18<sup>th</sup> May, 2025** on his telegram channel.



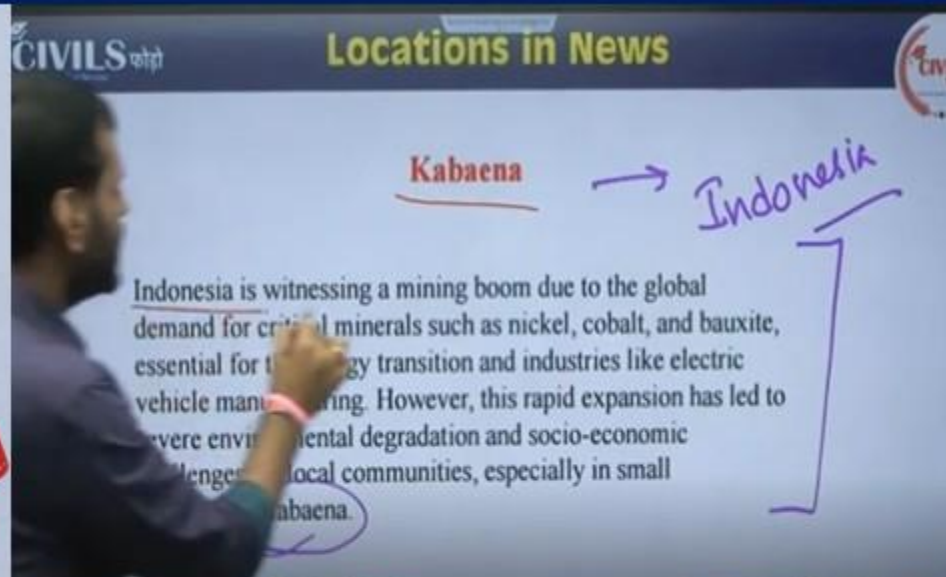


9. Consider the following pairs :

Country	Resource-rich in
I. Botswana	: Diamond
II. Chile	: Lithium
III. Indonesia	: Nickel

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

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



**Covered on 01 occasions**

1. Deepak sir covered in his YouTube session titled as on **17<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.**



**Kabaena**

- Indonesia is witnessing a mining boom due to the global demand for critical minerals such as **nickel**, cobalt, and bauxite, essential for the energy transition and industries like electric vehicle manufacturing. However, this rapid expansion has led to severe environmental degradation and socio-economic challenges for local communities, especially in small islands like Kabaena.

**CIVILS PHODO**  
An Institute for Civil Services

# PRELIMS PHODO

## CRASH COURSE

**LECTURE-02 LOCATION IN NEWS**

**MAR. 17** **09:30 AM**

BY DEEPAK PRAKASH





Q2. With reference to Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), consider the following statements :

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

3. Drone:

> DRDO drones: Nishant.



Panchi (wheeled version)



> Rustom:- Rustom is a family of medium-altitude long-endurance (MALE) unmanned air vehicle (UAV) being developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)

**Covered on 02 occasions**

- 1. Yash sir covered in his science class of Civils Phodo.
- 2. Deepak Sir covered in his PDF shared on his telegram channel on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.





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

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

Which of the statements given above is correct?

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



## NIPAH VIRUS OUTBREAK: STORY OF ZOONOSIS REPEATING AGAIN

By Deepak Prakash, PSIR and GS2 Faculty for Civil Services at MR IAS: A former faculty for Civil Services; Former Faculty of Aspire IAS, Delhi and ACQ IA Bhubaneswar

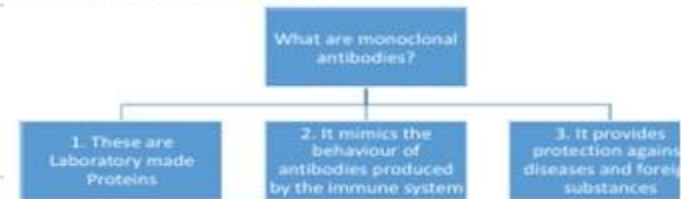
**Nipah outbreak: Story of Zoonosis repeating again**

Deepak Prakash, MA in IR, University of Indianapolis, Lifetime Member, American Political Science Honours Society

**The story so far:** Last week, India reached out to Australia to procure monoclonal antibody doses to combat the Nipah virus outbreak in Kerala. Expecting 20 more doses soon, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Head Dr. Rajiv Bahl has said.

**Current mortality:** The virus has killed two people so far and has infected at least five others in the Kozhikode district (until 28<sup>th</sup> September 2023). The current Nipah outbreak is Kerala's fourth since 2018.

**What are monoclonal antibodies?**



An antibody attaches itself to an antigen - a foreign substance, usually a disease-causing molecule and helps the immune system eliminate it from body. Monoclonal antibodies are **specifically designed to target** certain antigens.

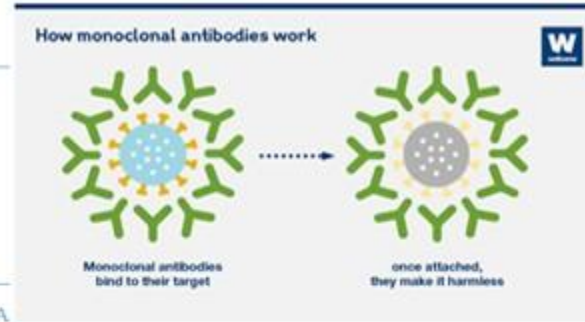
Niels K. Jerne, Georges J.F. Köhler and César Milstein were awarded the medicine Nobel Prize in 1984 for their work on the "the principle for production of monoclonal antibodies".

**What is m102.4?**

m102.4 is a "potent, fully human" monoclonal antibody that neutralises Hendra and Nipah viruses, both outside and inside of living organisms. Its phase one trial has been completed.

As of now, the drug is used on a 'compassionate use' basis- last recurs when no other alternative exists.

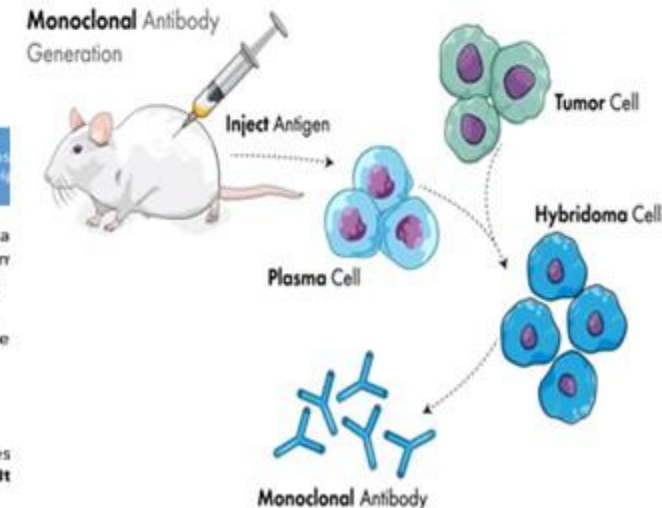
**How do monoclonal antibodies work?**



Monoclonal antibodies are **specifically engineered and generated** to target a disease. They are meant to attach themselves to the specific disease-causing antigen (protein).

For instance, most successful monoclonal antibodies during the pandemic were engineered to bind to the spike protein of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The binding prevented the protein from exercising its regular functions, including its ability to infect other cells.

Initially this is how first monoclonal antibodies were produced (see diagram)



Today, these antibodies are made using recombinant DNA technology.

**Covered on 02 occasion**

1. Deepak sir wrote an article on **Nipah virus** outbreak and shared it with students on his telegram channel on **29<sup>th</sup> September, 2023**
2. Yash sir covered in his science class of **Civils Phodo in March 2024.**



4. IgE (Immunoglobulin E)
  - Involved in **allergic reactions and responses to parasites.**
  - Binds to **mast cells and basophils**, triggering histamine release.
  - Plays a role in **asthma, eczema, and other allergic conditions.**
5. IgD (Immunoglobulin D)
  - Functions mainly as a **receptor** on immature B cells.
  - Role in the immune response is not well understood.
  - Found in **low concentrations** in the blood.

**Monoclonal Antibodies :-**

- Monoclonal antibodies are **lab-made proteins** designed to **mimic the immune system's ability to fight off harmful pathogens** like viruses, bacteria, and cancer cells. Unlike polyclonal antibodies (which are a mix), **monoclonal antibodies are identical and bind to the same specific part (epitope) of an antigen.**
- They are **made using the most common method is the hybridoma technique**, developed by **Georges Köhler and César Milstein.**



71. Consider the following statements about Raja Ram Mohan Roy :

- I. He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophical systems of the East.
- II. He desired his countrymen to accept the rational and scientific approach and the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



### 1. Brahmo Samaj 1828 :-

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- He was considered the father of the Indian renaissance.
- In 1815, he founded Atmiya Sabha , 1817 (Hindu college), 1822 (Anglo Hindu School)
- He was against idol worship, polygamy, abuse of the caste system, Sati Pratha, Incarnation, and he also has no faith in scripture as an authority, priestly class who interpret religious text
  - They challenged all those religious practices which were not rationally justified.
- He favored the remarriage of Hindu widows.
- Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin (gift to monotheists) was his philosophical work in which he analyzed major religions of the world in the light of reason and social comfort.
- He believed in the principle of science, human dignity, social equality, and monotheism.
- Sambad Kaumudi was his weekly Bengali newspaper.

**Covered on 01 occasion**

1. Yash sir covered in his History Lecture of **Civils Phodo in January 2025.**





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

(a) carnelian

(b) clay

(c) bronze

(d) gold



### Misc

- **Pottery**: red, grey, black---used for storage, cooking & as utensils and for straining liquor.
- **Sculpture**: made from Stones e.g Bearded priest (steatite), **Bronze (Dancing girl)**---by using **Lost-Wax Method**

**Terracotta Figurines**: made of clay ( toys, carts, Mother Goddess)

- **Ornaments**: Necklace, Rings, Pendants, Waistbands etc made from copper, Bronze, Gold or semi-precious stones (like carnelian, Amethyst, Lapis-Lazuli)
- **Cosmetics** (like sindoor, Soap, Lipstick and Kajal)
- **Script**: yet to be deciphered



fig: Dancing Girl



**Covered on 01 occasion**

1. Yash sir covered in his History Lecture of **Civils Phodo in January 2025.**



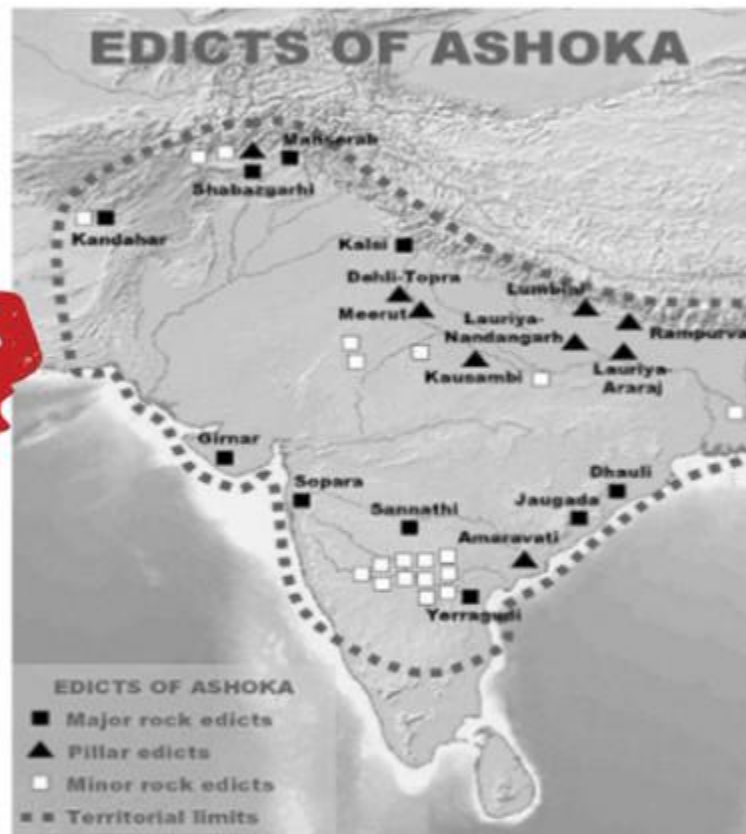


79. Ashokan inscriptions suggest that the 'Pradeshika', 'Rajuka' and 'Yukta' were important officers at the

- (a) village-level administration
- (b) district-level administration
- (c) provincial administration
- (d) level of the central administration



β. Major Rock Edicts: 14 Edicts (termed 1st to 14th) and 2 separate ones found in Odisha



Covered on 01 occasion

1. Yash sir covered in his History Lecture of **Civils Phodo** in December 2024.



- > 1. Prohibit animal slaughter. Bans Festive gatherings
- > 2. Provides care for man and animal and Description about Cholas, cheras and pandyas
- > 3. Generosity to Brahmanas and about Yuktas, pradeshikas and Rajukas (Provincial Governors)



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

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



3. Chandragupta-II (385 AD-415 AD):

- Also Known as **Vikramaditya** as he defeated shakas by securing Dhruvadevi and later by marrying her. (She was wife of his elder brother Ramgupta)
- There was holistic development during his tenure in the fields of astrology, astronomy, medicine, surgery, temple art and architecture, Sanskrit literature, Mathematics, Metallurgy, etc.
- He maintained **many luminaries** in his court which include Kalidas, Amarsimha, Dhanvantari, Varahamihira, Vara Ruchi, etc.
- He is also remembered for **political marriages** whereby he married Kubernaga from the North-East and he gave his daughter Prabhavati to Vakataka ruler Rudrasen.
- **Fa-Hein** visited during his reign and he wrote Fu-Kuo-Ki in which provides many details about Gupta rule.
- His mention about King chandra in Mehrauli Pillar Inscription

**Covered on 01 occasion**

1. Yash sir covered in his History Lecture of **Civils** Phodo in December 2024.





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



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

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

### GPS-Aided GEO Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) :-

- It is a Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) implemented jointly by ISRO and the Airport Authority of India (AAI)
- Its main objective is to provide satellite-based navigation services with higher accuracy and integrity for civil aviation applications as well as to provide better air traffic management over Indian Airspace
- There are only four Space-Based augmentation systems available in the world namely India (GAGAN), US (WAAS), Europe (EGNOS) and Japan (MSAS)
- It enhances safety in Civil Aviation
- Benefits:-
  - Better signalling during bad weather condition
  - Enhances safety during vertical movement of aircraft
  - Saves fuel by minimising circulation time
  - One essential component of the GAGAN project is the Study of the ionospheric behaviour over the Indian region for optimizing GAGAN Performance.

### Covered on 02 occasion

1. Yash sir covered in his History Lecture of **Civils Phodo in December 2024.**
2. Deepak Sir covered in his **PDF of Science and Tech**, shared on **20<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**

JUICE Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To study Jupiter and its three moons – Ganymede, Callisto and Europa.</li> <li>By European Space Agency (ESA)</li> </ul>
OSIRIS-Rex Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To collect samples from asteroid Bennu and deliver them to Earth.</li> <li>Bennu is small near Earth carbon rich asteroid.</li> <li>By NASA</li> </ul>
GAGAN (GPS-Aided GEO Augmentation and Navigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed by Airports Authority of India And ISRO</li> <li>Possible uses in Air traffic control, <u>crup spraying etc.</u></li> </ul>
Tidal Locking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a gravitational phenomenon in which an astronomical body (Moon) has the same rotational period as its orbital period around a partner (Earth). This means the body rotates around its axis in exactly the same</li> </ul>

**7209550222/333** | [www.civilsphodo.com](http://www.civilsphodo.com) | [info@civilsphodo.com](mailto:info@civilsphodo.com)  
302, Ashiana Majestic, Boring Road, Patna-800001



**CIVILS** फोडो  
An Institute for Civil Services



Aditya L1 mission by ISRO	time it takes to orbit its partner, resulting in the same side always facing the partner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Successfully placed at L1 point</li> <li>It will study the Sun's corona, solar emissions, solar winds and flares, and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs), and will carry out round-the-clock imaging of the Sun.</li> <li>L1 stands for Lagrangian Point 1.</li> </ul>
---------------------------	--



51. With reference to investments, consider the following :

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

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

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

73. Which of the following come under the Alternate Investment Fund in India?

1. Venture Capital Fund
2. Angel Investment
3. Hedge Funds
4. Mutual Funds
5. Foreign Portfolio Investment



73. Ans: A

- In India, generally the investments in stocks or bonds or fixed deposits or real estates are considered as traditional investments. Rest all categories of investments are categorized as Alternate Investments.
- There are 3 types of AIF Category:
- **Category 1:** Angel investors, venture capital funds, small and medium enterprises (SME) funds, Social venture funds infrastructure funds: They help new entrepreneurs, startup companies and infrastructural Development.
- **Category 2:** Private equity funds, Debt funds They use leverage only for day to day requirements. Hence, less dangerous than Hedge Funds.
- **Category 3:** Hedge funds
- FPIs are a different category of investment, separate from Alternate Investment Funds. Hence, point 5 is not correct.
- The main difference between Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) and mutual funds is that AIFs target high-net-worth individuals with diverse investments like private equity and real estate, while mutual funds focus on stocks and bonds, making them accessible and regulated for retail investors. Hence, point 4 is not correct.
- Hence, **option (a) is the correct answer.**

19 / 28

**Covered on 01 occasion**

**1. Question number 73 of test 31 of Civils Phodo Prelims Full Length Test.**





36. Consider the following statements :

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5th Schedule	6th Schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive power of state &amp; centre- The executive power of state extends to the scheduled areas.</li> <li>But the Governor has a special responsibility regarding such areas.</li> <li>Governor submits report to president annually or whenever required</li> <li>Executive power of center extends to giving directions to states regarding administration of such areas. (Art 365)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If there are different tribes in an autonomous districts, the governor can divide the districts into several autonomous regions.</li> <li>Autonomous districts → Autonomous districts council</li> <li>Autonomous regions → Autonomous regional council</li> </ul>

### Sixth Schedule

#### Context:

- The Sixth Schedule has been in the news recently for several reasons:
- Ladakh's Demand for Inclusion:** There has been a growing demand for including Ladakh under the Sixth Schedule to protect its unique cultural and ecological identity. This demand is driven by concerns over land and resource protection, especially after the revocation of Article 370.
  - Assam Legislative Assembly Session:** The inaugural sitting of the Budget session was held in Kokrajhar, a region under the Sixth Schedule. The session symbolized peace and unity, with a focus on strengthening governance.
  - Meghalaya District Council Elections:** The demand for Article 371F was a key point in Meghalaya's district council elections. The Voice of Meghalaya demanded more protections for tribal interests, arguing that the Sixth Schedule is essential for their autonomy.

**STRATEGY FOR PRELIMS + PRELIMS PHODO CRASH COURSE**

**LECTURE-01 POLITY**

FEB. 23



09:30 AM

BY DEEPAK PRAKASH

Covered on 03 occasions

- Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Topics of Polity for UPSC Prelims 2025 L-1- 23rd February, 2025.**
- Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon Polity Revision for UPSC Prelims in 12 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025- 03rd May, 2025.**
- Polity PDF** shared by Deepak Sir on **01st May, 2025.**

**COMPLETE**

**Polity**  
For Prelims

**12 HOURS**  
LIVE REVISION SESSION

By: Deepak Sir



41. Consider the following statements :

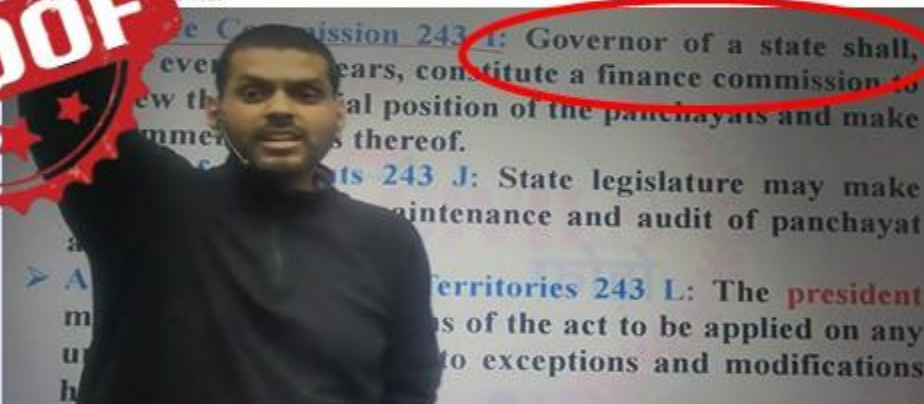
- I. Panchayats at the intermediate level exist in all States.
- II. To be eligible to be a Member of a Panchayat at the intermediate level, a person should attain the age of thirty years.
- III. The Chief Minister of a State constitutes a commission to review the financial position of Panchayats at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

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

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

### Features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in Panchayati Raj:

- **Gram Sabha 243A:** Village assembly consisting of all the registered voters within the area of the panchayat.
- **Three-tier System:** At village, intermediate and district level. **States with a population less than 20 lakhs** may not constitute the intermediate level.
- **Election of members and chairperson (243K):** The members to all the levels of the Panchayati Raj are **elected directly** and chairperson to the intermediate and the district level is elected indirectly from the elected members and at the village level the Chairperson is elected as determined by the state government.

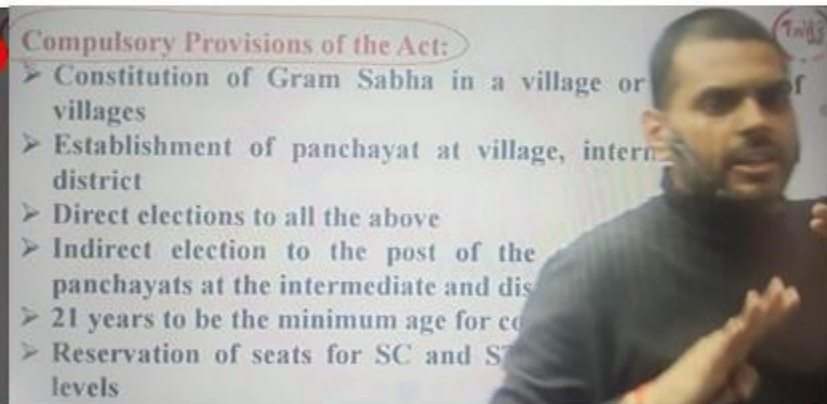


### Compulsory Provisions of the Act:

- Constitution of Gram Sabha in a village or a group of villages
- Establishment of panchayat at village, intermediate and district
- Direct elections to all the above
- Indirect election to the post of the chairperson of the panchayats at the intermediate and district level
- **21 years** to be the minimum age for contesting
- Reservation of seats for SC and STs in panchayats at all levels

### Covered on 03 occasion

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **7<sup>th</sup> Feb-2025**.
2. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon Polity Revision for UPSC Prelims in 12 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025- 03<sup>rd</sup> May, 2025**.
3. **Polity PDF** shared by Deepak Sir on **8<sup>th</sup> Feb-2025**.



### Compulsory Provisions of the Act:

- Reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats for women in panchayats
- Fixing of tenure of 5 years and holding elections within six months in any event of supersession of any panchayat
- Establishment of state election commission
- **Constitution of state finance commission to review the financial position of panchayats**



38. Consider the following subjects under the Constitution of India :

- I. List I-Union List, in the Seventh Schedule
- II. Extent of the executive power of a State
- III. Conditions of the Governor's office

For a constitutional amendment with respect to which of the above, ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States is required before presenting the bill to the President of India for assent.

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



➤ Amendment By special majority of Parliament + Consent of States:

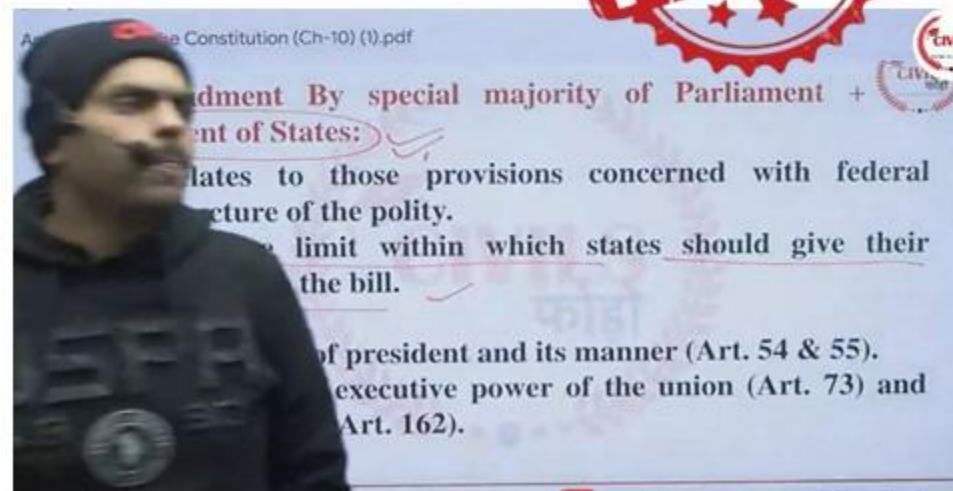
- ✓ Relates to those provisions concerned with federal structure of the polity.
- ✓ No time limit within which states should give their consent to the bill.
- ✓ Provisions:
  - Election of president and its manner (Art. 54 & 55).
  - Extent of executive power of the union (Art. 73) and the states (Art. 162).

➤ Amendment By special majority of Parliament + Consent of States:

- ✓ Provisions:
  - Supreme Court and High Court (Ch-IV of Part-V, Ch-V of Part-VI).
  - Distribution of legislative powers between the union and the states (Ch-I of Part-XI).
  - Any of the lists in 7<sup>th</sup> schedule.
  - The representation of states in parliament.
  - Power of parliament to amend the constitution and its procedure i.e. Art. 368 itself.

**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **10<sup>th</sup> Jan-2025**.
2. Twice in test series
  - a) In sectional test of Polity, **Test-13**
  - b) In FLT, **Test – 27**.





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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



### Key Judgments Related to Pardoning Power of President & Governor:

- ✓ **Maru Ram vs Union of India Case (1980):** In this case, the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court of India held that the pardoning power of the President (under Article 72) and the pardoning power of the Governors (under Article 161) aren't subject to judicial review in its entirety. **However, they have to exercise their powers on the advice of the Central Council of Ministers (CoM) and the State Council of Ministers (CoM) respectively, and not as per their discretion.**

### Key Judgments Related to Pardoning Power of President & Governor:

- ✓ **Kehar Singh vs. Union of India Case (1988):** In this case, the Supreme Court of India examined the pardoning power of the President and laid down the following principles:
  - There is no need for the Supreme Court to lay down specific guidelines for the exercise of power by the President.
  - The exercise of power by the President is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide, or discriminatory.

### Key Judgments Related to Pardoning Power of President & Governor:

- ✓ **Kehar Singh vs. Union of India Case (1988):** In this case, the Supreme Court of India examined the pardoning power of the President and laid down the following principles:
  - There is no need for the Supreme Court to lay down specific guidelines for the exercise of power by the President.
  - **The exercise of power by the President is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide, or discriminatory.**

**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **20<sup>th</sup> Jan-2025.**
2. **Twice in Test Series.**



### Key Judgments Related to Pardoning Power of President & Governor:

- ✓ **Maru Ram vs Union of India Case (1980):** In this case, the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court of India held that the pardoning power of the President (under Article 72) and the pardoning power of the Governors (under Article 161) aren't subject to judicial review in its entirety. **However, they have to exercise their powers on the advice of the Central Council of Ministers (CoM) and the State Council of Ministers (CoM) respectively, and not as per their discretion.**



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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



➤ **Ordinance making power of President:**

- iii. Ordinance making power is coextensive as regards all matters except duration, with the law making powers of the parliament. It has 2 implications:
  - a. **Can be issued only on those subjects** on which the parliament can make laws;
  - b. Ordinance – subject to same constitution limitation as an act of Parliament. **Hence, an ordinance can't abridge or take away any of the FRs.** Ordinance mentioned in Art. 13 explicitly.

➤ **Ordinance making power of President:**

- iii. Ordinance making power is coextensive as regards matters except duration, with the law making powers of the parliament. It has 2 implications:
  - a. **Can be issued only on those subjects** on which the parliament can make laws;
  - b. Ordinance – subject to same constitution limitation as an act of Parliament. **Hence, an ordinance can't abridge or take away any of the FRs.** Ordinance mentioned in Art. 13 explicitly.

➤ **Ordinance making power of President:**

- ✓ Ordinance – can be retrospective.
- ✓ However, can't be issued to amend the constitution.

**Note:** DC Wadhwa Case – 1987 – regarding repromulgation of same ordinance again & again

## Covered on 02 occasions

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **20<sup>th</sup> Jan-2025**.
2. Once in test series
  - a) In sectional test of Polity, **Test-12**



➤ **Ordinance making power of President:**

- ✓ Ordinance – can be retrospective.
  - ✓ However, can't be issued to amend the constitution.
- Note:** DC Wadhwa Case – 1987 – regarding repromulgation of same ordinance again & again





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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- I and II only
- II and III only
- I and III only
- I, II and III

CIVILS फोडो

Polity Lec- 02



**\*ANTI-DEFECTION LAW\***

Why in the news?

- Supreme Court dismissed a writ petition challenging constitutionality of 10th Schedule.

**> Independence & Impartiality:**

- Provided with a security of tenure. Can be removed only by a resolution passed by the LS by an effective majority.
- This motion of removal can be considered & discussed only when it has the support of at least 50 members.
- His salaries & allowances are charged (fixed by parliament) on consolidated fund. His work & conduct can't be discussed & criticized in the LS except on a substantive motion.
- His powers of regulating procedure or conducting business or maintaining order in the house aren't subject to the jurisdiction of any court.

**Presiding Officers of Parliament:**

**1. Speaker of LS**

✓ Election:

- Elected by the LS from amongst its members.
- Date of election of the speaker – is fixed by the President.



CIVILS फोडो

Polity Lec- 02

**\*ANTI-DEFECTION LAW\***

Why in the news?

- Supreme Court dismissed a writ petition challenging constitutionality of 10th Schedule.



**Covered on 03 occasions**

- Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **26<sup>th</sup> Jan-2025**.
- Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Topics of Polity for UPSC Prelims 2025 L-2 – 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2025**.
- Twice asked in **Test Series**.



**CIVILS PHODO**  
An Institute for Civil Services

**PRELIMS PHODO**  
**CRASH COURSE**

**LECTURE-02 POLITY**

**FEB. 26**



**09:30 AM**



BY DEEPAK PRAKASH



28. Consider the following statements :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

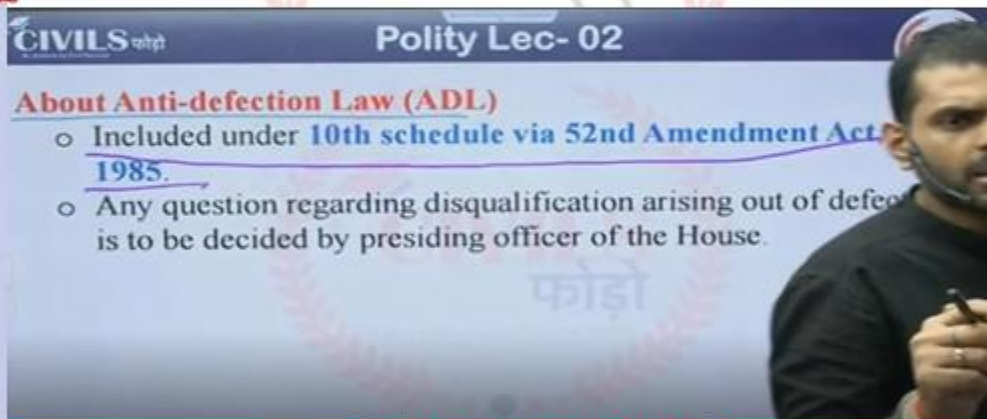


## Polity Lec- 02



### About Anti-defection Law (ADL)

- Included under 10th schedule via 52nd Amendment Act, 1985.
- Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by presiding officer of the House.



**CIVILS PHODO**  
An Institute for Civil Services

# PRELIMS PHODO

## CRASH COURSE

### LECTURE-02 POLITY

FEB. 26 09:30 AM

BY DEEPAK PRAKASH

Covered on 02 occasions

1. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Topics of Polity for UPSC Prelims 2025 L-2 – 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2025.**
2. Once asked in **Test Series.**





33. With reference to India, consider the following :

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

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

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

➤ **Inter-State Councils (President):**

✓ **Art. 263:**

- President can establish such a council is at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council & its organization & procedure.
- Art. 263 also specifies the duties that can be assigned to it in the following manner:

➤ **Inter-State Councils (President):**

✓ **Art. 263:**

- President can establish such a council is at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council & its organization & procedure.

**Exceptions 302-305:**

**Note:** Punchhi Commission – steps should be taken for setting up zonal councils of an inter-state trade & commerce commission under Art. 307. Establish by states

**Reorganization Act 1956:**

1. Statutory bodies
2. Divided country into 5 zones
3. Deliberative & Advisory body

**CIVILS** Polity Lec- 04

**23. INTER-STATE COUNCIL**

Inter-State Council has been reconstituted.

**Inter-State Council (ISC)**

- **About:** It is a forum through which Centre and the state co-operate with each other.
- **Genesis:** Established under Article 263 of Constitution through a Presidential Order in 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.

**CIVILS** Polity Lec- 04

**23. INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)**

Inter-State Council has been reconstituted.

**Inter-State Council (ISC)**

- **About:** It is a forum through which Centre and the state co-ordinate and co-operate with each other.
- **Genesis:** Established under Article 263 of Constitution through a Presidential Order in 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.

**Covered on 03 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **10<sup>th</sup> Jan-2025**.
2. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Topics of Polity for UPSC Prelims 2025 (Lecture 4)– 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025**.
3. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon Polity Revision for UPSC Prelims in 12 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025 – 03<sup>rd</sup> May, 2025**.

**CIVILS** Polity Lec- 04

**23. INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)**

Inter-State Council has been reconstituted.

**Inter-State Council (ISC)**

- **About:** It is a forum through which Centre and the state co-ordinate and co-operate with each other.
- **Genesis:** Established under Article 263 of Constitution through a Presidential Order in 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.



34. Consider the following statements :

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

➤ **Legislative Powers:**

✓ **Bill**

- Give assent
- Withhold assent
- Return the bill
- Reserve the bill for consideration of president – in one case – obligatory – where the bill passed by state legislative endangers the position of state HC.
- Lays the report of state FC, SPSC & CAG.

➤ **Legislative Powers:**

✓ **Bill**

- Give assent
- Withhold assent
- Return the bill
- Reserve the bill for consideration of president – in one case – obligatory – where the bill passed by state legislative endangers the position of state HC.
- Lays the report of state FC, SPSC & CAG.

➤ **Recent Controversy: (Raj. Case)**

✓ **SC in Nabam Rebia Case (Discretionary powers)**

- i. Functions, duties & powers of Governor under constitution are 'cabined, cribbed, confined'.
- ii. Governor's power under Art. 174 must be exercised in consonance with aid & advice of CM & CoMs.
- iii. Governor's (under Art. 174 has no discretionary power)
- iv. Governors discretionary powers are limited.

**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **30<sup>th</sup> Jan-2025**.
2. Covered Once in **Test Series**.

➤ **Constitution position of Governor differs from president in 2 ways:**

- ✓ **Constitution:** Envisages the possibility of the governor acting at times in his discretion, no such possibility has been envisaged for the president.
- ✓ After 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA, 1976 ministerial advice has been made binding on the president, but no such provision has been made with respect to governor.

➤ **Recent Controversy: (Raj. Case)**

✓ **SC in Nabam Rebia Case (Discretionary powers)**

- i. Functions, duties & powers of Governor under constitution are 'cabined, cribbed, confined'.
- ii. Governor's power under Art. 174 must be exercised in consonance with aid & advice of CM & CoMs.
- iii. Governor's (under Art. 174 has no discretionary power)
- iv. Governors discretionary powers are limited.



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

- I. The Governor of a State is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his/her office.
- II. No criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued against the Governor during his/her term of office.
- III. Members of a State Legislature are not liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said within the House.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

the ports known for  
Chola period?

1. In India, a person whose arrest has been effected has a legal right to undergo medical examination after the arrest.
2. In India, the state is liable to pay compensation for custodial deaths resulting from police negligence or brutality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

99. Which of the following was not amended by the 42nd Amendment Act?

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) President bound by advice of Cabinet
- (c) Tenure of Lok Sabha
- (d) Constitutional amendments to subscribe to judicial review

100. Consider the following statements:

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Readiness Index?

ion  
n  
ommunication Union

ments:

ing, Boring Road, Patna-800001 7209550222/333

Exceptions to equality:

- ✓ Article 361: Immunity given to the President and the Governor.
- ✓ Article 361A: No person shall be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in a newspaper of a substantially true report of any proceeding of either house of parliament or either house of the legislature of a state.
- ✓ Article 105
- ✓ Article 194
- ✓ Article 31C: The laws made by the state for implementing DPSP contained in clause (b) and (c) of Article 39 cannot be challenged on the ground that they are violative of Article 14.
- ✓ Immunity to ambassadors, diplomats, the UNO and its agencies.

Exceptions to equality:

- ✓ Article 361: Immunity given to the President and the Governor.
- ✓ Article 361A: No person shall be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in a newspaper of a substantially true report of any proceeding of either house of parliament or either house of the legislature of a state.
- ✓ Article 105
- ✓ Article 194
- ✓ Article 31C: The laws made by the state for implementing DPSP contained in clause (b) and (c) of Article 39 cannot be challenged on the ground that they are violative of Article 14.
- ✓ Immunity to ambassadors, diplomats, the UNO and its agencies.

Sources of Privileges:

- ✓ Originally the constitution (Art. 105) expressed mentioned 2 privileges:
  - i. Freedom of Speech in parliament.
  - ii. Right of publication of its proceedings.
- ✓ With regard to other privileges, it provided that they were to be the same as those of the British house of commons – this reference dropped by 44<sup>th</sup> C.A.A. 1978 & now uses as those at the time of commencement of India's constitution, until defined by parliament.

Sources of Privileges:

- ✓ Originally the constitution (Art. 105) expressed mentioned 2 privileges:
  - i. Freedom of Speech in parliament.
  - ii. Right of publication of its proceedings.
- ✓ With regard to other privileges, it provided that they were to be the same as those of the British house of commons – this reference dropped by 44<sup>th</sup> C.A.A. 1978 & now uses as those at the time of commencement of constitution, until defined by parliament.

**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **26<sup>th</sup> Jan-2025.**
2. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **27<sup>th</sup> Dec-2024.**





13. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

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

Statement II :

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



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

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

**Covered on 04 occasions**

1. Ishani mam covered it in her YouTube Lecture on **04<sup>th</sup> Feb-2025**, where she discussed both of these statements.

The graphic features a blue background with a central white box containing the text "Topic Analysis On" in black and "BIOETHANOL" in large red letters. Below this, a horizontal sequence of five chevron-shaped boxes contains icons: a corn cob and sugarcane stalks, a pile of harvested crops, a green plant growing in a field, a DNA double helix with a magnifying glass, and a green fuel pump nozzle. At the bottom left, there is a calendar icon showing "FEB 4" and a "LIVE" button with a play icon and a digital clock showing "6:00". At the bottom right, the text "By Ishani Ma'am" is displayed in red. Two red circular "PROOF" stamps are placed on the graphic, one on the left and one on the right.





48. Consider the following statements about Lokpal :

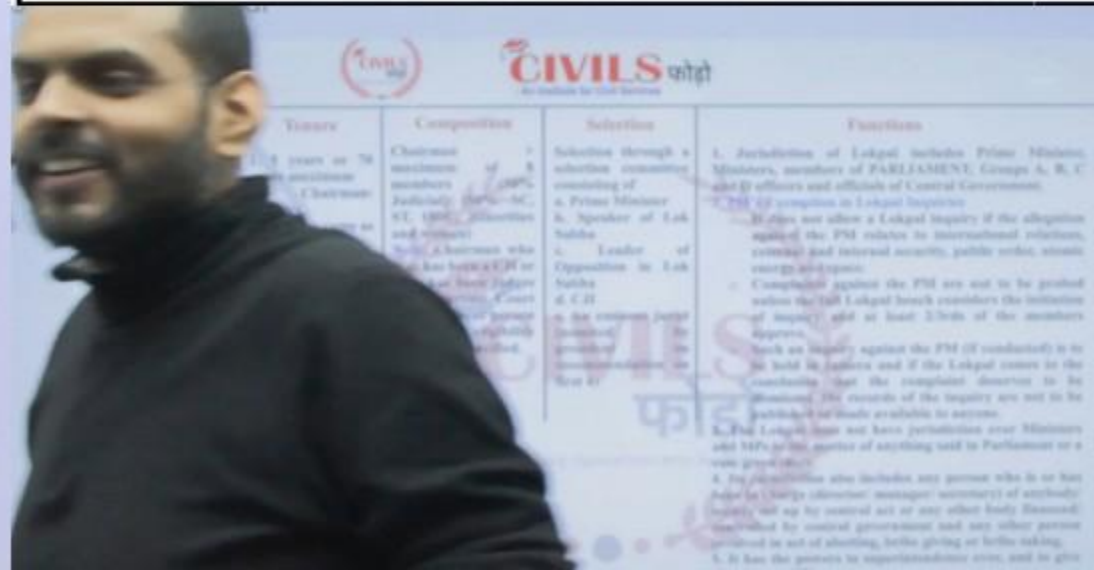
- I. The power of Lokpal applies to public servants of India, but not to the Indian public servants posted outside India.
- II. The Chairperson or a Member shall not be a Member of the Parliament or a Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory, and only the Chief Justice of India whether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



Lokpal	Tenure	Composition	Selection	Functions
1. First ARC suggested (1966-70)	1. 5 years or 70 years maximum 2. Chairman: Salaries, allowances same as those of CJI. 3. Members of those of Supreme Judges. 4. Administrative Expenses charged expenditure	Chairman + maximum of 8 members (50% Judicial) (50% SC, ST, OBC, minorities and women) Note: Chairman who has been a CJI or has been judge of a Supreme Court or an eminent person who fulfills eligibility criteria as specified.	Selection through a selection committee consisting of a. Prime Minister b. Speaker of Lok Sabha c. Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha d. CJI e. An eminent jurist (nominated by president on recommendation on list 4)	1. Jurisdiction of Lokpal includes Prime Minister, Ministers, members of PARLIAMENT, Groups A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government. 2. PM's Exemption in Lokpal Inquiry o It does not allow a Lokpal inquiry if the allegation against the PM relates to international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy and space. o Complaints against the PM are not to be probed unless the full Lokpal bench considers the initiation of inquiry and at least 2/3rds of the members approve. o Such an inquiry against the PM (if conducted) is to be held in camera and if the Lokpal comes to the conclusion that the complaint deserves to be dismissed, the records of the inquiry are not to be published or made available to anyone. 3. The Lokpal does not have jurisdiction over Ministers and MPs in the matter of anything said in Parliament or a vote given there. 4. Its jurisdiction also includes any person who is or has been in charge (director/ manager/ secretary) of anybody/ society set up by central act or any other body financed/ controlled by central government and any other person involved in act of abetting, bribe giving or bribe taking. 5. It has the powers to superintendence over, and to give direction to CBI.

**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class Lec-01 on **23<sup>th</sup> Feb-2025.**
2. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **27<sup>th</sup> Dec-2024.**



Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



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



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

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

➤ **Measures of Government Deficit:**

**1. Revenue Deficit:**

- ✓ Revenue expenditure – Revenue Receipts
- ✓ Refers to excess of government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.
- ✓ Consumption expenditure – day to day expenditure
- ✓ This deficit implies that the
  - a. Government is dissaving.
  - b. Using up the savings of the other sectors of the economy to finance a part of its consumption expenditure.



➤ **Measures of Government Deficit:**

**2. Fiscal Deficit:**

- ✓ From financing side fiscal deficit = net borrowing at home + borrowing from RBI and borrowing from abroad.
- ✓ Net borrowing at home includes
  1. directly borrowed from the public through debt instruments (for ex- various small savings scheme).
  2. Indirectly from commercial banks through statutory liquidity ratio.



➤ **Measures of Government Deficit:**

**3. Primary Deficit: FD – interest payments.**

- ✓ Goal of measuring PD – is to focus on present fiscal imbalances.
- ✓ Gross PD – Gross FD – Net interest liabilities.
- ✓ Net interest liabilities consist of interest payments minus interest receipts by the government on net domestic lending.



**Covered on 01 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo **Economy** class on **21<sup>st</sup> Feb-2025.**





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

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



➤ **Measures of Government Deficit:**

**2. Fiscal Deficit:**

- ✓ It is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing.
- ✓ Total expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipts).
- ✓ Non-debt creating capital receipts are not borrowings and don't give rise to debt.
- ✓ Fiscal Deficit is financed through borrowing.



**Covered on 01 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo **Economy** class on **21<sup>st</sup> Feb-2025.**

**Measures of Government Deficit:**

**3. Primary Deficit: FD – interest payments.**

- ✓ Goal of measuring PD – is to focus on present fiscal imbalances.
- ✓ Gross PD – Gross FD – Net interest liabilities.
- ✓ Net interest liabilities consist of interest payments minus interest receipts by the government on net domestic lending.





14. The World Bank warned that India could become one of the first places where wet-bulb temperatures routinely exceed  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Which of the following statements best reflect(s) the implication of the above-said report?

- I. Peninsular India will most likely suffer from flooding, tropical cyclones and droughts.
- II. The survival of animals including humans will be affected as shedding of their body heat through perspiration becomes difficult.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir asked on his telegram channel on **03<sup>rd</sup> Nov-2024**.
2. Wet Bulb temperature explained in the form of Short on **03<sup>rd</sup> Nov-2024**.





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

- I. It has recommended grants of ₹ 4,800 crores from the 2022-23 to the 2024-25 to incentivize states to enhance educational outcomes.
- II. 45% of the net proceeds of Union taxes are to be shared with States.
- III. ₹ 45,000 crores are to be kept as performance-based incentive for all States for carrying out agricultural reforms.
- IV. It reintroduced tax effort criteria to reward fiscal performance.



Term of Reference of Finance Commission		
Parameters	15 <sup>th</sup> (2020-21) (2021-26)	14 <sup>th</sup> (2015-20)
Income Distance	45%	50%
Population (1971)	-	17.5%
Population (2011)	15%	10%
Area	15%	15%
Forest Cover	-	7.5%
Forest & Ecology	10%	-
Demographic Performance	12.5%	-
Tax Effort	2.5%	-

Transforming Aspirations into Reality



**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir in his Prelims Phodo Polity class on **31<sup>st</sup> Jan-2025.**
2. Once in Test Series.



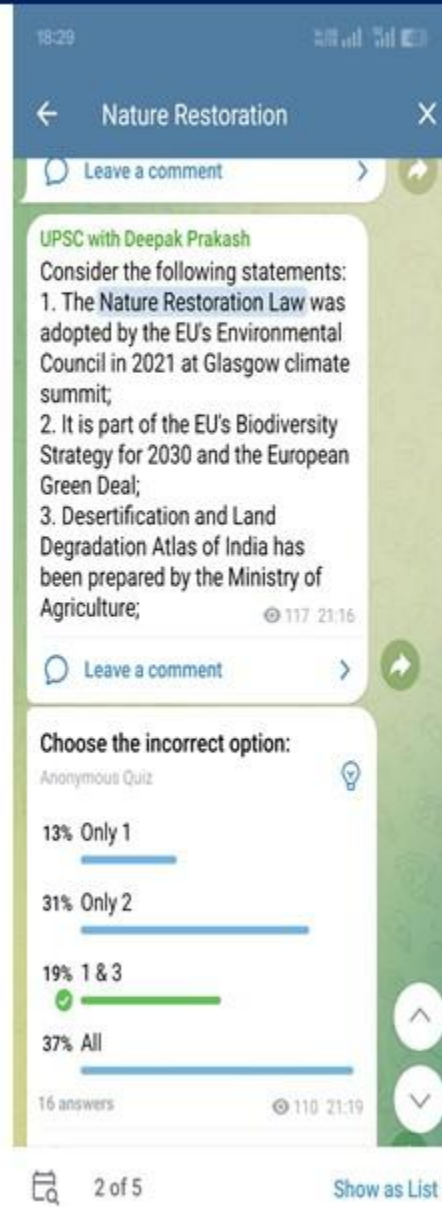
Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



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

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



**Covered on 04 occasions**

1. Ishani Mam covered it on **28<sup>th</sup> April-2025** in her **Environment** lecture.
2. Deepak sir asked this on **22<sup>nd</sup> Oct-2024**.
3. Deepak sir gave you **NRL** as part of Food for the Day on **21<sup>st</sup> Oct-2024**.
4. Once in Test Series, **FLT- 27**





98. Consider the following statements :

I. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from India are less than 0.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita.

II. In terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion, India ranks second in Asia-Pacific region.

III. Electricity and heat producers are the largest sources of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in India.

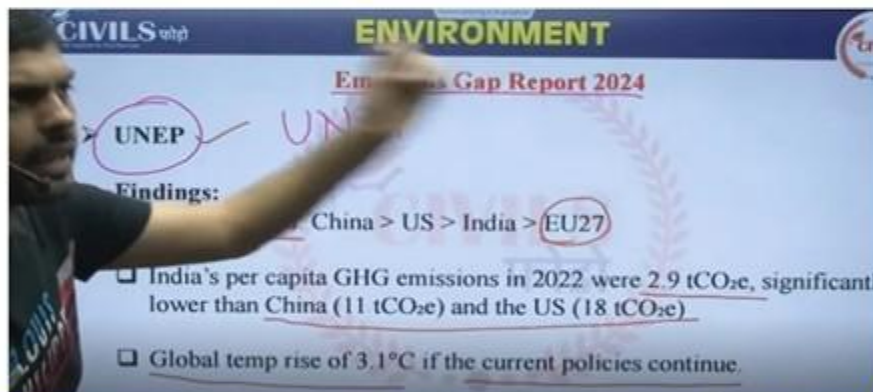
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Emissions Gap Report 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP Findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Top 4 emitters: China &gt; US &gt; India &gt; EU27</li> <li>□ India's per capita GHG emissions in 2022 were 2.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, significantly lower than China (11 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and the US (18 tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</li> <li>□ Global temp rise of 3.1°C if the current policies continue.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>7209550222/333</b>   <a href="http://www.civilsphode.com">www.civilsphode.com</a>   <a href="mailto:info@civilsphode.com">info@civilsphode.com</a> <b>302, Ashiana Majestic, Boring Road, Patna-800001</b>	

Adaptation Gap Report 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP Findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Adaptation finance needs are 10-18 times higher than current public flows.</li> <li>□ Adaptation finance gap is expanding, now at US\$194-366 billion annually.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Production Gap Report 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP Findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Measures gap between governments' planned production of fossil fuels and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Most Probable Environment Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025**



**Covered on 03 occasions**

1. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Environment Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 | Ace Your Preparation! | Lec-01** on **12<sup>th</sup> May-2025**.
2. Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon Environment Revision for UPSC Prelims in 09 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025- 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2025**.
3. Deepak sir covered in his Environmental PDF, shared by him on **18<sup>th</sup> May, 2025**.



**COMPLETE**

**Environment**

**For Prelims**

**09 HOURS**

**LIVE REVISION SESSION**

**By: Deepak Sir**



60. Consider the following statements :

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



➤ **Classification of Receipts:**

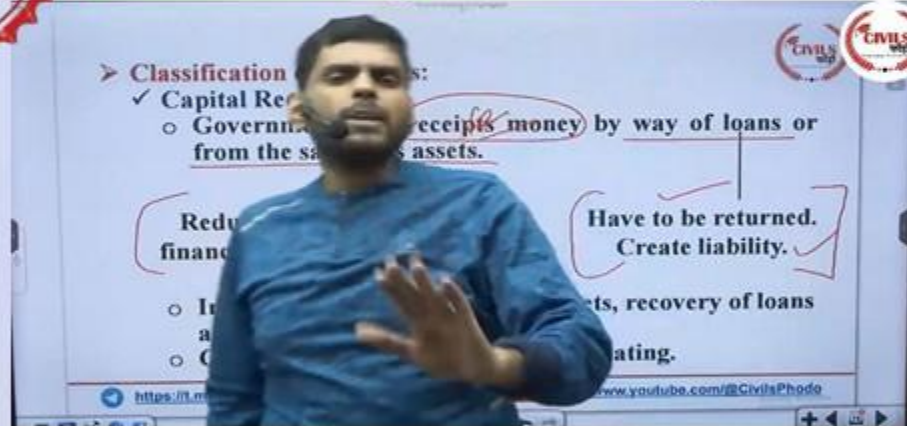
✓ **Capital Receipts:**

- Government also receipts money by way of loans or from the sale of its assets.

Reduce the total amount of financial assets of government.

Have to be returned. Create liability.

- Includes disinvestment, sale of assets, recovery of loans and borrowings.
- Can be debt creating or non-debt creating.



➤ **Measures of Government Deficit:**

2. **Fiscal Deficit:**

- ✓ It is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing.
- ✓ Total expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipts).
- ✓ Non-debt creating capital receipts are not borrowings and don't give rise to debt.
- ✓ Fiscal Deficit is financed through borrowing.

**Covered on 02 occasions**

1. Deepak sir covered it in his **Economy Class** on **05<sup>th</sup> Dec-2024**.
2. Once in **Test series**.



➤ **Measures of Government Deficit:**

2. **Fiscal Deficit:**

- ✓ It is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing.
- ✓ Total expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipts).
- ✓ Non-debt creating capital receipts are not borrowings and don't give rise to debt.
- ✓ Fiscal Deficit is financed through borrowing.



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

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



Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



**CIVILS** फोड़ो  
An Institute for Civil Services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India is the largest <b>producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%)</b> of pulses.</li> </ul>
<b>Cotton</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India – largest cotton producing country, 2nd largest consumer of raw cotton</li> <li>US – largest exporter of raw cotton (2023-24) (Statista)</li> <li>The cultivation of cotton requires at least <b>210 frost-free days</b> to grow properly.</li> <li>Largest cotton producing states in India: Gujarat &gt; Madhya Pradesh &gt; Telangana</li> </ul>
<b>Rubber (Hevea brasiliensis)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native to South America</li> <li><b>Conditions required for Plantation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tropical climate with annual rainfall of <b>200 – 450 cm</b> is suited for cultivation.</li> <li>Minimum and maximum temperature should be ranged from 25 to 34°C with 80 % relative humidity is ideal for cultivation.</li> <li>Regions prone to heavy winds should be avoided.</li> <li>Propagated by green budding, brown budding and crown budding.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Kerala is the highest rubber-producing state in India</b>, accounting for nearly 90% of the country's total rubber production, followed by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka</li> </ul>
<b>Palm Oil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>India</b> – largest importer of palm oil</li> <li><b>Indonesia</b> – largest exporter</li> </ul>
<b>Turmeric (Curcuma longa)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native to <b>India and Southeast Asia</b></li> <li>Perennial herbaceous plant requiring temperature between 20°C to 30°C with high annual rain fall.</li> <li>Rhizome (underground stem) of the plant is used as a culinary spice and traditional medicine.</li> <li><b>India is the world's largest producer &amp; exporter of turmeric.</b></li> <li><b>The largest producing states of Turmeric are Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.</b></li> <li>Also known as <b>Golden Spice</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Turmeric (Curcuma longa)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>National Turmeric Board: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry launched the NTB in Jan-2025.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HQ: Nizamabad, TL</li> <li>Under Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>The MoCI has increased its product dedicated boards to six after Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Spices and Tobacco.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Covered on 03 occasions

- Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Most Probable Economy Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025 | Ace Your Preparation! | Lec-02 on 09<sup>th</sup> May-2025.**
- Deepak sir covered it in his YouTube session titled as **Marathon Economy Revision for UPSC Prelims in 10 hours | Full Revision | UPSC Prelims 2025– 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**
- Deepak sir covered in his **Economy PDF**, shared by him on **14<sup>th</sup> May, 2025.**



**Most Probable Economy Topics for UPSC Prelims 2025**

### Turmeric (Curcuma longa)

- Native to **India and Southeast Asia**
- Perennial herbaceous plant
- Rhizome (underground stem) of the plant is used as a culinary spice and traditional medicine.
- **India is the world's largest producer & exporter of turmeric.**
- **The largest producing states of Turmeric are Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.**
- **National Turmeric Board**
  - HQ: Nizamabad, TL
  - Under Ministry of Commerce



### Turmeric (Curcuma longa)

- Native to **India and Southeast Asia** ✓
- Perennial herbaceous plant requiring temperature between 20°C to 30°C with high annual rain fall.
- Rhizome (underground stem) of the plant is used as a culinary spice and traditional medicine
- **India is the world's largest producer & exporter of turmeric.**
- The largest producing states of Turmeric are **Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.**
- Also known as **Golden Spice**.

**Lecture-02**

**Ace Your Preparation!**

**By: Deepak Sir**



92. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

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

Statement II :

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

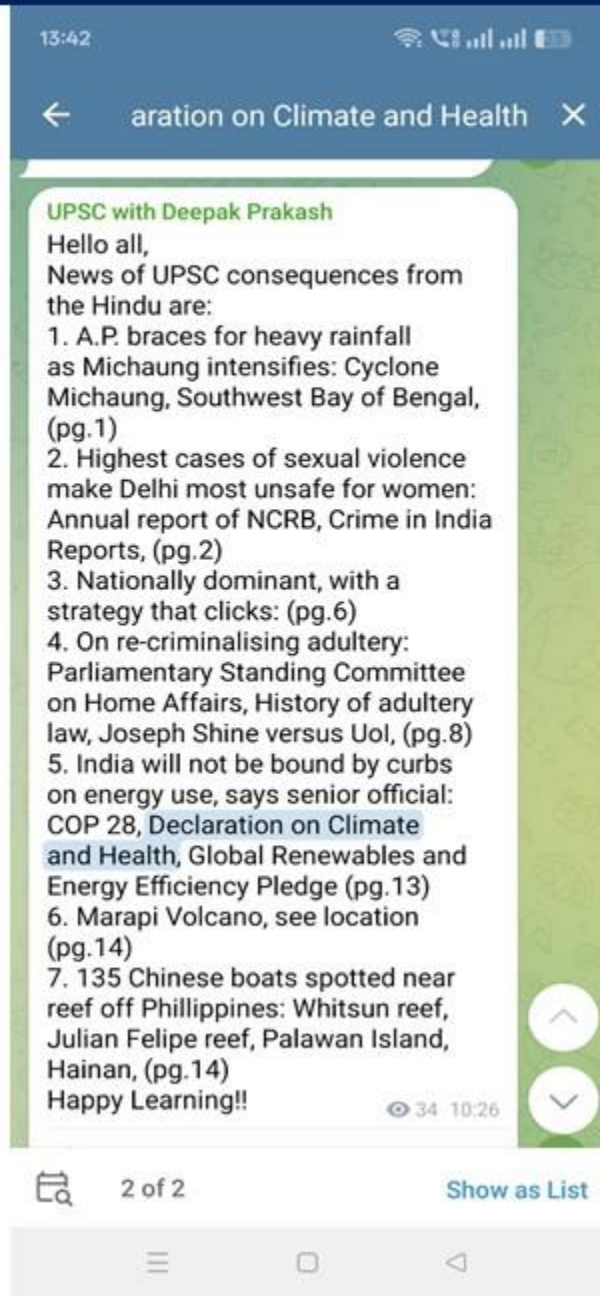
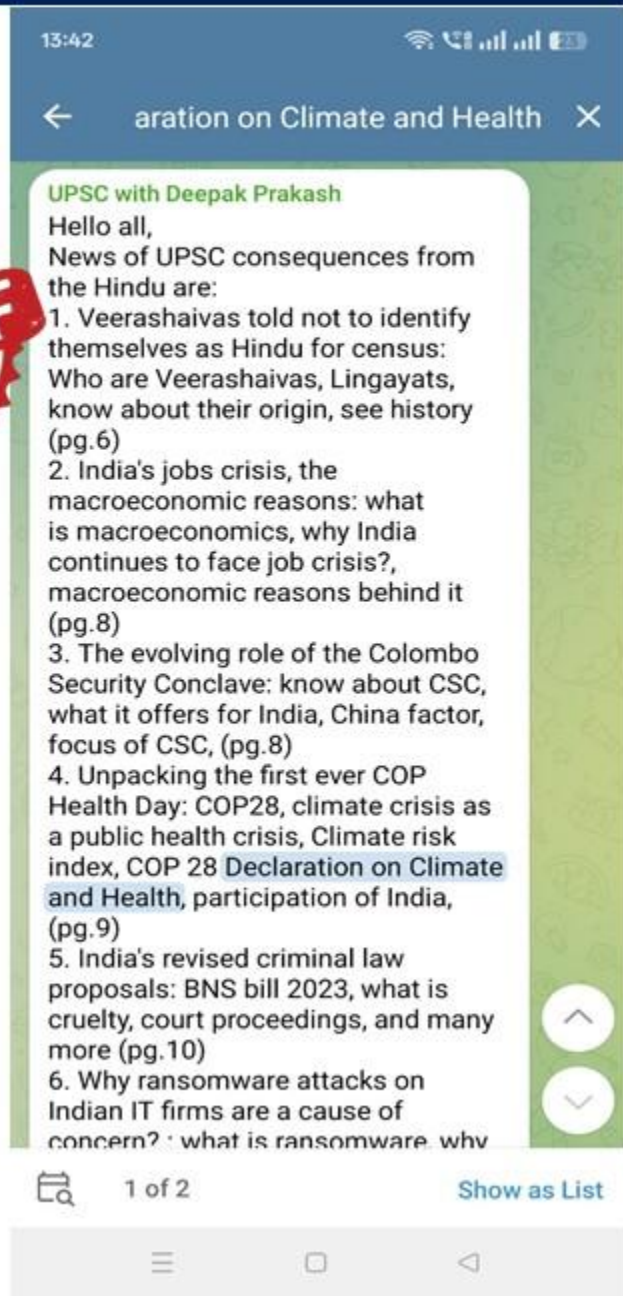
**PROOF**

Statement III :

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

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

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



**Covered on 02 occasions**

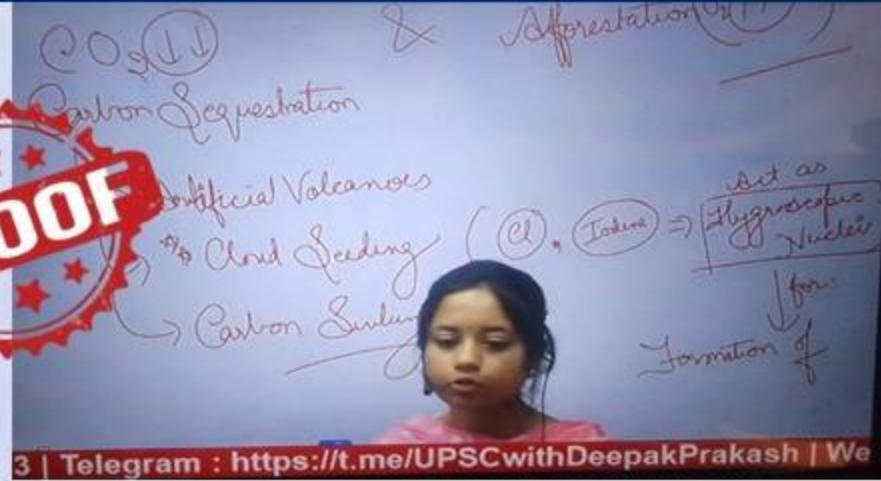
Deepak sir asked on his telegram channel on **25<sup>th</sup> Dec-2023** and **04<sup>th</sup> Dec-2023**

**PROOF**



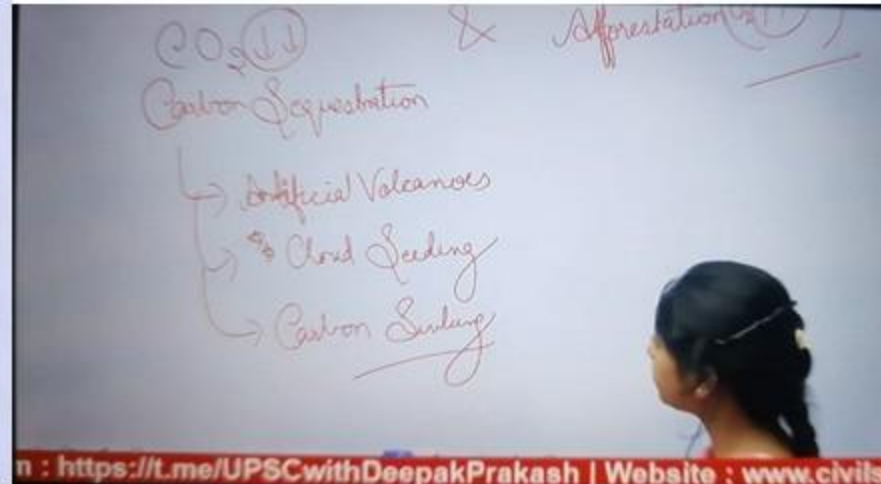
25. Artificial way of causing rainfall to reduce air pollution makes use of

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



**Covered on 01 occasions**

1. Ishani Mam covered in class on **17<sup>th</sup> April, 2025.**





In January, in the Northern Hemisphere, the isotherms bend equatorward while crossing the landmasses, and poleward while crossing the oceans.

In January, the air over the oceans is warmer than that over the landmasses in the Northern Hemisphere.

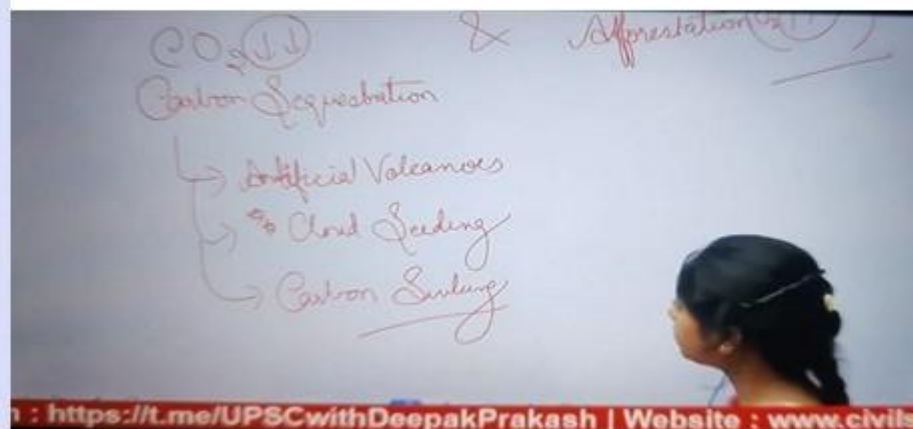
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

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



**Covered on 01 occasions**

1. Ishani Mam covered in class on **15<sup>th</sup> April, 2025.**





59. Consider the following statements :

Statement I :

Circular economy reduces emissions of greenhouse gas.

Statement II :

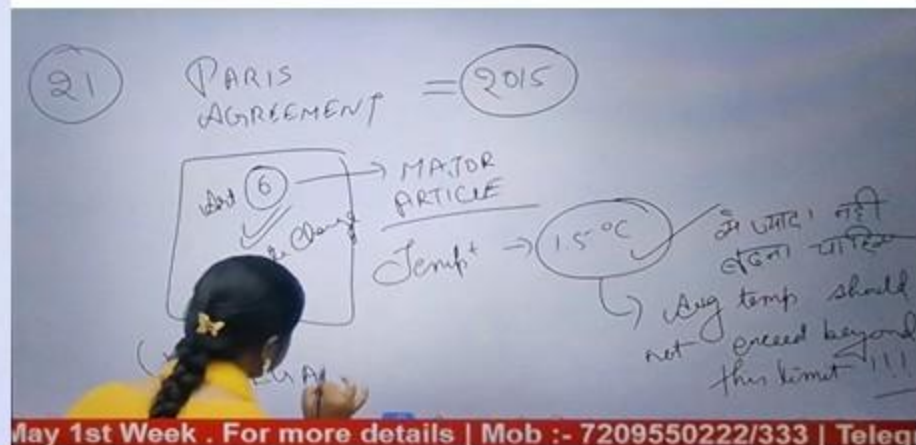
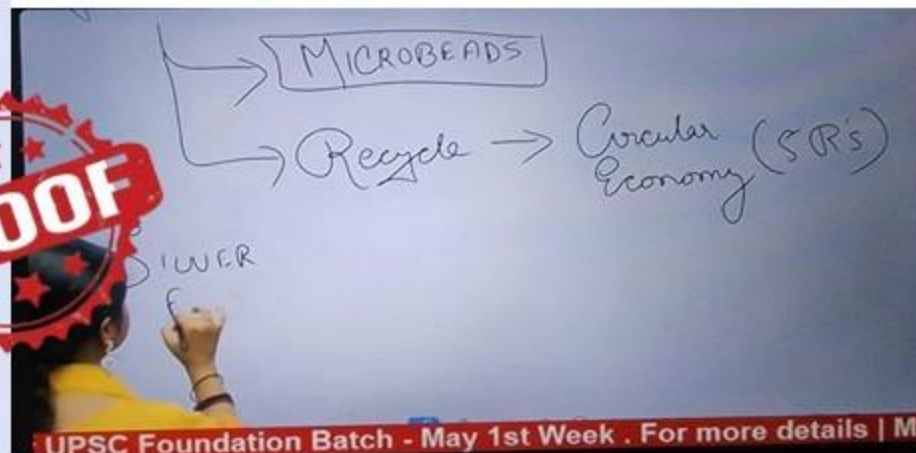
Circular economy reduces of raw materials as inputs.

Statement III :

Circular economy reduces wastage in the production process.

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

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



**Covered on 01 occasions**

- Ishani Mam covered in class on **17<sup>th</sup> April, 2025.**





65. Which of the following are the evidences of the phenomenon of continental drift?

- I. The belt of ancient rocks from Brazil coast matches with that from Western Africa.
- II. The gold deposits of Ghana are derived from the Brazil plateau when the two continents lay side by side.
- III. The Gondwana system of sediments from India is known to have its counterparts in six different landmasses of the Southern Hemisphere.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Covered on 01 occasions**

1. Ishani Mam covered in class on **27<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2025.**

