

NEXT IAS
BIG LEARNINGS MADE EASY

CSE (PRELIMS) 2025

General Studies

(Paper-I)

Reflection from
NEXT IAS
GS Foundation Course

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**Reflections from
NEXT IAS
GS Foundation Classes**

4. Consider the following:

I. Cigarette butts

II. Eyeglass lenses

III. Cartyres

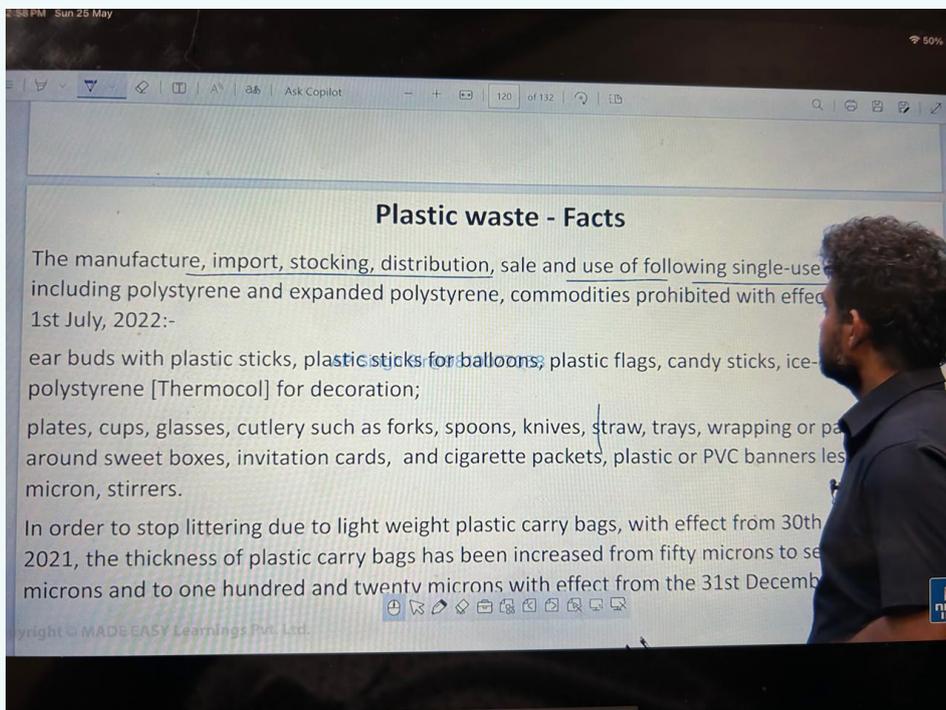
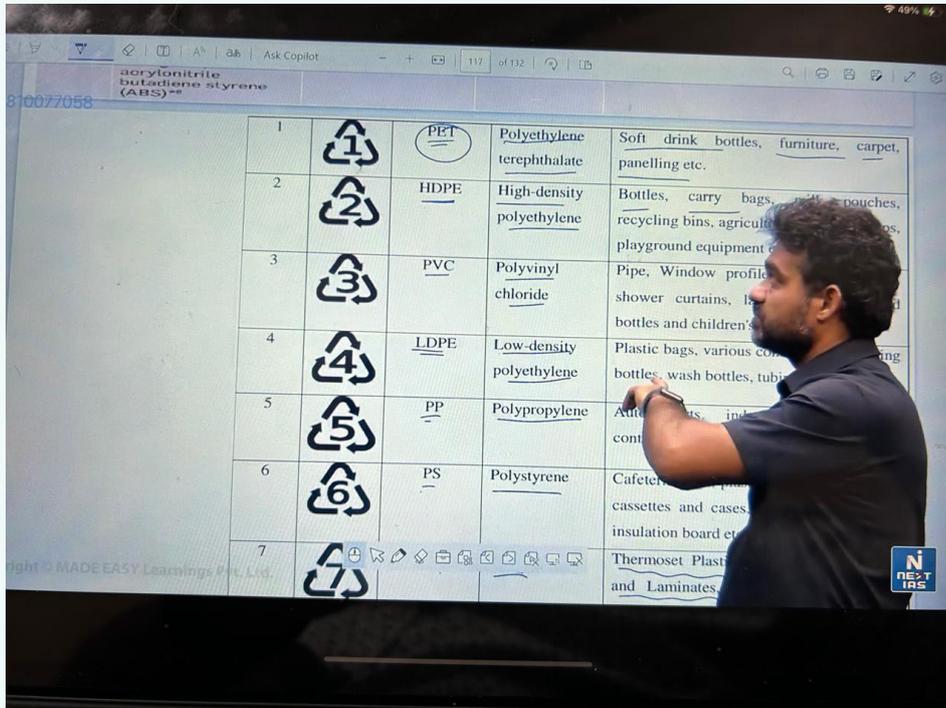
How many of them contain plastic?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All the three

(d) None



GS Foundation Class

5. Consider the following substances:

- I. Ethanol
III. Urea

II. Nitroglycerine

Coal gasification technology can be used in the production of how many of them?

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

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखो
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Lec 24 29/03/2024.

Fossil Fuels

(Coals)

Remedies.

1. Technological tools ; technological process.
2. (i) Coal Bed methane must be safely harnessed and use as a fuel.

+O₂ → fire.

↓ ↓

→ methane coming out of coal mines → prone to fire by reacting with oxygen.
3. (ii) Carbon capture and storage technology (CCS)
 These are quite costly technology, thus usage has been less

(iii) COAL GASIFICATION Technology

Coal in solid form → many impurities
 ↓ if
 processed properly → coal can become gas & then purify the impurities. Thus

CBM
↓
in mines

C.C.S.
↓
in plants
e.g. steel plants etc.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

use coal as "Syn gas" ($\text{CO}_x + \text{H}_2$)

Liquification of syn gas \Rightarrow syn gas converted
to "Methanol"
 \hookrightarrow which can be further used
in automobile industry.

(iv) FLUE GAS Desulphurisation technology (FGD)

Sulphur in coal \rightarrow causes pollution.

\downarrow if
captured then \rightarrow it can help in "pollution
reduction."

F.G.D Tech \rightarrow used in "Thermal power plants."

(v) Coking coal technology \rightarrow To counter import from Australia.

Policy REFORMS in COAL

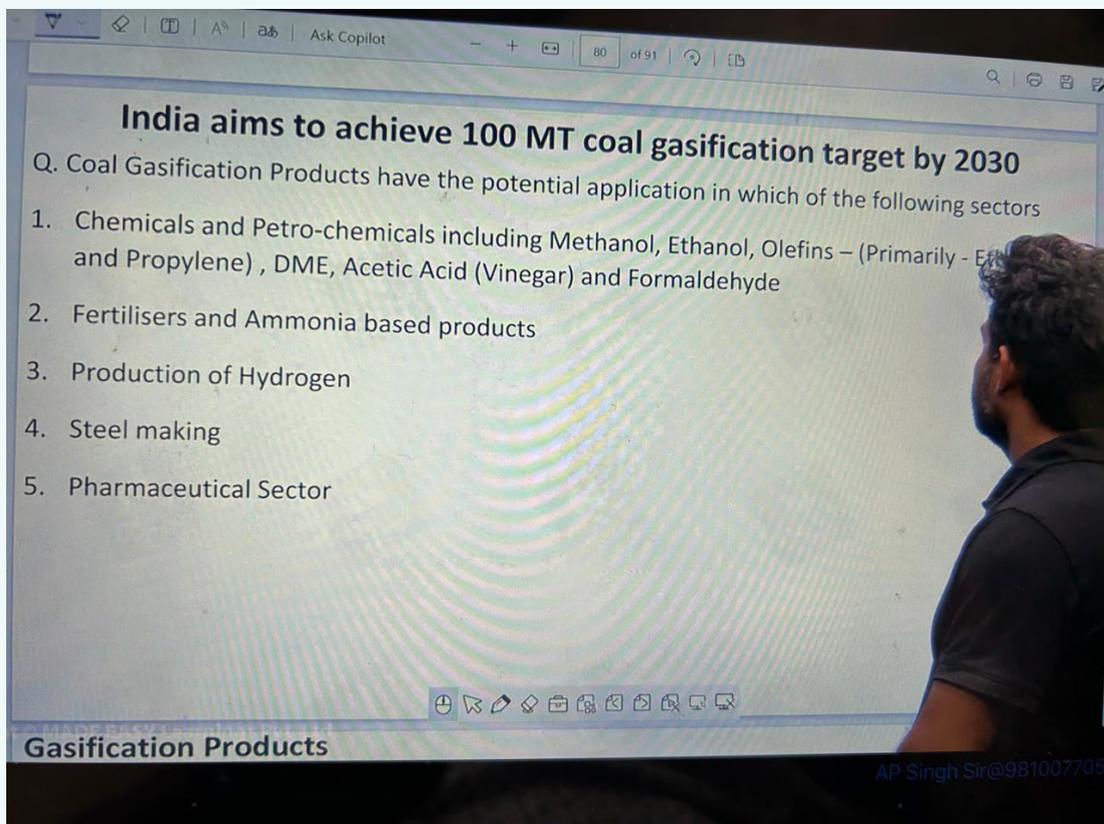
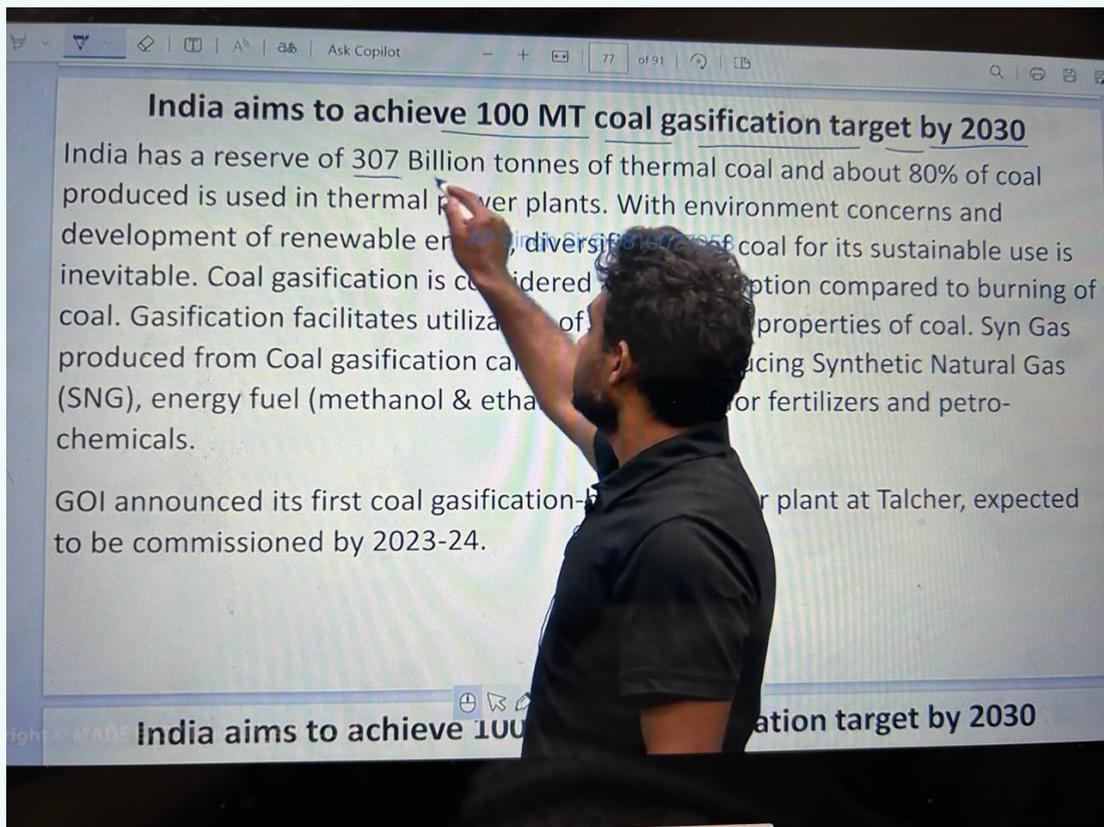
Obsolete rules and regulations needed.

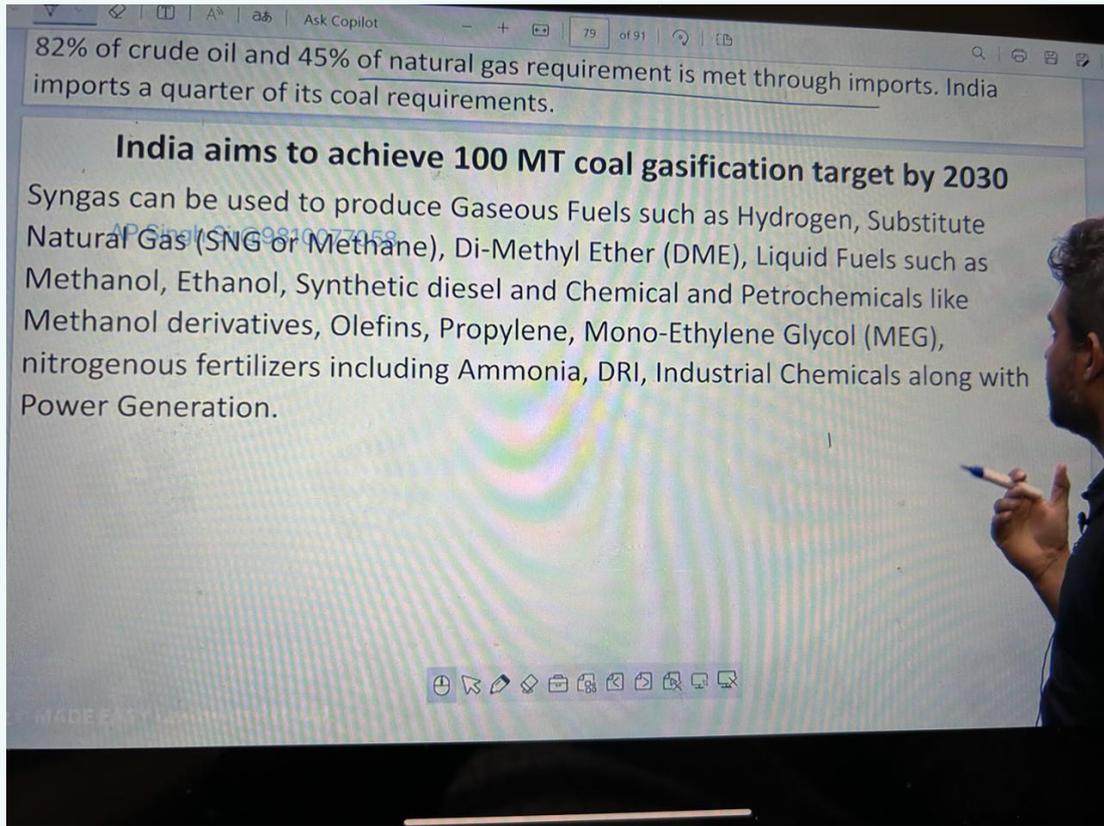
1. Coal mines special provision Act, 2015 (C MSP Act, 2015)

There is provision of "e-Auction" in coal mining
process

- \downarrow
- (1) brings efficiency and
transparency
- (2) promote sustainable
development in coal sector.
- (3) More production \rightarrow leading
to curbing import.

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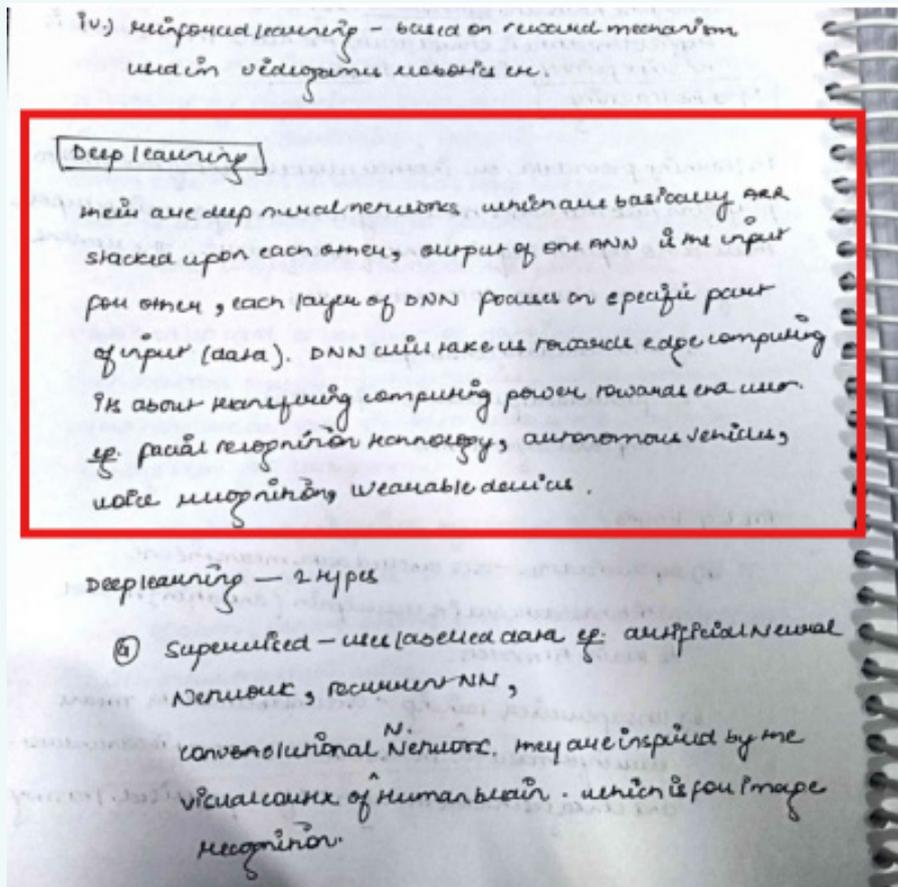
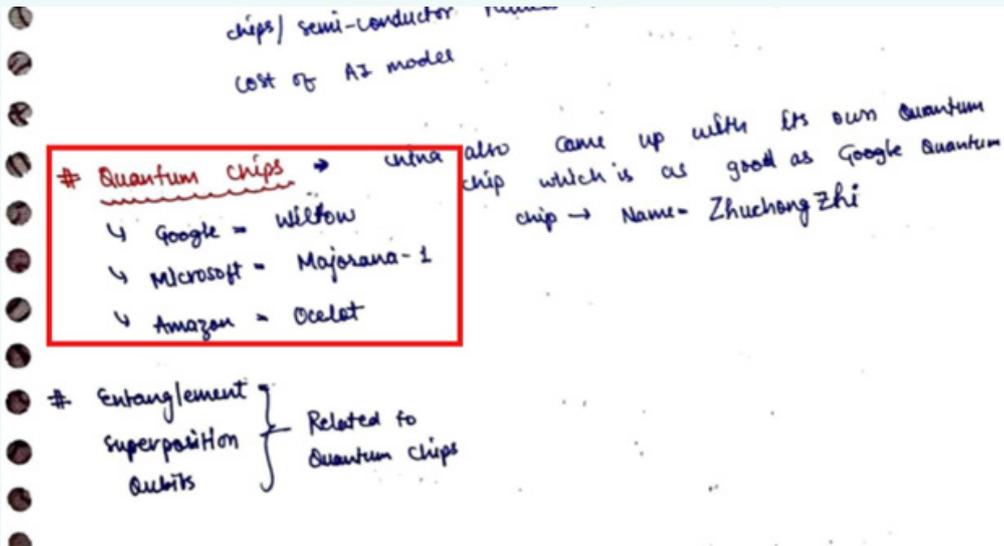
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7. Consider the following statements:

- 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



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12. Consider the following statements:

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10. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Activated carbon is a good and an attractive tool to remove pollutants from effluent streams and to remediate contaminants from various industries.

Statement II:

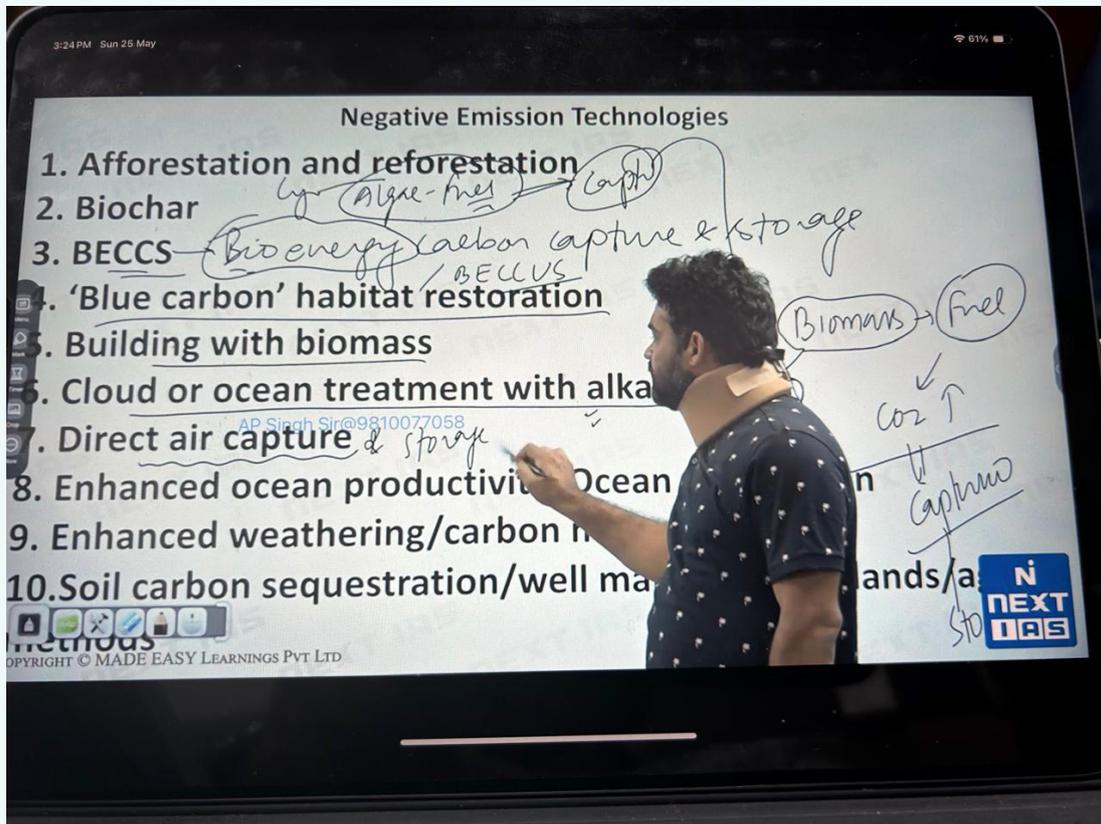
Activated carbon exhibits a large surface area and a strong potential for adsorbing heavy metals.

Statement III:

Activated carbon can be easily synthesized from environmental wastes with high carbon content.

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



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12. Consider the following statements:

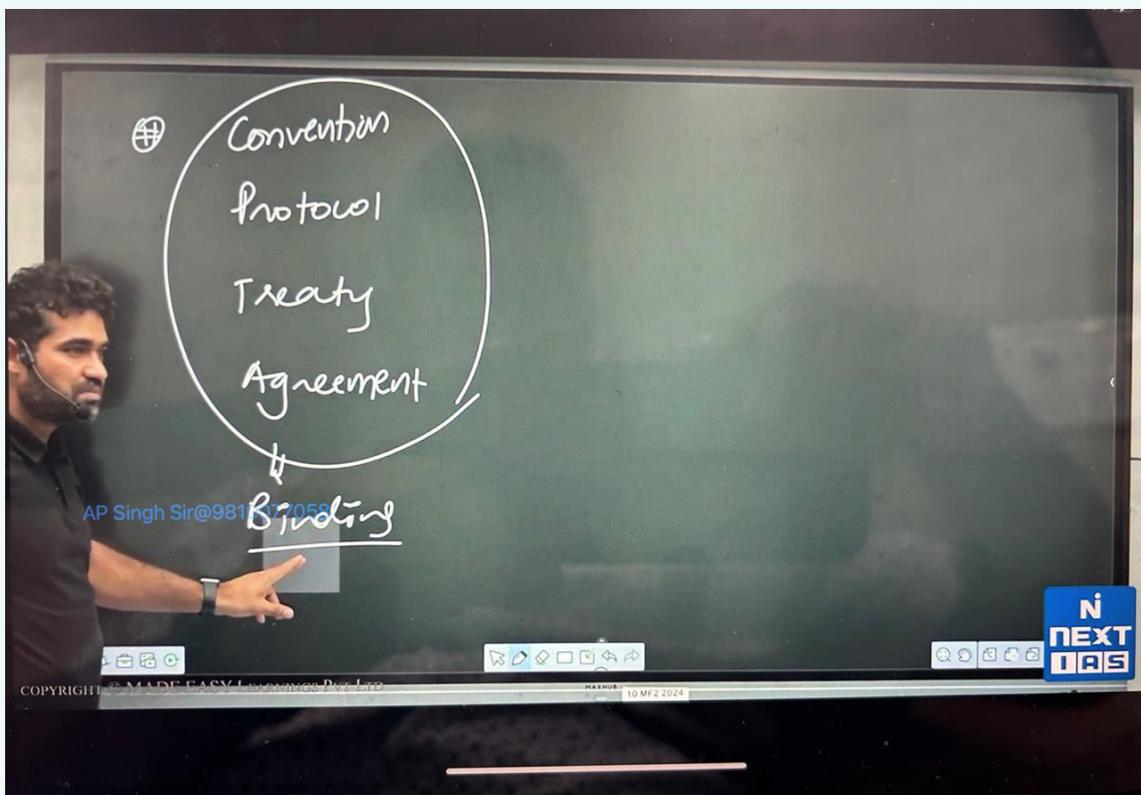
Statement I: At the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), India refrained from signing the 'Declaration on Climate and Health'.

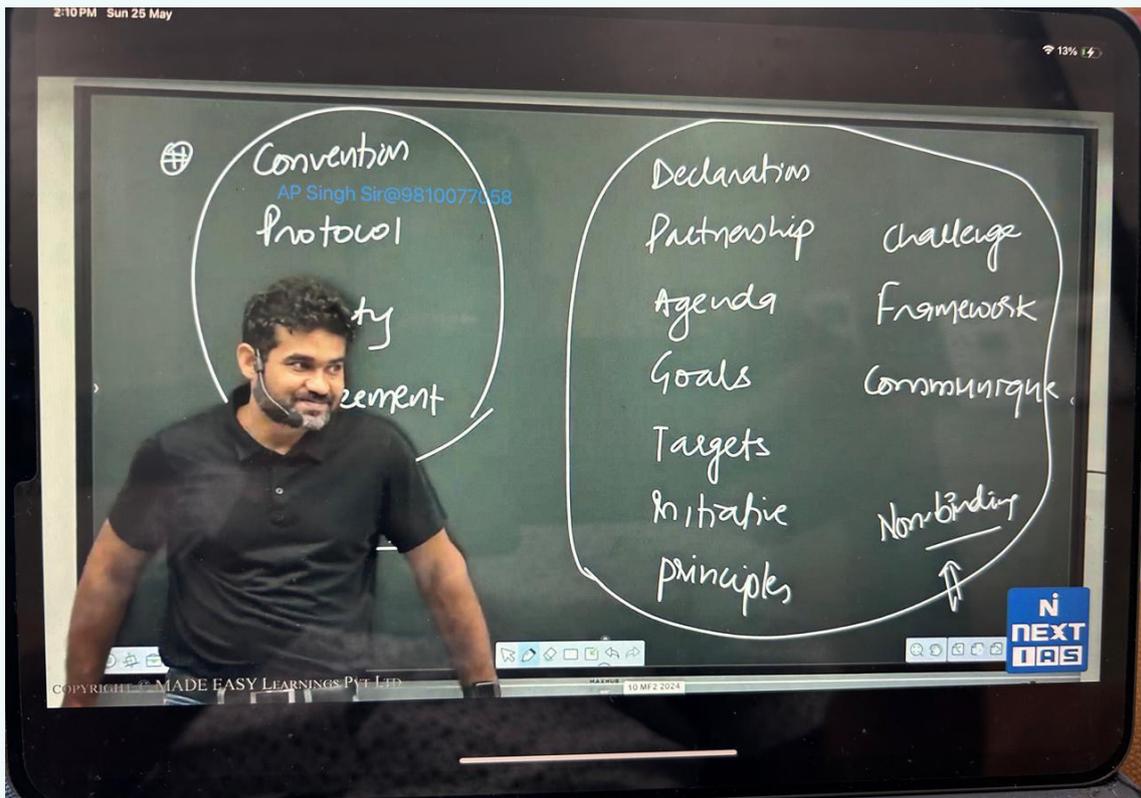
Statement II: The COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health is a binding declaration; and if signed, it becomes mandatory to decarbonize health sector.

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

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





← Current Affair Lecture (17-12-2023) Afternoon

WHAT ELSE HAPPENED AT COP28

+ **Launch of ALTERRA**, the UAE's \$30 billion catalytic private finance vehicle, which seeks to mobilize a total of **\$250 billion** for global climate action.



+ **The 'COP28 UAE Declaration on Agriculture, Food, & Climate'**, embedding sustainable agriculture and food systems in the response to climate change.
Received endorsements from 158 countries.

+ **The 'COP28 UAE Declaration on Climate and Health'**, to accelerate the development of climate-resilient, sustainable and equitable health systems.
It has been endorsed by 144 countries.

Remaining Time
VOD time: 08:56:51

GS Foundation Class

13. Consider the following statements:

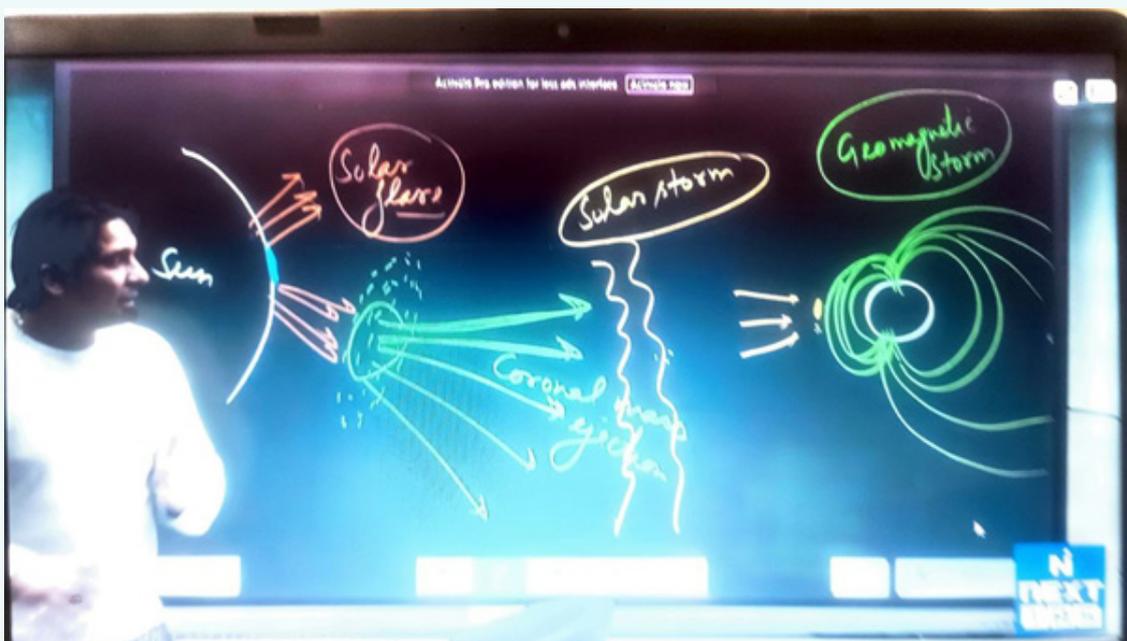
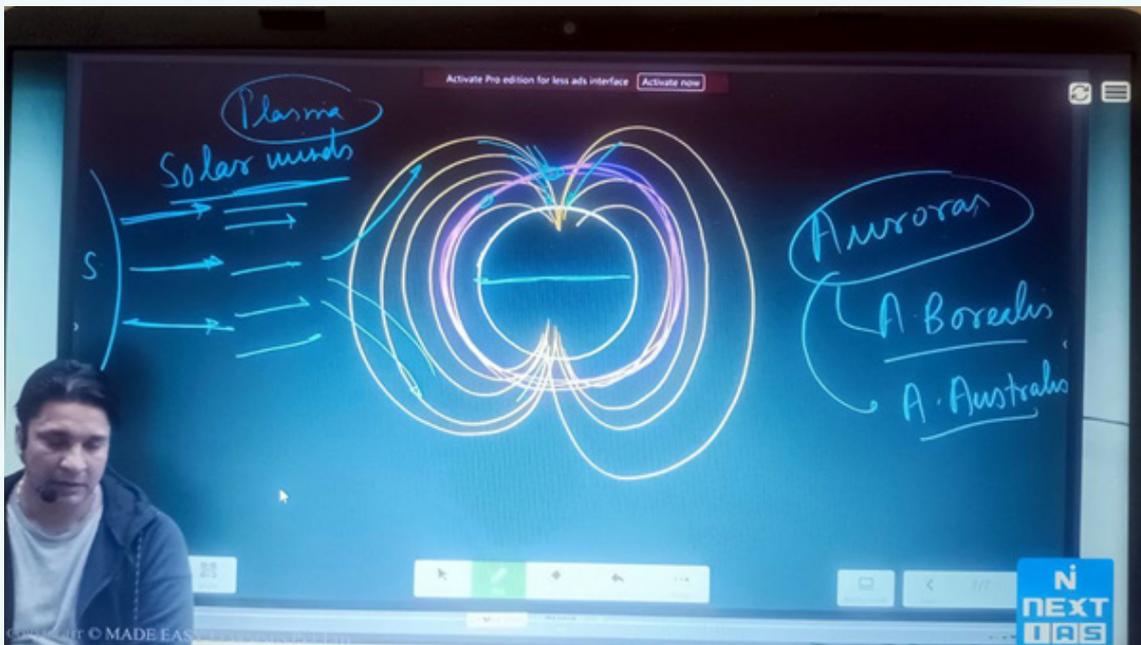
Statement I: Scientific studies suggest that a shift is taking place in the Earth's rotation and axis.

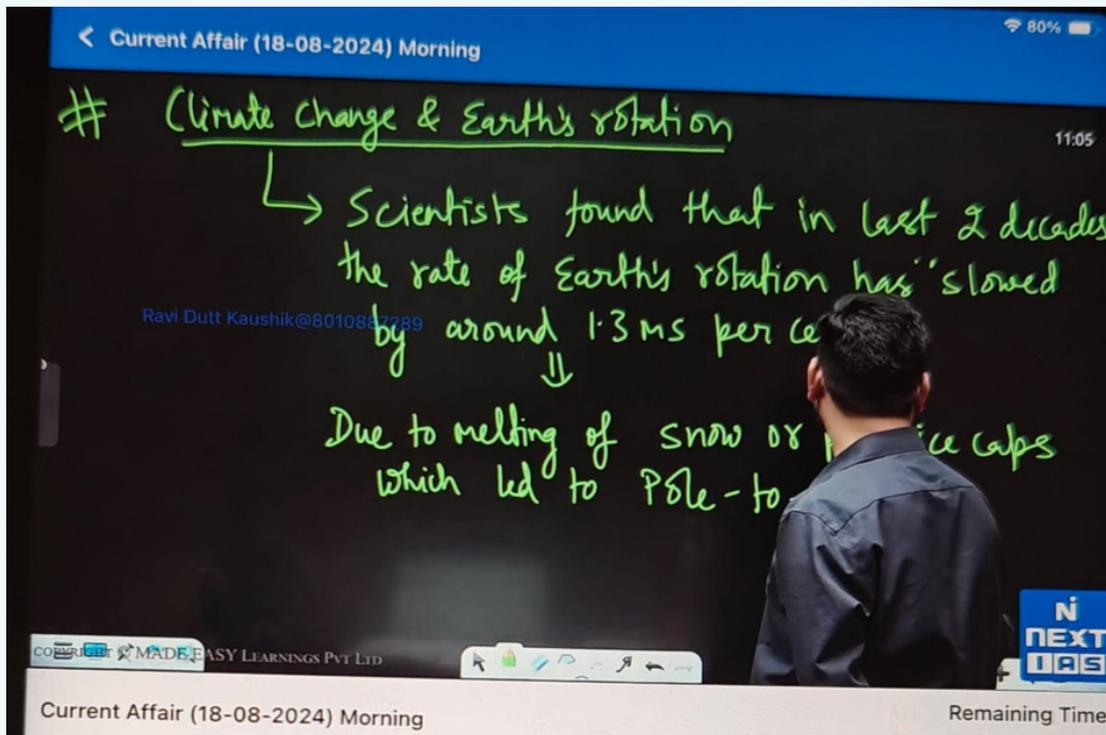
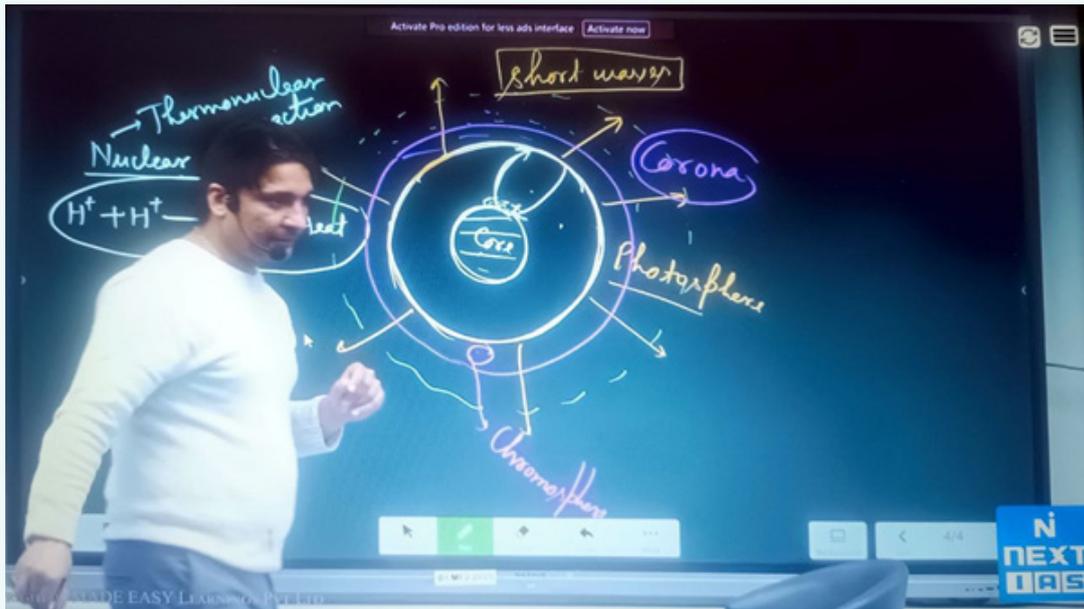
Statement II: Solar flares and associated coronal mass ejections bombarded the Earth's outermost atmosphere with tremendous amount of energy.

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

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

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





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14. Consider the following statements:

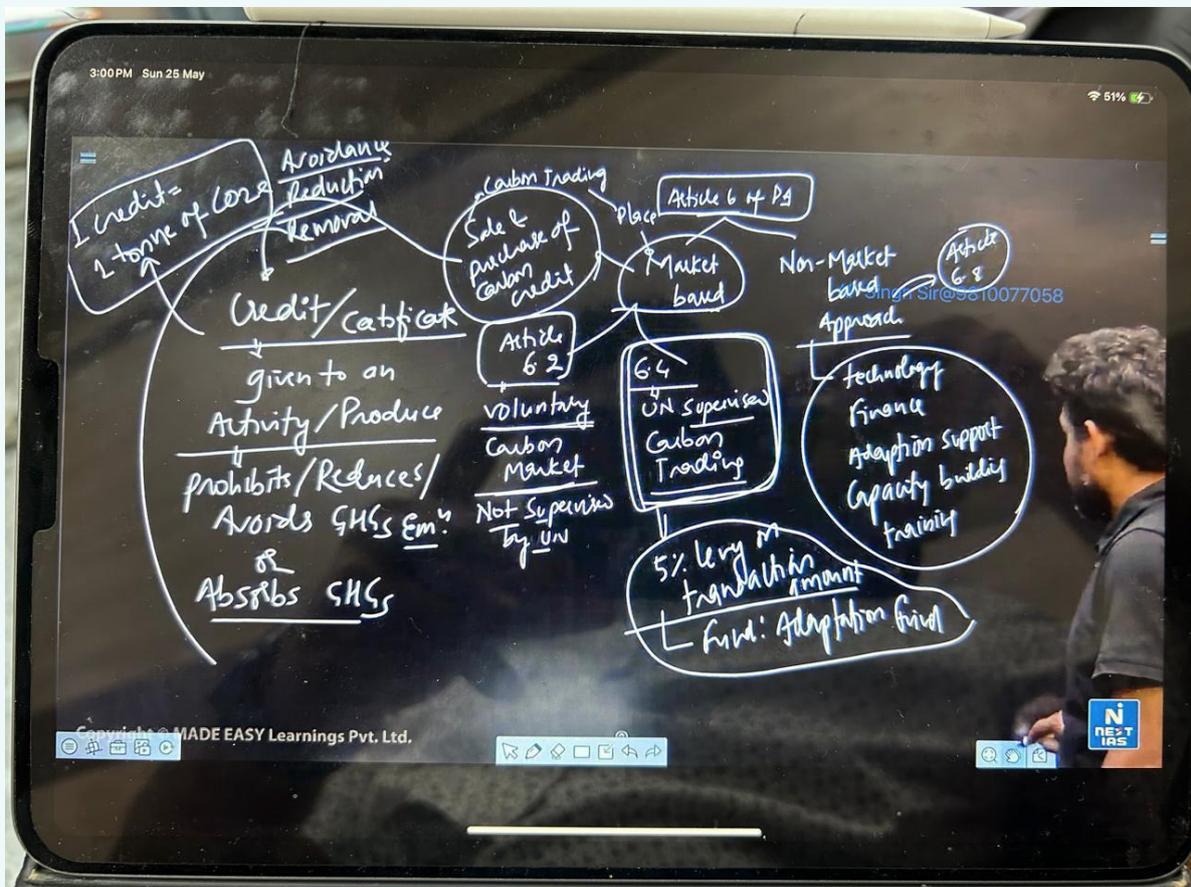
Statement I: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change is frequently discussed in global discussions on sustainable development and climate change.

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

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

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

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



Paris Agreement

- Credits 2-tonne of CO₂ eq
- Avoidance Reduction Removal
- Credit/Catfisk
- given to an Activity/Producer
- prohibits/Reduces/Avoids GHG Emⁿ OR Absorbs GHG
- Carbon Trading
- Sale & Purchase of Carbon Credit
- Article 6 of PA
- Market based
- Article 6.2
- voluntary Carbon Market
- Not Supervised by UN
- 6.4
- UN supervised Carbon Trading
- 5% levy on transaction amount
- Fund: Adaptation Fund
- Non-Market based Approach
- Article 6.9
- Technology Finance
- Adaptation support
- Capacity building training

Kyoto Protocol

3 Flexible Mechanisms

① Joint implementation

Own Annex-I invest in em reduction project Another Annex Country

WCA [25-11-2023] Afternoon

Agenda 21 → UNCED → UNFCCC → UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFCCC → Kyoto Protocol → CDR-RC

legally binding

Climate financing

Loss & Damage fund

Art. 6 of PA Mechanism for Carbon Trade

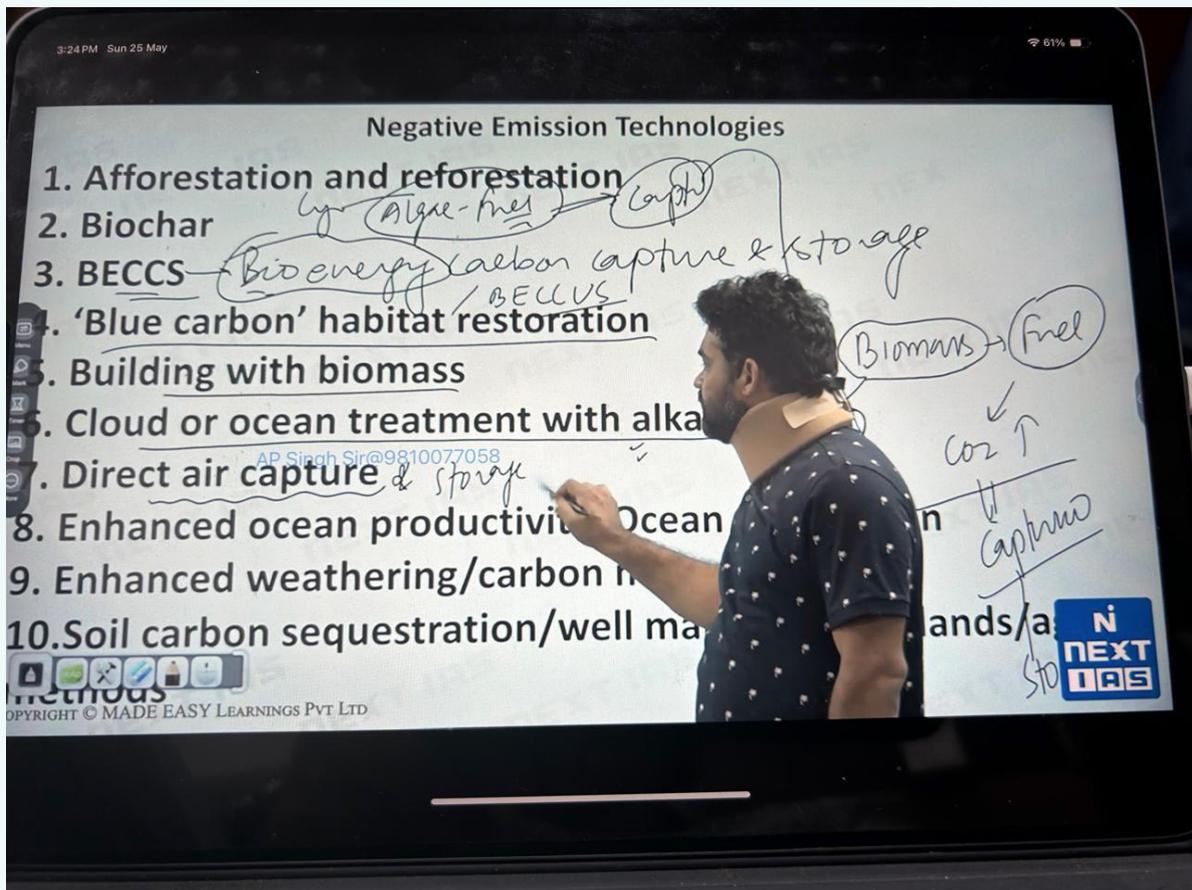
Ravi Dutt Kaushik@8010887289

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16. 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



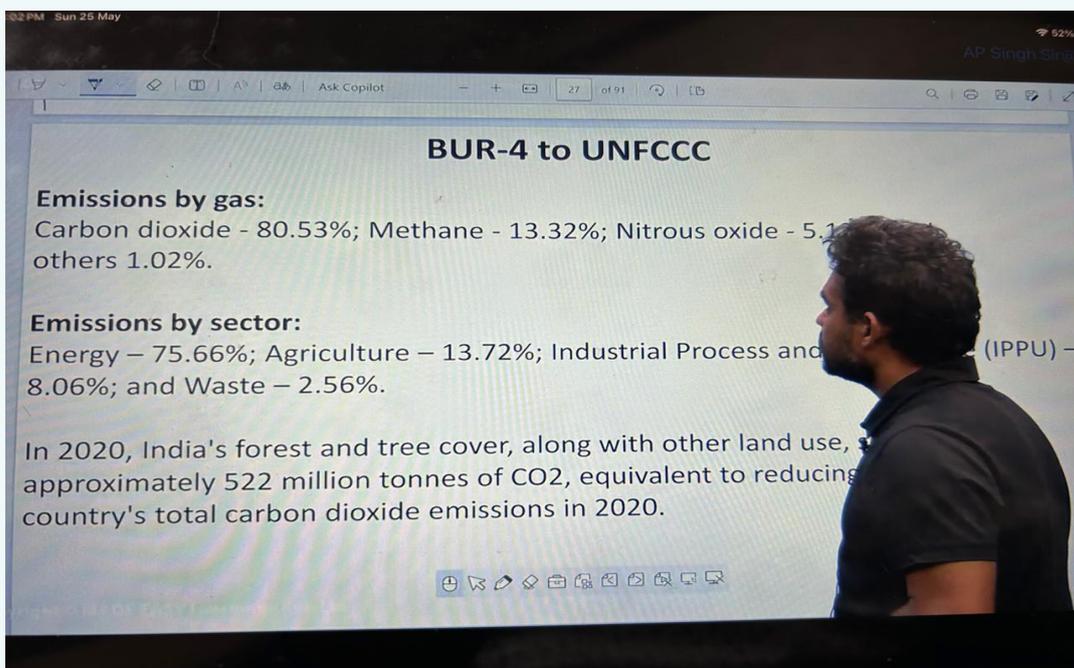
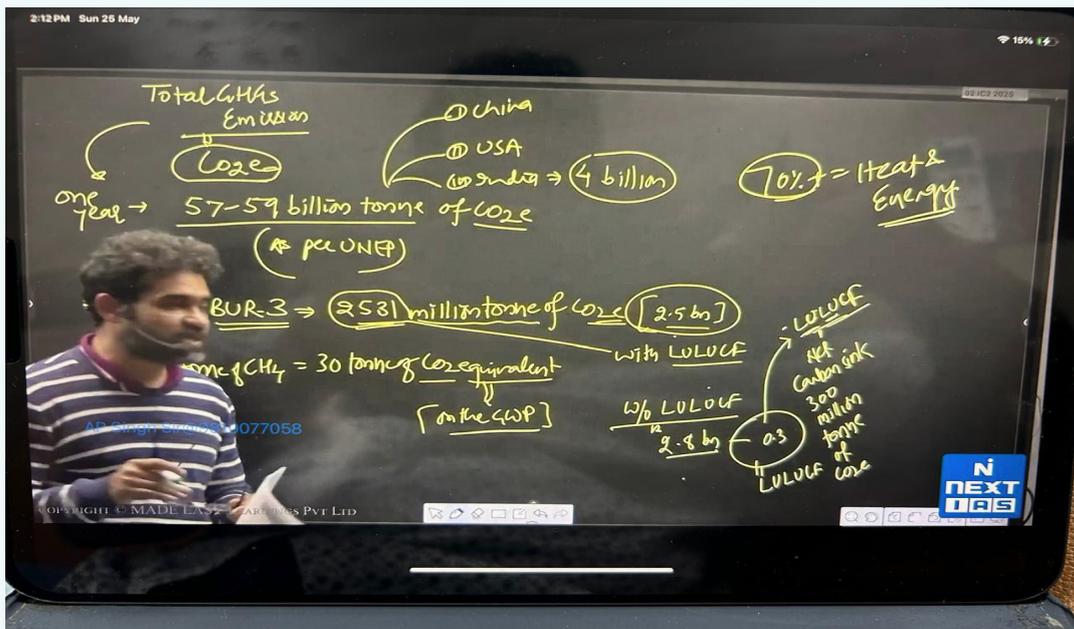
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18. Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



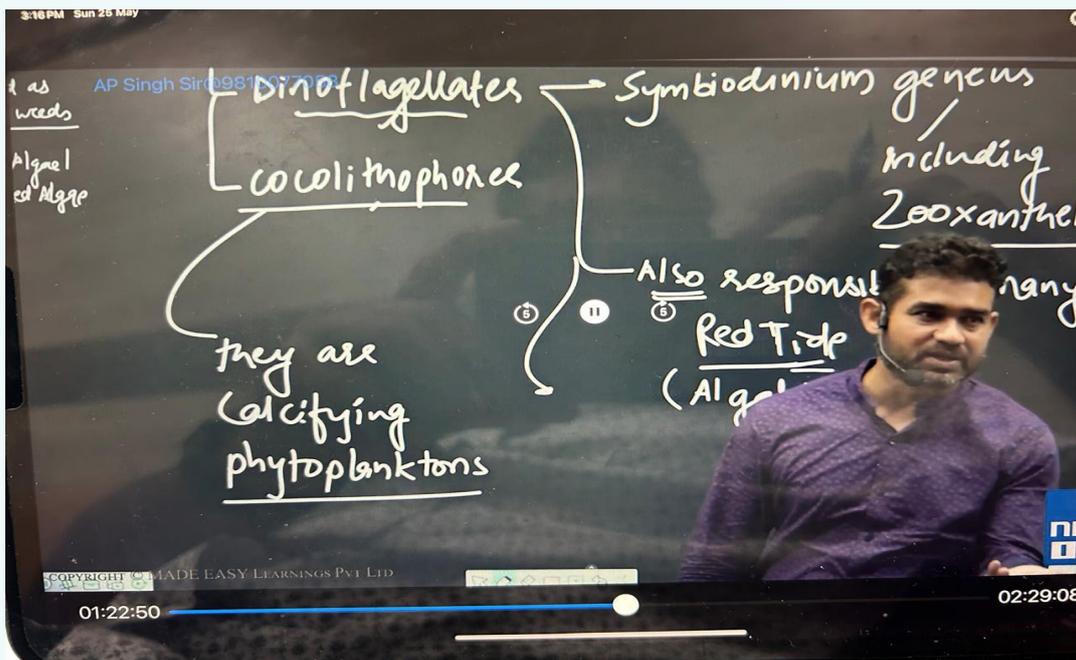
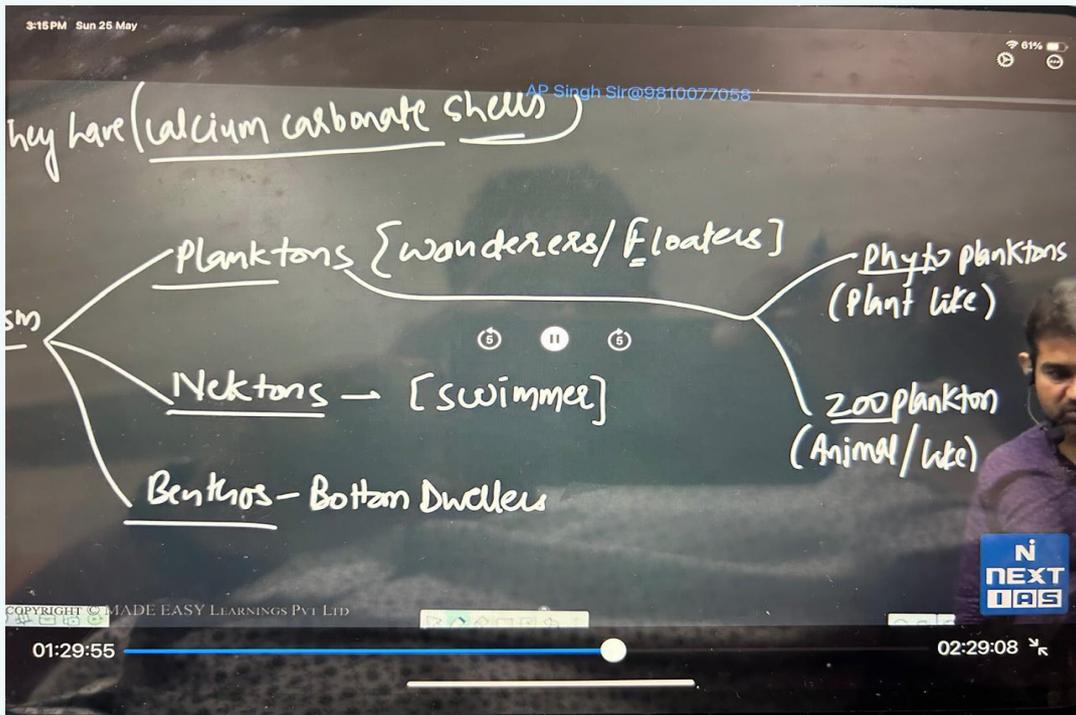
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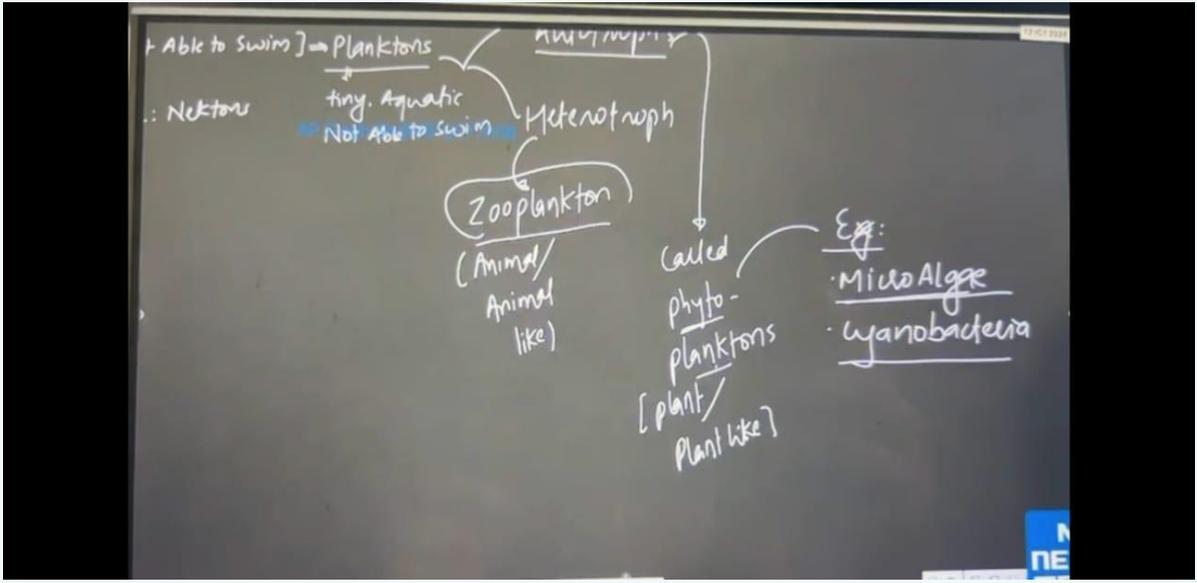
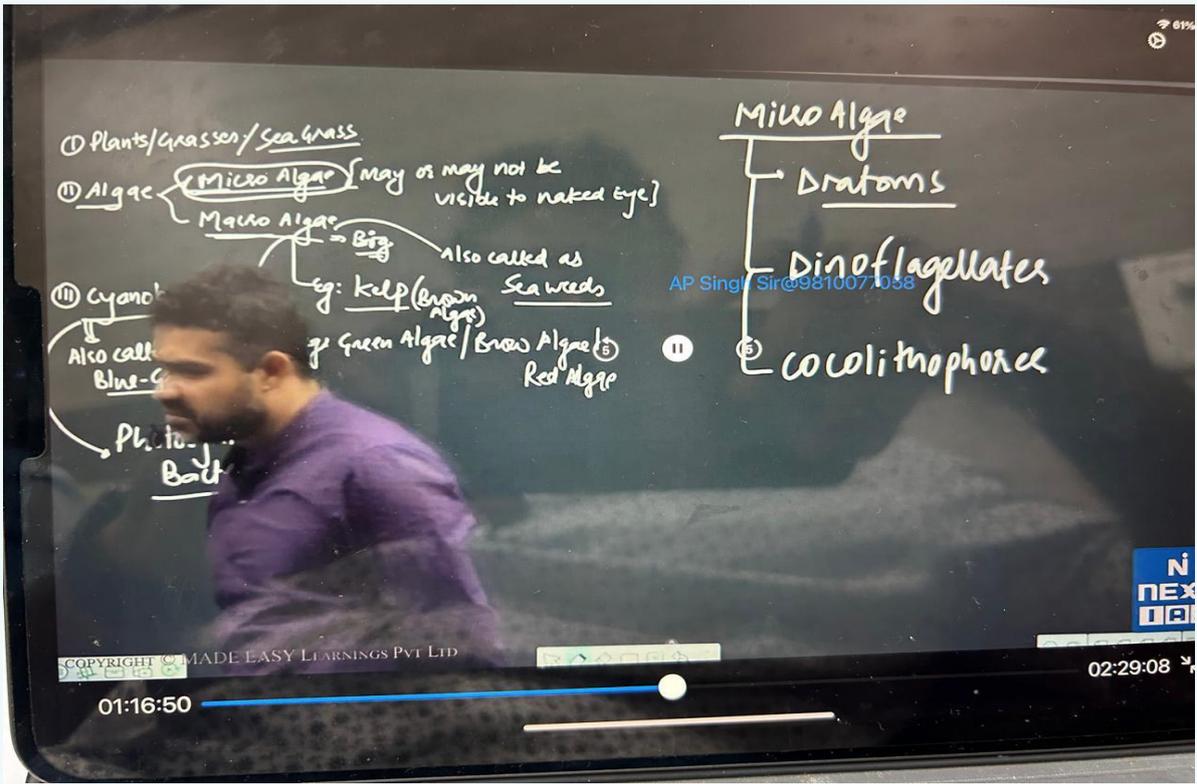
20. With reference to the planet Earth, consider the following statements:

- I. Rain forests produce more oxygen than that produced by oceans.
- II. Marine phytoplankton and photosynthetic bacteria produce about 50% of world's oxygen.
- III. Well-oxygenated surface water contains several folds higher oxygen than that in atmospheric air.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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





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21. 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?

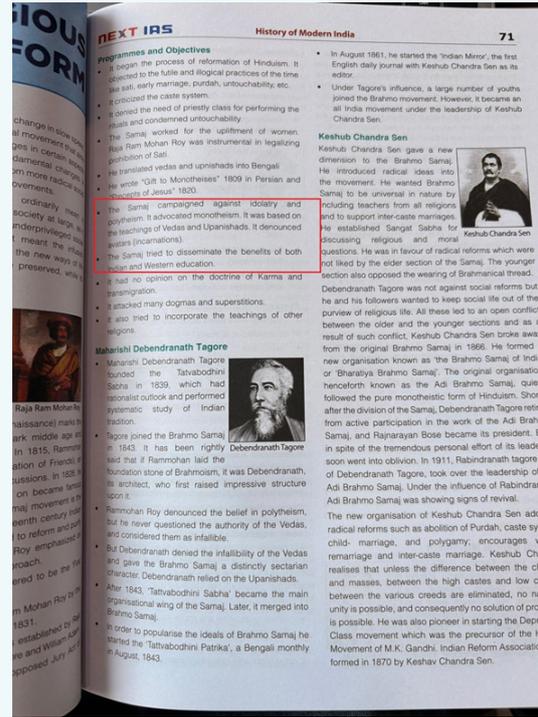
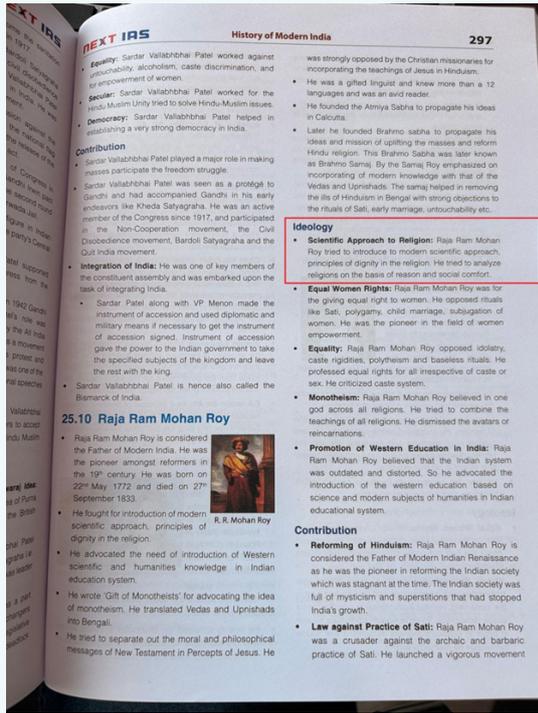
- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

Ram Mohan Roy was born at Radhanagar (Bengal). His entire life had been devoted to a wide range of activities including social reforms, modern education, religious reforms and spreading political awareness.

RRR started a crusade against Sati which was finally declared illegal in 1829. He further said that the equality between men and women could be reached only when women would receive their parental property. In other words, economic equality would ensure their social equality.

RRR gave importance to modern education as he believed that it would bring overall positive environment for the growth and development of not only the society but also the individual. He helped David Hare [Dutch watchmaker] in establishing

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GS Foundation Study Material

22. Consider the following subjects with regard to the Non-Cooperation Programme:

- I. Boycott of law-courts and foreign cloth
- II. Observance of strict non-violence
- III. Retention of titles and honours without using them in public
- IV. Establishment of Panchayats for settling disputes

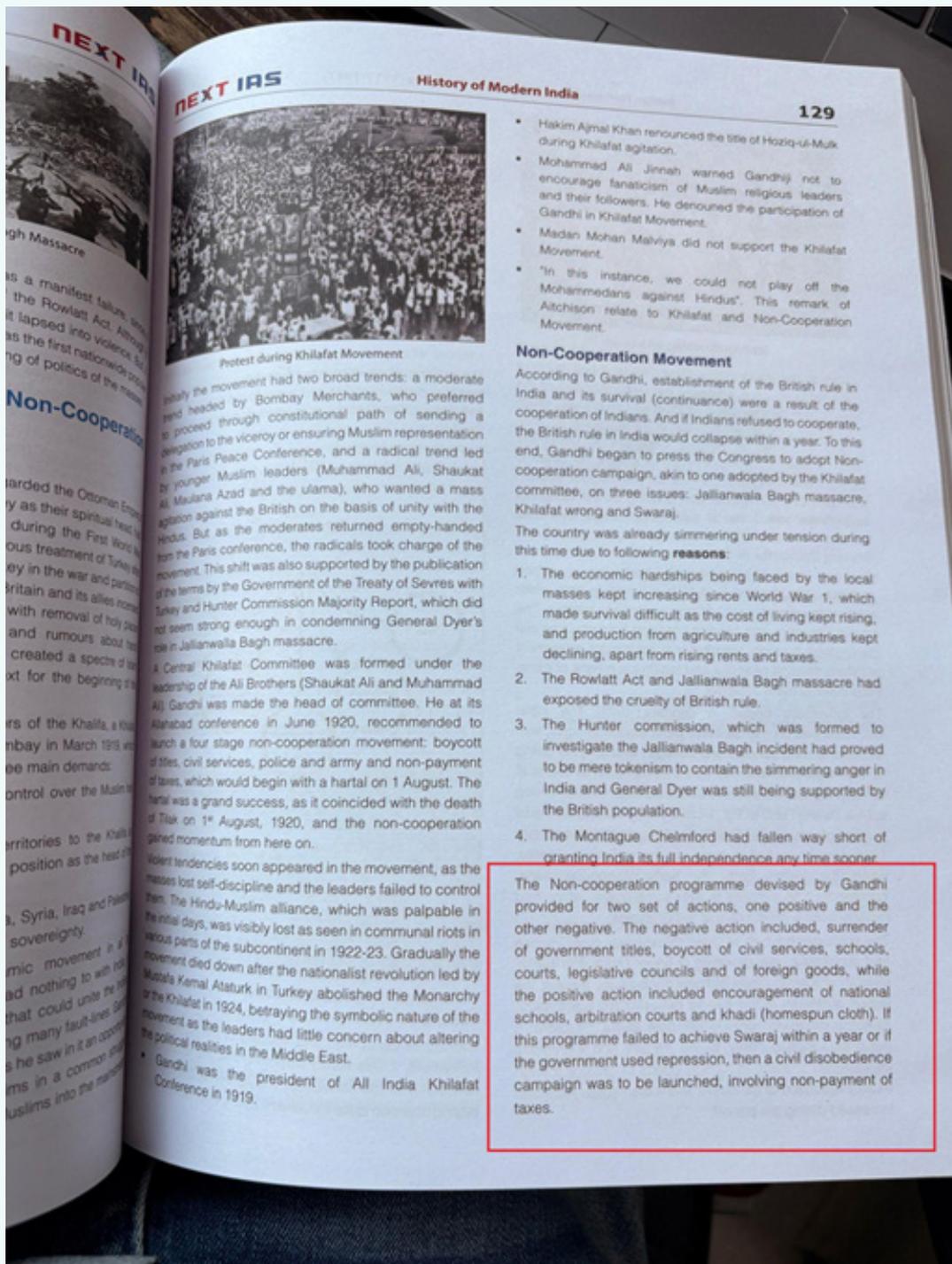
How many of the above were parts of the Non-Cooperation Programme?

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

① With the beginning of NCM, Gandhi emerged as the undisputed leader and Gandhism was the dominant ideology of that time period. He evolved a programme of struggle which could involve the diverse sections of the society - peasants, zamindars, workers, industrialists, students, lawyers and above all - women. Thus for the first time - the national movement became a truly multi-class mass movement. Gandhi and NCM transformed Congress from an elite organisation to mass based party.

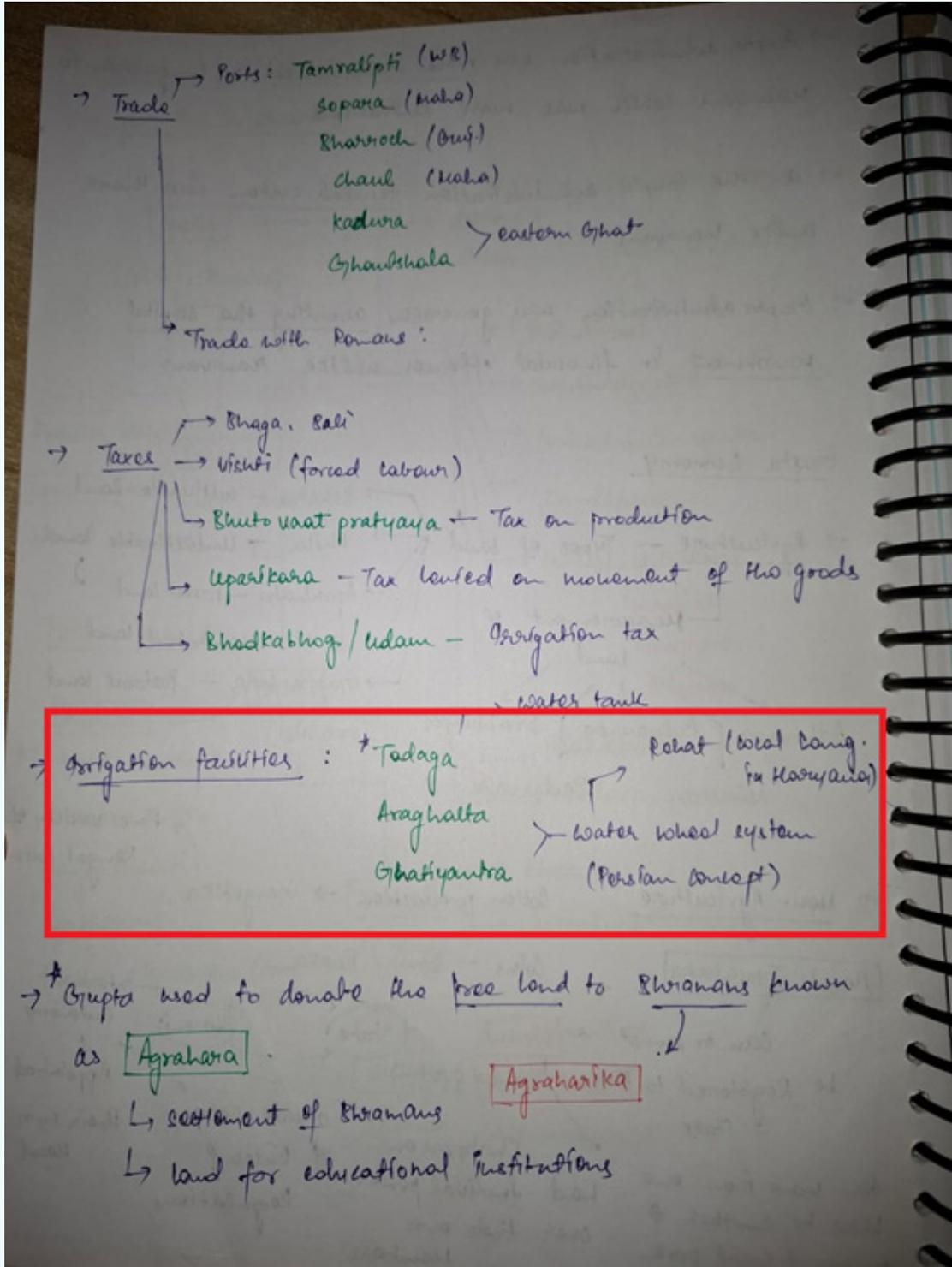
② Boycott had been an effective tool of the movement as it reduced the value of imported goods.

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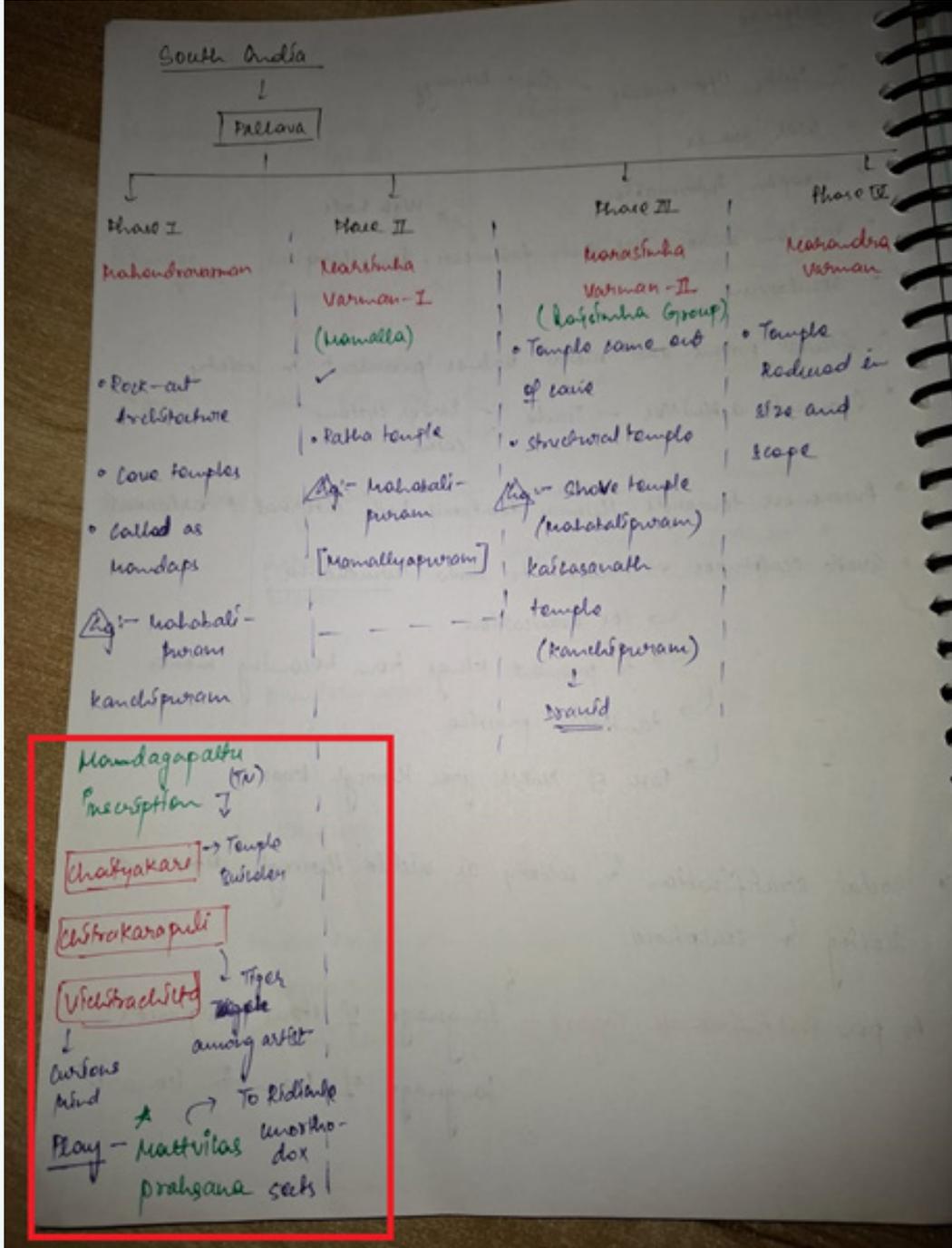


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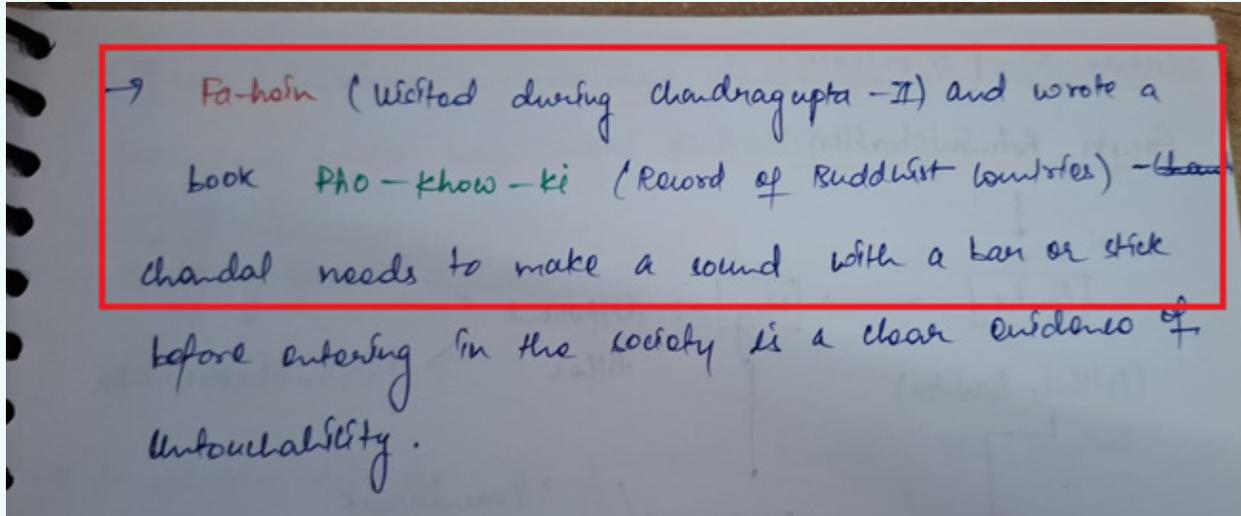
23. The irrigation device called 'Araghatta' was:
- a water bag made of leather pulled over a pulley
 - a large wheel with earthen pots tied to the outer ends of its spokes
 - a larger earthen pot driven by bullocks
 - a large water bucket pulled up by rope directly by hand



24. Who among the following rulers in ancient India had assumed the titles 'Mattavilasa', 'Vichitrachitta' and 'Gunabhara'?
- (a) Mahendravarman I (b) Simhavishnu
(c) Narasimhavarman I (d) Simhavarman

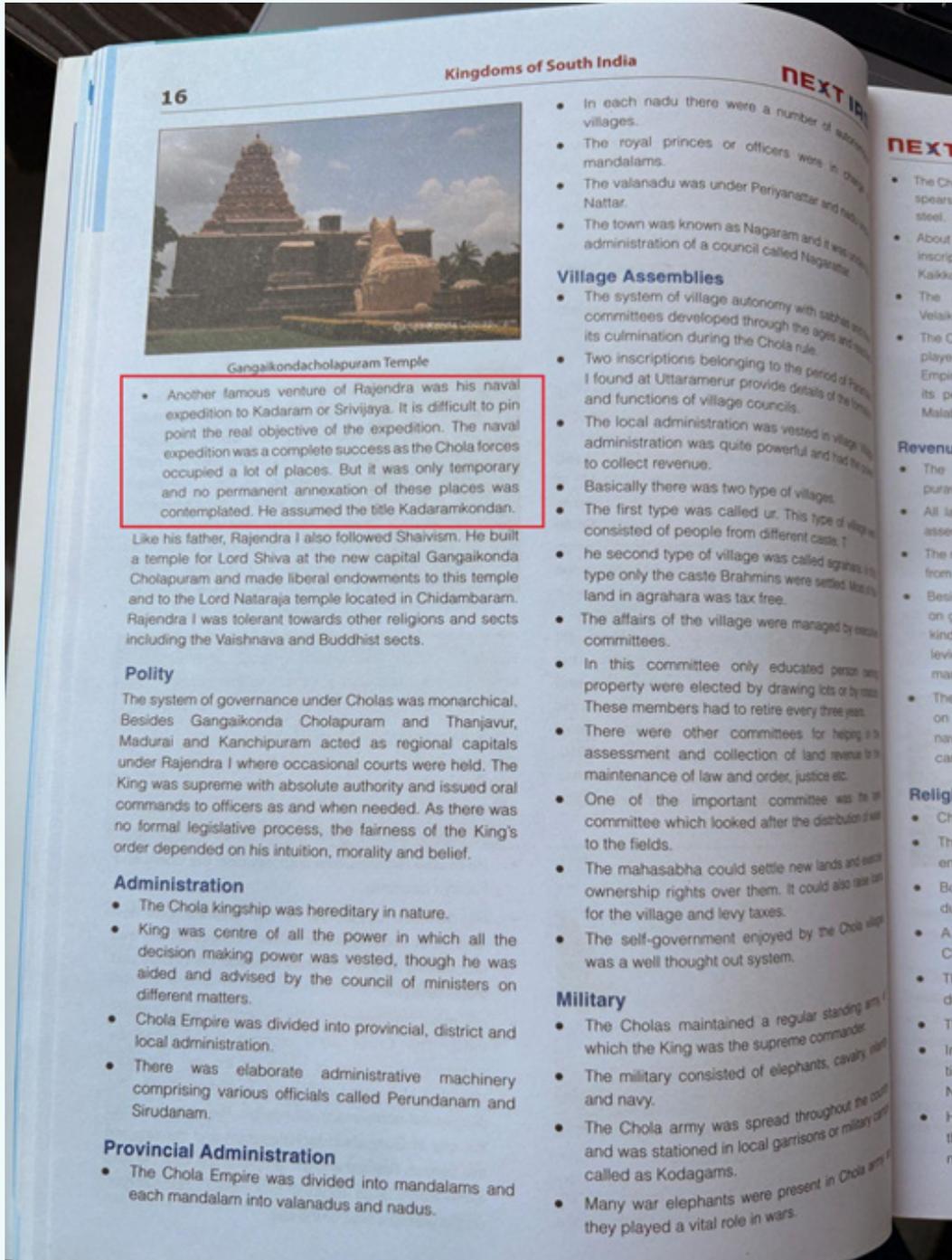


25. Fa-hien (Faxian), the Chinese pilgrim, travelled to India during the reign of:
- (a) Samudragupta
 - (b) Chandragupta II
 - (c) Kumaragupta I
 - (d) Skandagupta



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26. 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)





Vijayalaya Chola

Shortly after Vijayalaya's capture of Thanjavur, the Pandyan king Varagunavarman II and Pallava King Nandivarman III joined hands to reduce the growing prowess of Chola power under Vijayalaya. Vijayalaya Chola, a veteran of many battles, was getting old and thus handed the control of the army to the crown prince Aditya I. Soon, Aditya I succeeded his father as the emperor after his death in 871 AD. Narttamalai, Pudukkottai has a solesvara temple attributed to vijayalaya.

Rajaraja Chola I (985 – 1014 AD)



Rajaraja Chola I

Rajaraja Chola I, born as Arulmozhi Varman, was one of the greatest emperors of the Chola Empire who ruled between 985 and 1014 AD. In his reign, the Cholas expanded beyond South India stretching from Kalinga in the north to Sri Lanka in the south. Rajaraja I possessed a strong army and a considerable navy. He fought many battles with the Chalukyas in the north and the Pandyas in the south. He followed the Shaivism school of Hinduism but was tolerant towards other faiths. In 1010, Raja Raja built the Brihadesvara temple in Thanjavur dedicated to Lord Shiva. He also helped in the construction of a Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam.



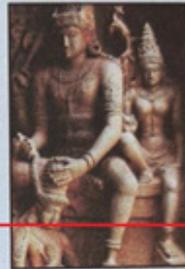
Brihadesvara Temple, Tanjore

Rajaraja I was involved in many successful military conquests during his reign. The extent of the Chola Empire

under Rajaraja I included the Pandya, Chera and the Tondaimandalam regions of Tamil Nadu, the Gangavadi, Nolambapadi and northern part of Ceylon. Rajaraja's last military achievement was a naval expedition against the Maldives Islands.

Rajaraja Chola I died in 1014 AD and was succeeded by his son Rajendra Chola, who was declared as the crown prince in 1012 AD. The powerful standing army and a great navy organized under Rajaraja Chola-I achieved even greater heights under Rajendra Chola.

Rajendra Chola-I (1014 – 44 AD)

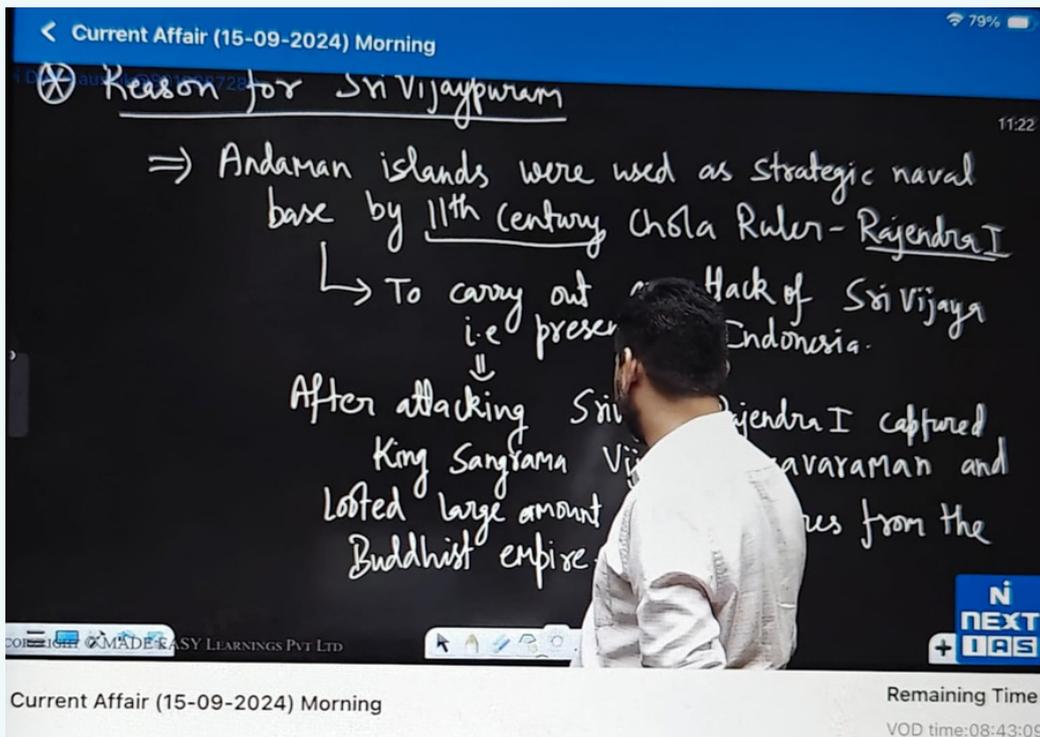


Rajendra Chola-I

Rajendra Chola is considered as one of the greatest rulers and military generals of South India. He succeeded his father Rajaraja Chola I in 1014 AD. Rajendra had demonstrated his military leadership skills during his father's reign. After becoming the ruler, he continued his father's policy of aggressive conquests and expansion. Apart from reaching northwards to river Ganga and moving overseas to Maldives and Sri Lanka, he also invaded the Southeast Asian territories of Srivijaya in Malaysia, Indonesia and southern Thailand making the Chola empire one of the most powerful empires of India.

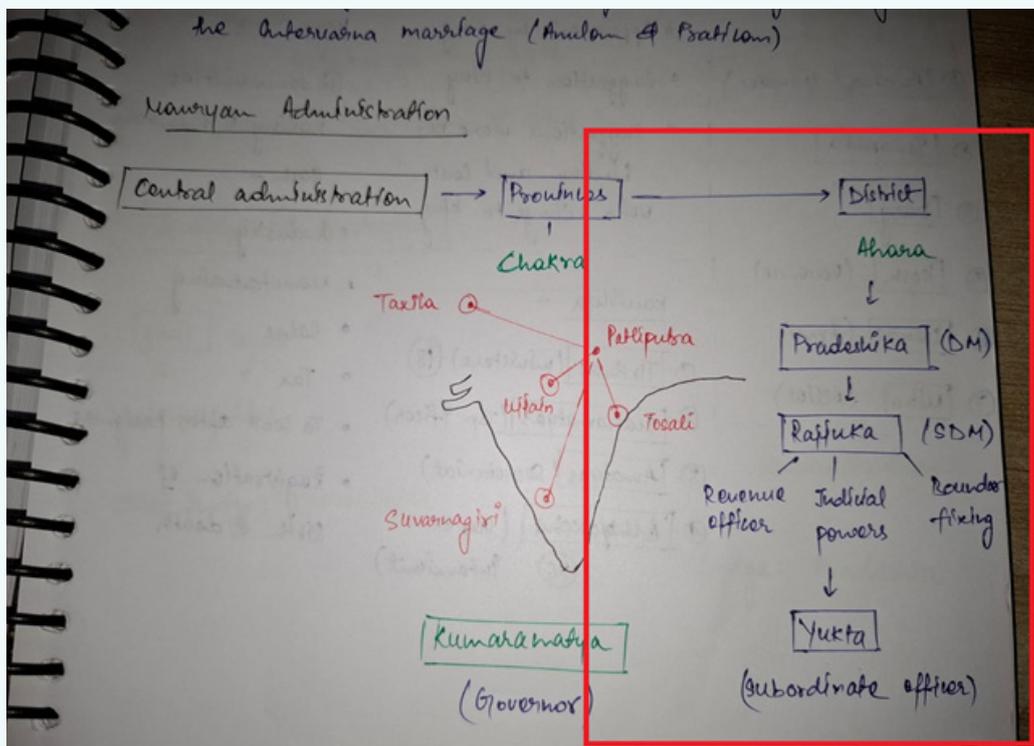
His important conquests are as under:

- When Mahinda V, the King of Sri Lanka attempted to recover the northern part of Sri Lanka from the Cholas, Rajendra defeated him and seized even the southern Sri Lanka, thus taking control of the whole of Sri Lanka.
- He reasserted the Chola authority over the Chera and Pandya countries.
- He defeated Jayasimha II, the Western Chalukya king and consequently, river Tungabhadra was recognized as the boundary between the Cholas and the Chalukyas.
- His most significant military expedition was of North India. The Chola army crossed the Ganges by defeating a number of rulers on its way. Rajendra defeated Mahipala I of Bengal. To commemorate this successful north-Indian campaign, Rajendra founded the city of Gangaikondacholapuram and constructed the famous Rameshwaram temple in the city. He also excavated a large irrigation tank called Cholagangam on the western side of the city.



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29. 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



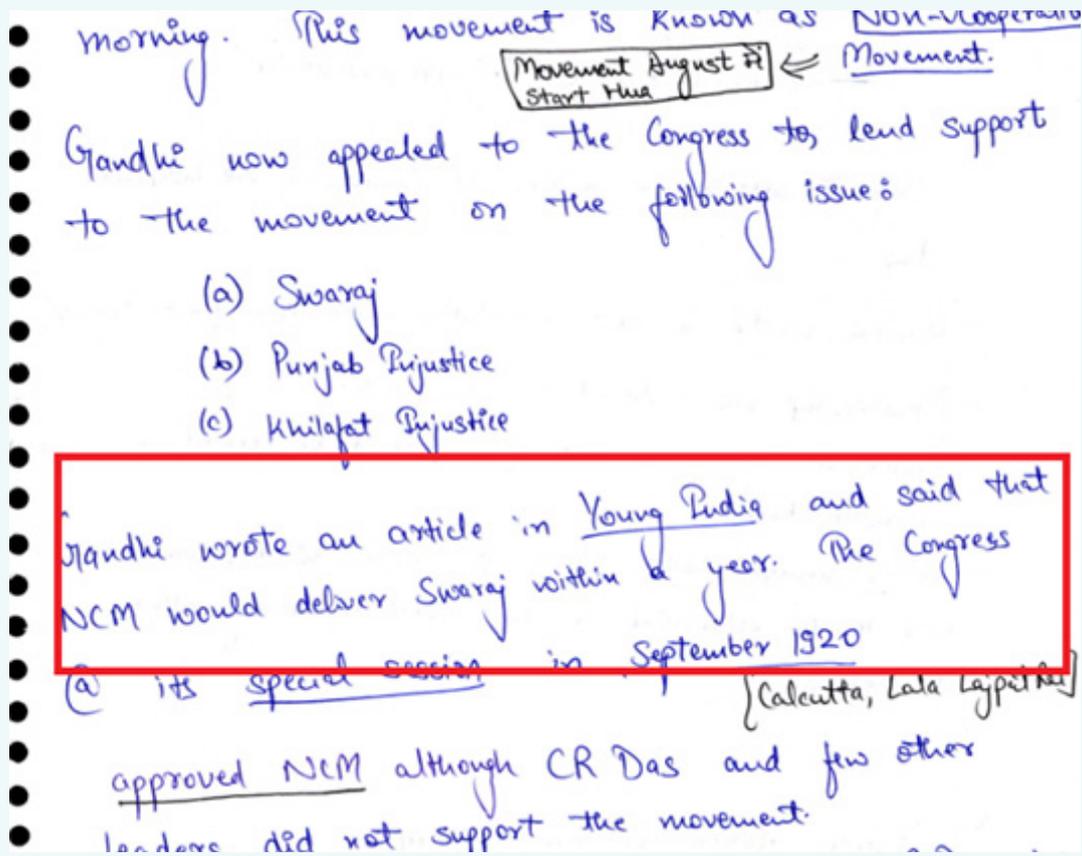
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30. Consider the following statements in respect of the Non-Cooperation Movement:

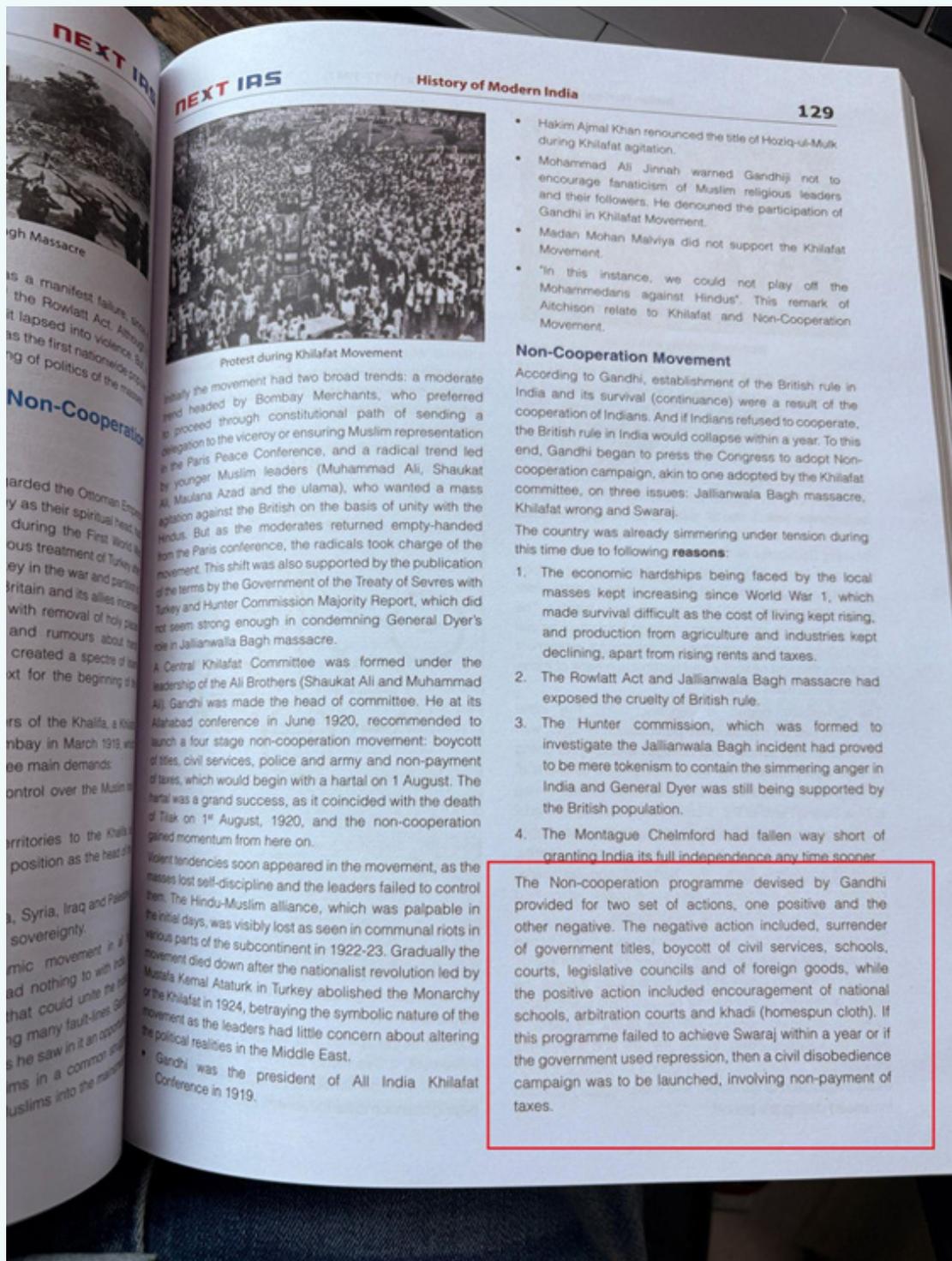
- I. The Congress declared the attainment of 'Swaraj' by all legitimate and peaceful means to be its objective.
- II. It was to be implemented in stages with civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes for the next stage only if 'Swaraj' did not come within a year and the Government resorted to repression.

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



GS Foundation Class Notes



GS Foundation Study Material

31. 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

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BK REDDY sir

✓ **What is an AIF?**

A privately pooled investment vehicle that collects money from investors (Indian or foreign) to invest based on a set strategy. Regulated by SEBI (AIF Regulations, 2012).

✓ **Not Traditional Investments**

AIFs do **not** invest in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or other traditional avenues.

✓ **Examples of AIFs:**

- **Venture Capital Funds** (Invest in startups)
- **Hedge Funds** (High-risk, high-return funds)
- **Private Equity Funds** (Invest in unlisted companies)
- **Commodity Funds** (Invest in commodities like gold, oil, etc.)

✓ **Excluded from AIFs:**

- **Mutual Funds**
- **Collective Investment Schemes**

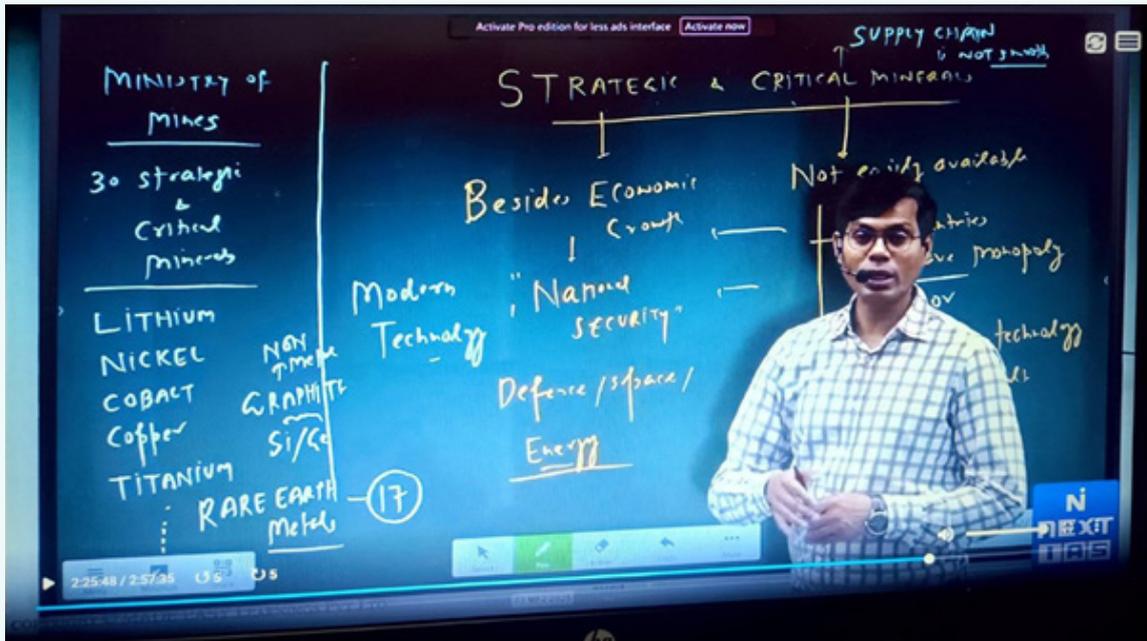
GS Foundation Class Handout

36. Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



GS Foundation Class

Date .../.../.....

India has released **Critical Mineral Policy** :-

- **Mines & Minerals Amendment Act, 2023.** (Developm. & Regulations).
- Act came in force → 17 Aug 2023
- Aim → To promote domestic mineral exploration, mining & production in India.

They mentioned 3 Types of minerals

- Those critical minerals in which India is **100%** self reliance. (But there are 0 minerals (such))
- Those minerals in which India is partially dependent.
- Those minerals in which India is **totally** import dependent. (There are 10 minerals).

10 minerals are :-

- **Lithium** → China, Hongkong, US, Belgium, **Chile**, Singapore (90-90%)
- **Cobalt** → UK & China (67 & 8 & 5%)
- **Nickel** → Ethiopia & Turkey (48 & 3%)
- **Niobium** → Indonesia (94%), Australia, Malaysia, SA, US
- **Vanadium** → Indonesia, ~~and~~ China, Germany, US, UK, Mexico
- **Germanium** → China, S. Africa, Australia, France, US
- **Rhenium** → China, Russia, Korea, Arab Countries → Kaza, Urbe.
- **beryllium** → China (90%), - / -
- **graphite** → China, Madagascar (1.51M), US, Tanzania, Gor Spiral & US.
- **REM** → China (largest reserves)

GS Foundation Class Notes

| प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.) | U.P.S.C. | इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | <p>→ Lithium also found in "<u>Australian Desert</u>".</p> <p>→ Lithium recently found in "Reasi district (Sadal town) of Jammu".</p> <p>→ Indian company "Khanij Bidesh India Ltd." working in Australian desert and Argentina and across world to get the <u>critical strategic minerals</u> for India (less supply, supply chain is not smooth) not only for economic growth but also national security.</p> <p>→ India has to focus on cooperation to foster the relationship in order to get the minerals from across the world.</p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>"Mineral Security Partnership" led by U.S.A [in 2022] and its allies for strategic and critical minerals. India got membership in 2023. to break the monopoly of China.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in msp → technological and financial cooperation. • msp = Recycling technology | |

GS Foundation Class Notes

39. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Circular economy reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Statement II:

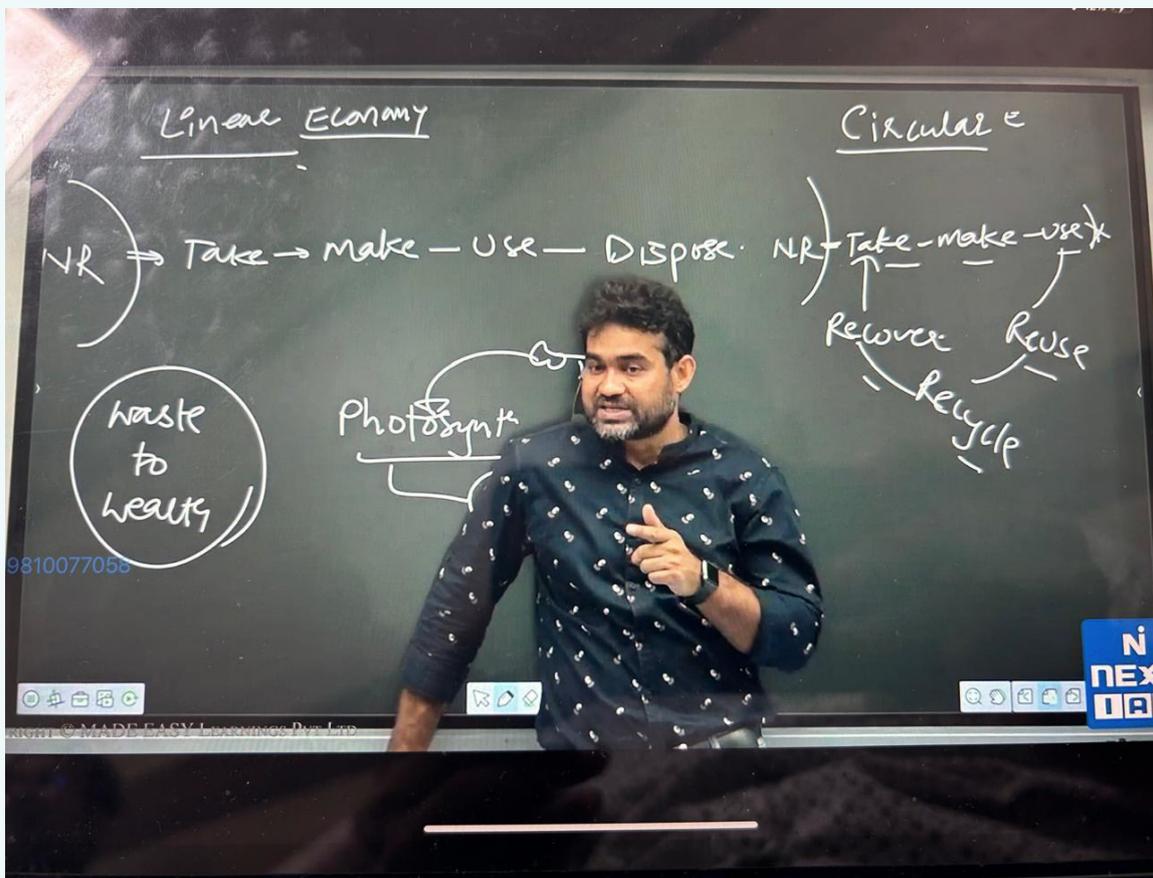
Circular economy reduces the use of raw materials as inputs.

Statement III:

Circular economy reduces wastage in the production process.

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

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



GS Foundation Class

40. Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

GS Foundation Class

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Revenue Receipts → Regular income, no liability or asset loss (e.g., taxes, fines).

Capital Receipts → Money from loans or asset sales, creates liability or reduces assets (e.g., borrowings, disinvestment).

Revenue Expenditure → Daily running expenses, no asset creation (e.g., salaries, pensions).

Capital Expenditure → Investment in assets or debt repayment (e.g., building roads, repaying loans).

GST (Goods & Services Tax)

| Central Taxes | State Taxes |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central Excise duty• Additional duties of excise• Excise duty levied under Medicinal & Toilet Preparation Act• Additional duties of customs (CVD & SAD)• Service Tax | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State VAT / Sales Tax• Central Sales Tax• Purchase Tax• Entertainment Tax (other than those levied by local bodies)• Luxury Tax• Entry Tax (All forms) |

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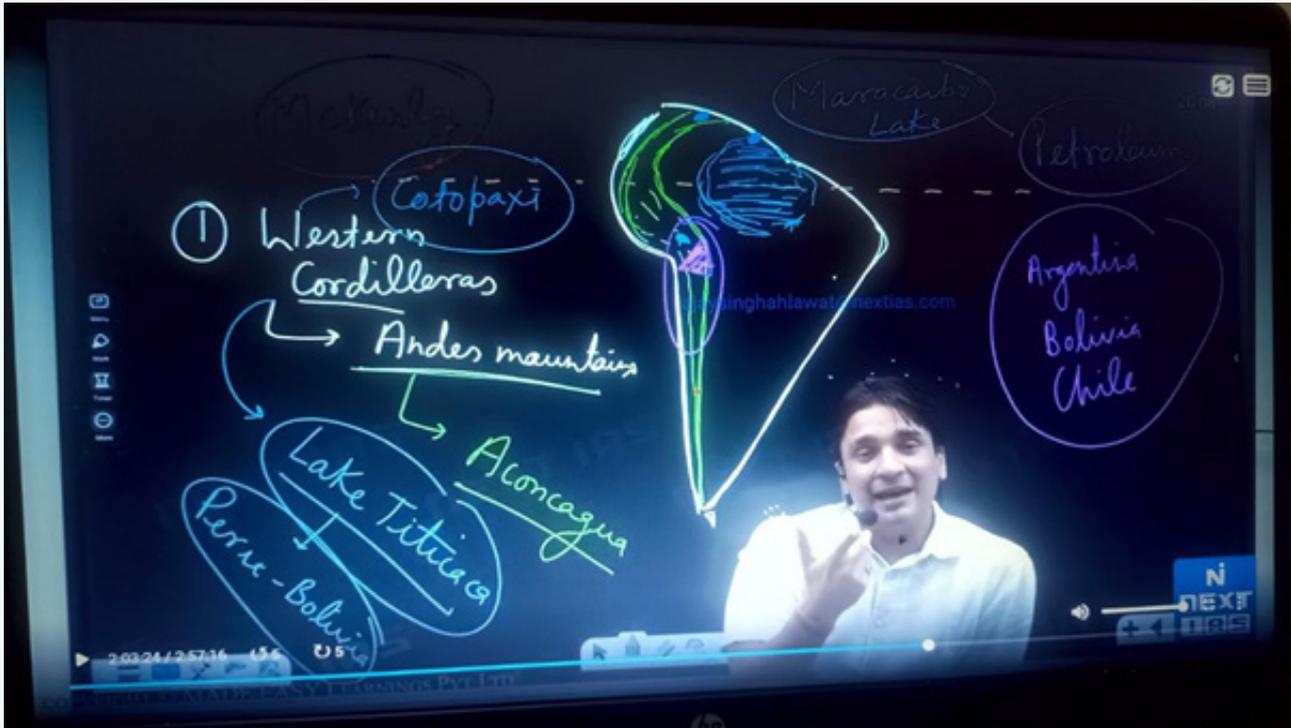
42. Consider the following countries:

- I. Bolivia
- III. Colombia
- V. Paraguay

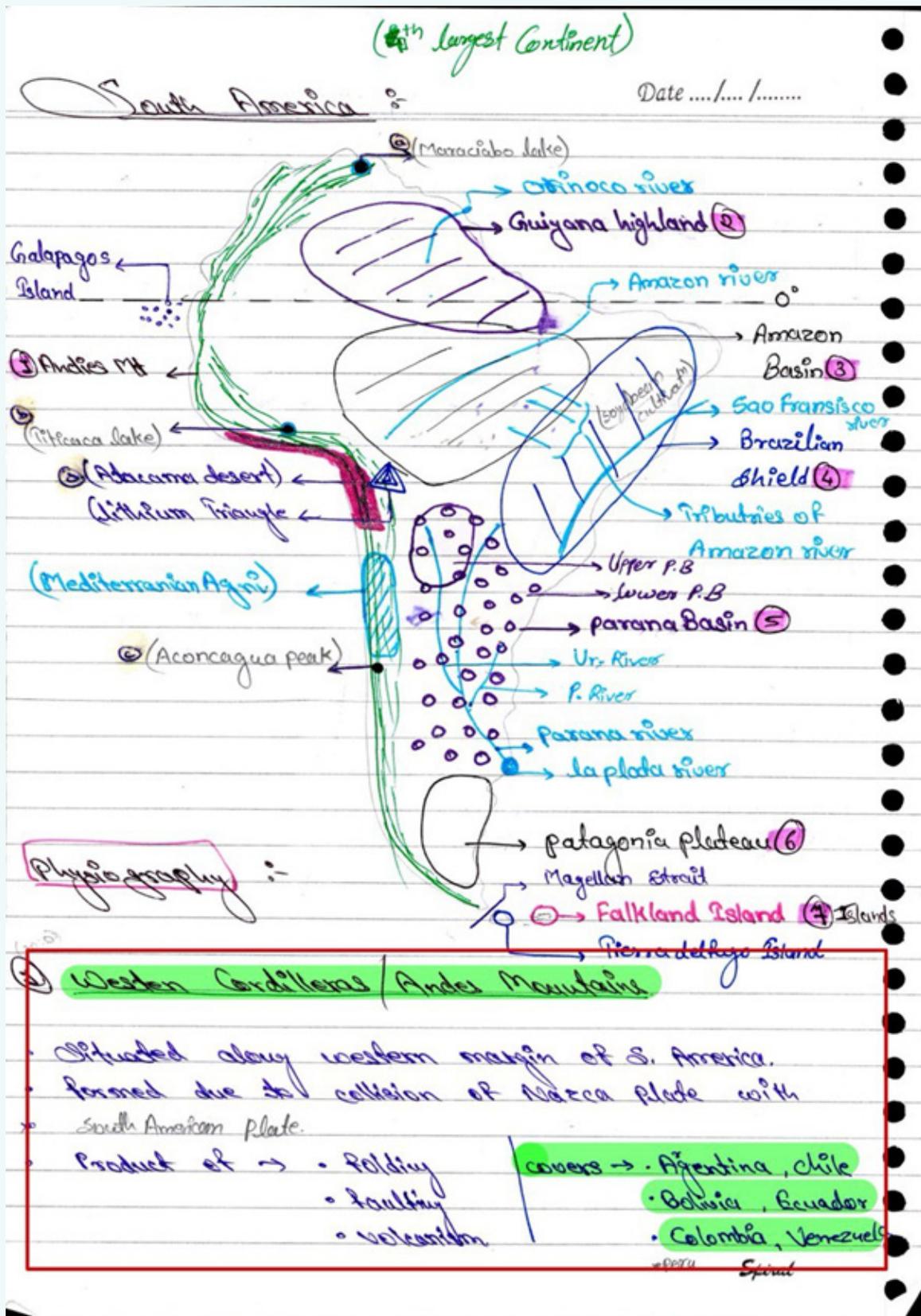
- II. Brazil
- IV. Ecuador
- VI. Venezuela

Andes mountains pass through how many of the above countries?

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



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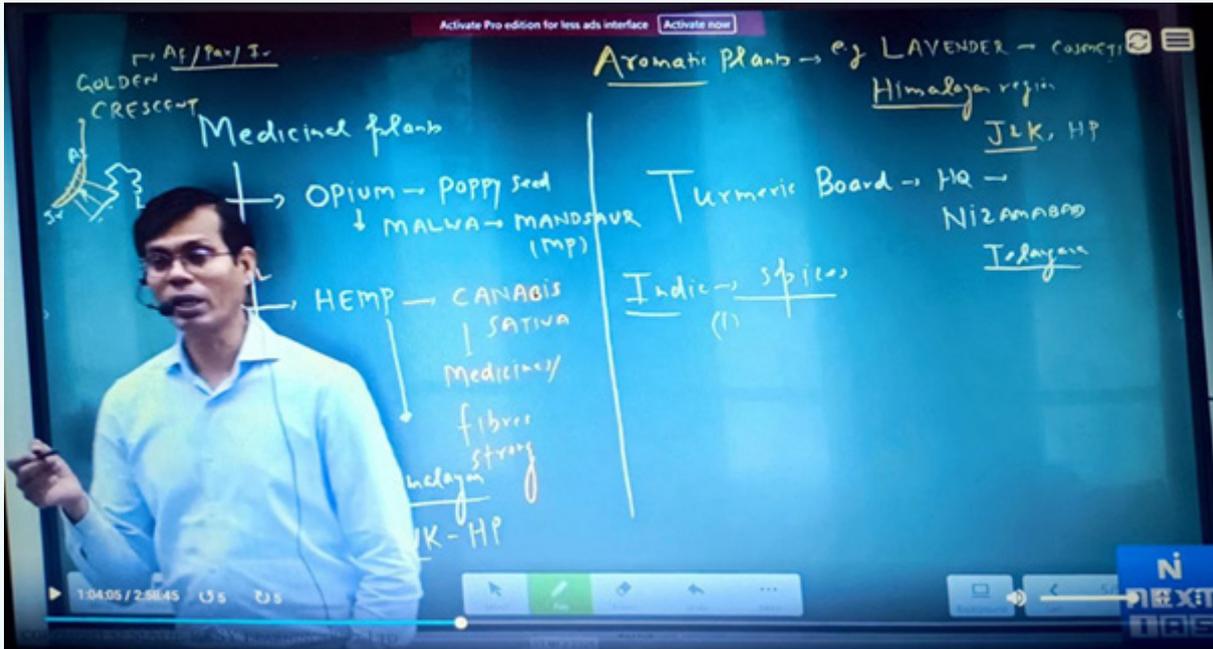
GS Foundation Class Handout

44. 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



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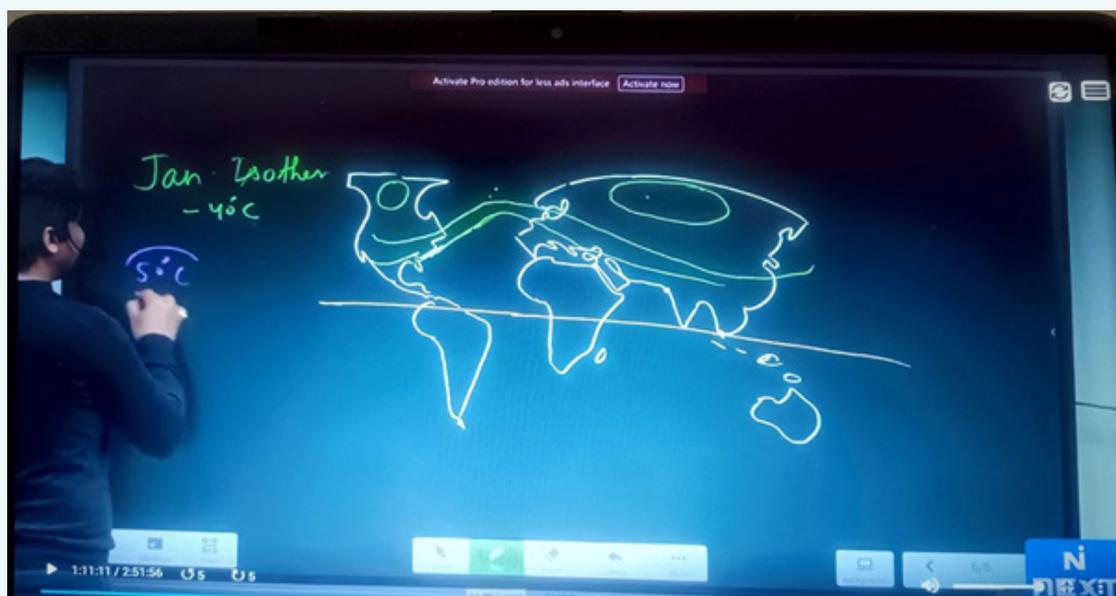
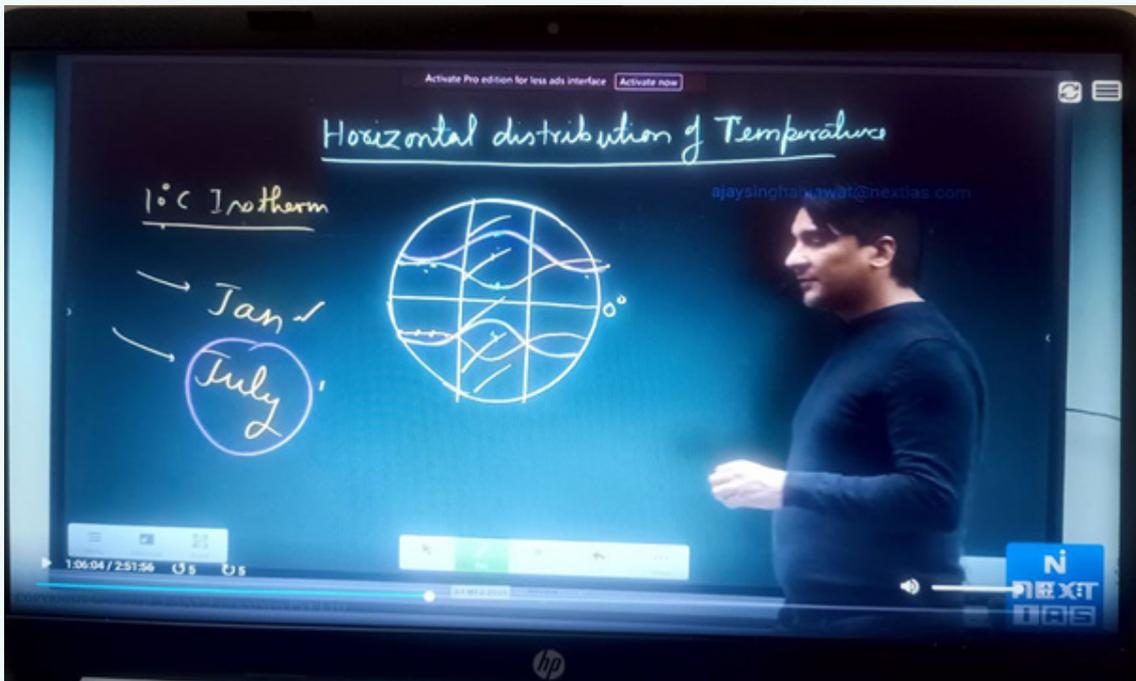
47. Consider the following statements:

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

Statement II: 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



GS Foundation Class

Date .../.../...

The isotherms are closely spaced over continents than the oceans as former has higher temp. gradient than the latter.

Isotherms are more irregular in NH than SH. These are more irregular in winter season than that in summer season (because in winter due to cover of clouds over continents more green house effect happens, which ↑ humidity & it shows irregular temp./climatic/weather condition).

Temp zones on the earth surface :-

On the basis of horizontal distribⁿ of temp, surface of earth can be divided into **5** temp. zones.

1) Tropical / Torrid Zone

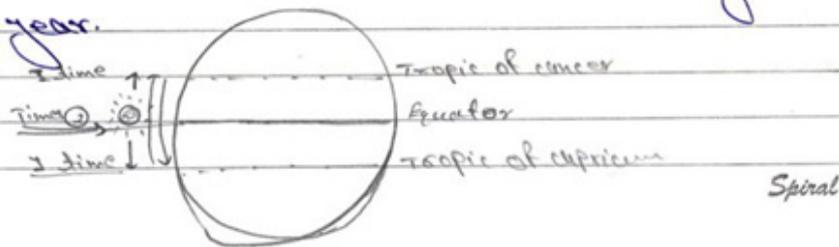
This zone is situated bⁿ tropic of cancer & tropic of capricorn.

In this zone warm condⁿ prevail throughout the year due to **2** major factors.

- a) Sun rays remain vertical throughout the year.
- b) Length of day + night is equal or same.

Sun is overhead **2** times in a year at all the places except: tropic of cancer & tropic of capricorn.

At the tropics, sun is over head only **1** time in a year.



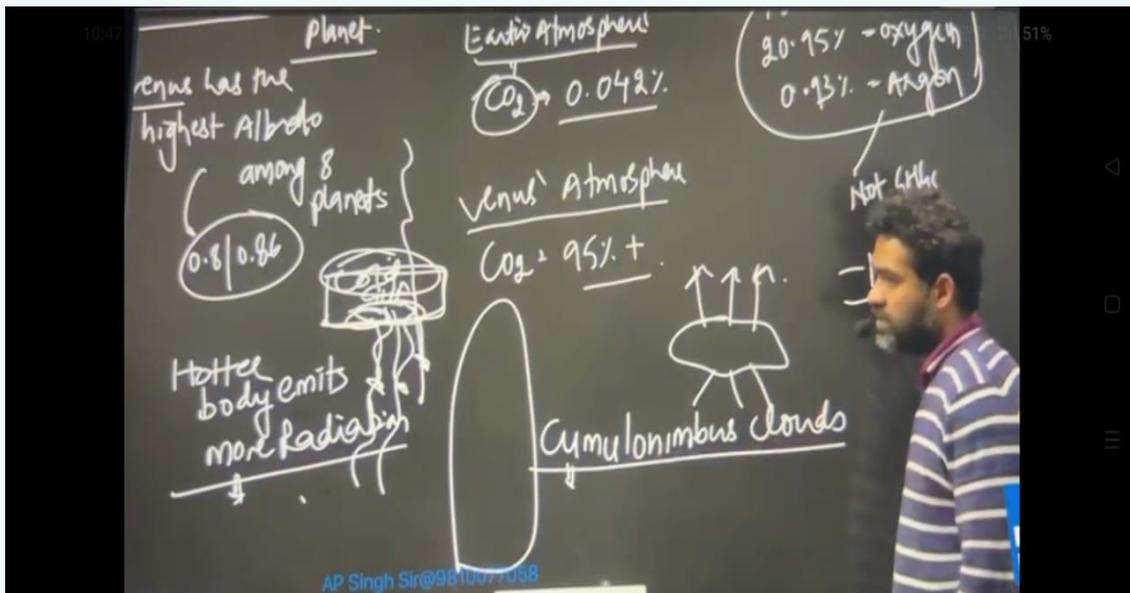
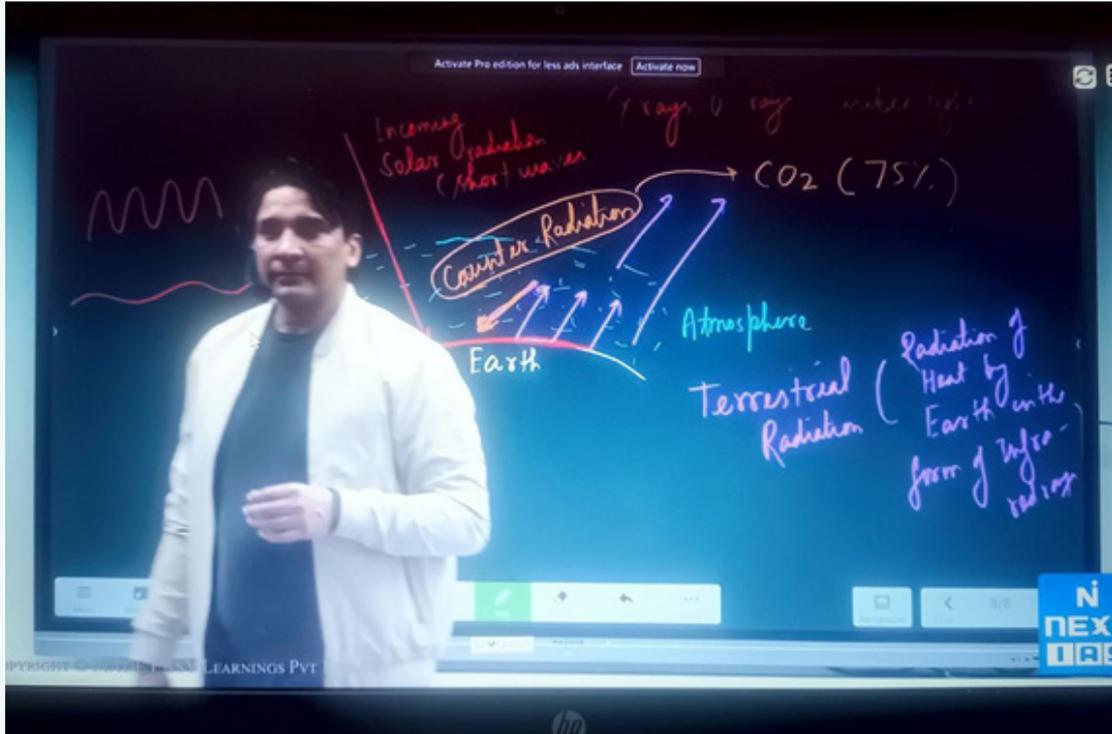
GS Foundation Class Notes

49. Consider the following statements:

- I. Without the atmosphere, temperature would be well below freezing point everywhere on the Earth's surface.
- II. Heat absorbed and trapped by the atmosphere maintains our planet's average temperature.
- III. Atmosphere's gases, like carbon dioxide, are particularly good at absorbing and trapping radiation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



GS Foundation Class

is not less than 6 months.

Article 243 F

Provides for disqualification of members of the Panchayats.

The qualifications of members of panchayat shall be same as that of the MLA of state provided that the minimum age shall be 21 years.

The states may provide for any other qualification by a law.

Article 243 G

it provides that state shall transfer such functions to the panchayats that they are discharged as institutions of self governance.

GS Foundation Class Notes

54. 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

GAGAN (GPS- aided GEO- augmented Navigation)

GAGAN (GPS- aided geo- augmented Navigation):-space-based based augmentation system to provide navigation services to the aircraft. It was a joint venture of ISRO, Airports Authority of India & GLONASS. It is complementing the existing space base augmentation system like WAAS of USA, EGNOS of Europe & MTSAT of Japan. It has 3 satellites- GSAT-8, GSAT-10 & GSAT-15. Recently GAGAN along with Indian National Centre for Ocean Information services has launched GEMINI for fisherman. It will allow them to navigate even in the absence of mobile network ionospheric studies, GEMINI a portable receiver linked to

CLASSNOTES

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

NEXT IAS

ISRO- Satellites. It will also let fishermen know the probability of Fish catch, the range of GEMINI will be 300 Nautical miles but it allows, only one way communication they cannot make calls with it.

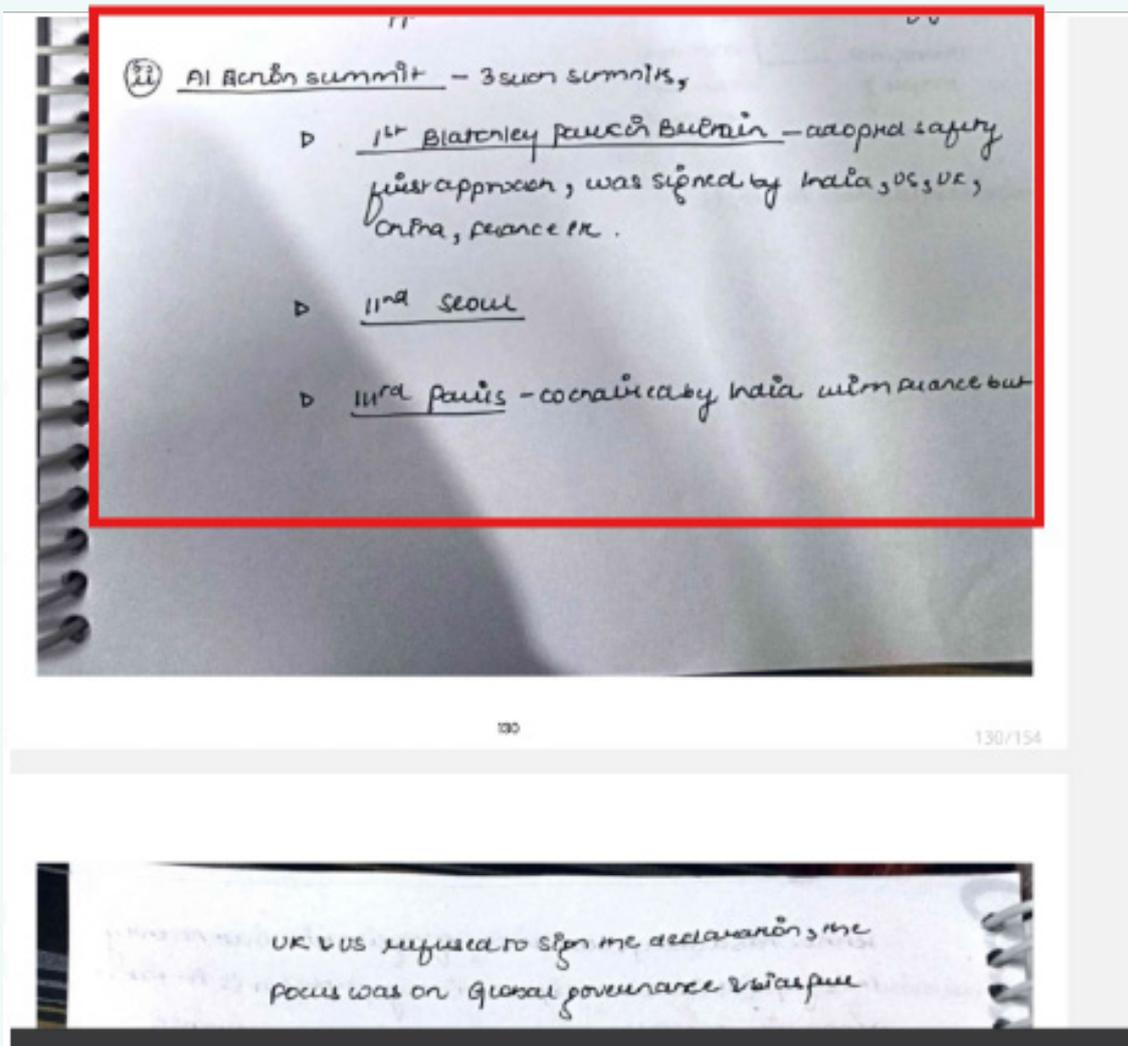
GS Foundation Class Notes

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



GS Foundation Class Notes

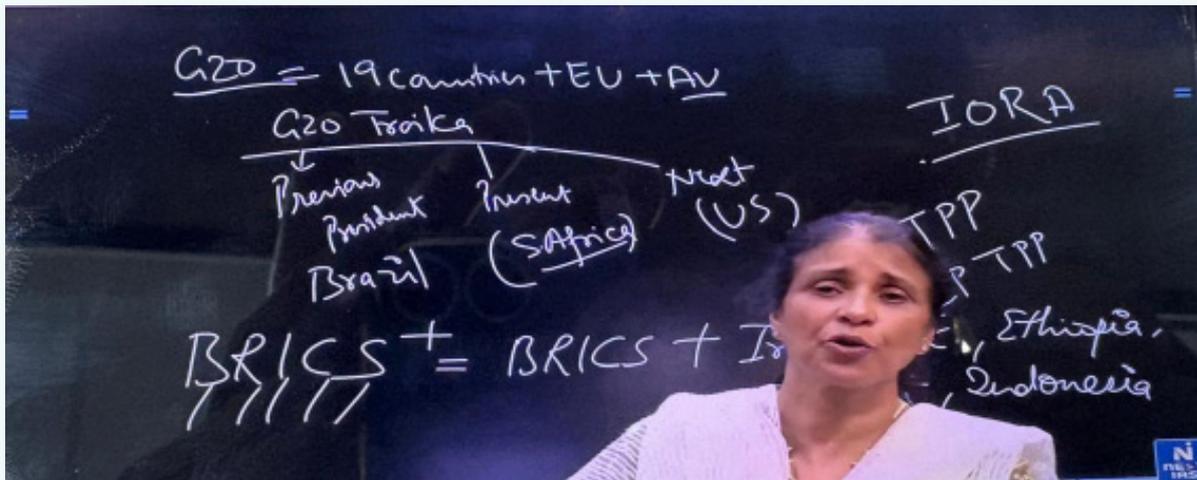
55. "Consider the following statements with regard to BRICS:

- I. 16th BRICS Summit was held under the Chairship of Russia in Kazan.
- II. Indonesia has become a full member of BRICS.
- III. The theme of the 16th BRICS Summit was Strengthening

Multiculturalism for Just Global Development and Security.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



GS Foundation Class

62. Consider the following statements:

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

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

< Current Affairs (23-06-2024) MORNING

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Current Affairs (23-06-2024) MORNING Remaining Time

GS Foundation Class

63. 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 three
- (d) None

(V) POEM-4

- Recently when ISRO carried out Spadex
- used PSLV → PSLV orbital experimental Module
- In 4th stage (i.e. PS4) is used for conducting experiments
- These experiments have multiple instruments which were used, one of the work CROPS, to germinate the seeds in micro gravity condition.

(4) ◦ Under CROPS (Compact Research Module for Orbital Plant Studies)

↓

Took cowpea which was allowed to germinate upto 2 leaf stage

* SPADEX

↳ Space Docking Experiment of ISRO

- Important for Bhartiya Antariksha Station = in order to assemble it.
- Also important to carry crew & cargo to BAS

SNT CAP-25

QUESTION

It will be India's 1st human space flight when ISRO plans will be in a 100 km to 170 km orbit. For 3 days they will be called VYOMNOTS. Govt has sanctioned ₹ 10000 cr.

Requirements of human space flight are

- 1) Rocket - ISRO has identified LVM-3 as vehicle for this. But it was not designed for carrying humans that's why human landing has been carried out. The modified vehicle is named as HS200 before final flight. The ML110 and HC25 will be attached one month before of this. The human landing version of LVM-3 was used for launch of Chandrayaan-3.
- 2) Re-entry technology - It is a very critical part of overall mission because range of angle for the atmospheric re-entry is narrow and any deviation will result in failure. So for ISRO has demonstrated landing with

2) RE-ENTRY TECHNOLOGY, EXPERIMENT 1.

GS Foundation Class Notes

66. 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

S.C. judgements on pardoning power:

In Maru Ram case, 1981, the S.C. held that the pardoning powers of the president and governor are to be exercised only on the advice of C.O.M. and not as a discretion.

In Kehar Singh case 1988, the S.C. held that the pardoning powers of the ——— are discretionary power of executive and not the right of a petitioner to get relief. Such petitions may/may not be accepted.

In the Epuru Sudhakar case, 2006, the S.C. held that the pardoning powers of president and Governor may be subject to limited 'Judicial Review' only on the following grounds —:

- a. Arbitrariness.
- b. Malafide intentions (deliberately trying to discriminate)
- c. Non consideration of relevant material
e.g. in Bilias Bano case
- d. Non Application of mind.

GS Foundation Class Notes

67. Consider the following statements:

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

Note

- There is no separate oath for speaker or deputy speaker
- they take oath as MP

Person must not have punished for punishing or practicing social crime such as → Dowry, untouchability.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p><u>Old speaker</u></p> <p>In office till next session of Lok Sabha</p> | <p><u>Protem speaker</u></p> <p>By President - <u>Senior most MP [elected]</u>, administers oath to MP</p> <p>→ Engage in election of speaker</p> | <p><u>New speaker</u></p> <p>Notification released by President of India.</p> <p>Election chaired by <u>protem speaker</u></p> <p>All elected member who have taken oath participate</p> |
|---|---|--|

American speaker was removed

| Speaker | Removal |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Should be <u>member of Lok Sabha</u> | 50 member of LS → Gr. Sec |
| All MP take part in election | 14 day before notification |
| Notification issued by president | ↓ Resolution discussion ↓ Effective majority → Passed → Removed |

* During removal process of speaker, he can not chair the house

* Participate in rest matters as an MP only.

can vote as first stance and not casting vote

| Indian | British | USA |
|--|---|---|
| Remains <u>member of political party</u> | Speaker has to <u>resign</u> from his political party | Not politically neutral |
| Not a cabinet minister | status of cabinet minister | free man Crosby manduring → Drawing boundary |
| 6 th in hierarchy | Crown → PM → Speaker | filibuster → permits a member to speak for indefinite time |
| Expected to be politically neutral | Once a speaker always | |

GS Foundation Class Notes

68. Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

The Xth schedule provides that disqualification for defection shall be decided by the speaker or chairman of concerned house - whose decision shall be final.

↓
means unless you are getting any other legal remedy, you have to accept this.

Earlier para 7 of Xth schedule provided that disqualification

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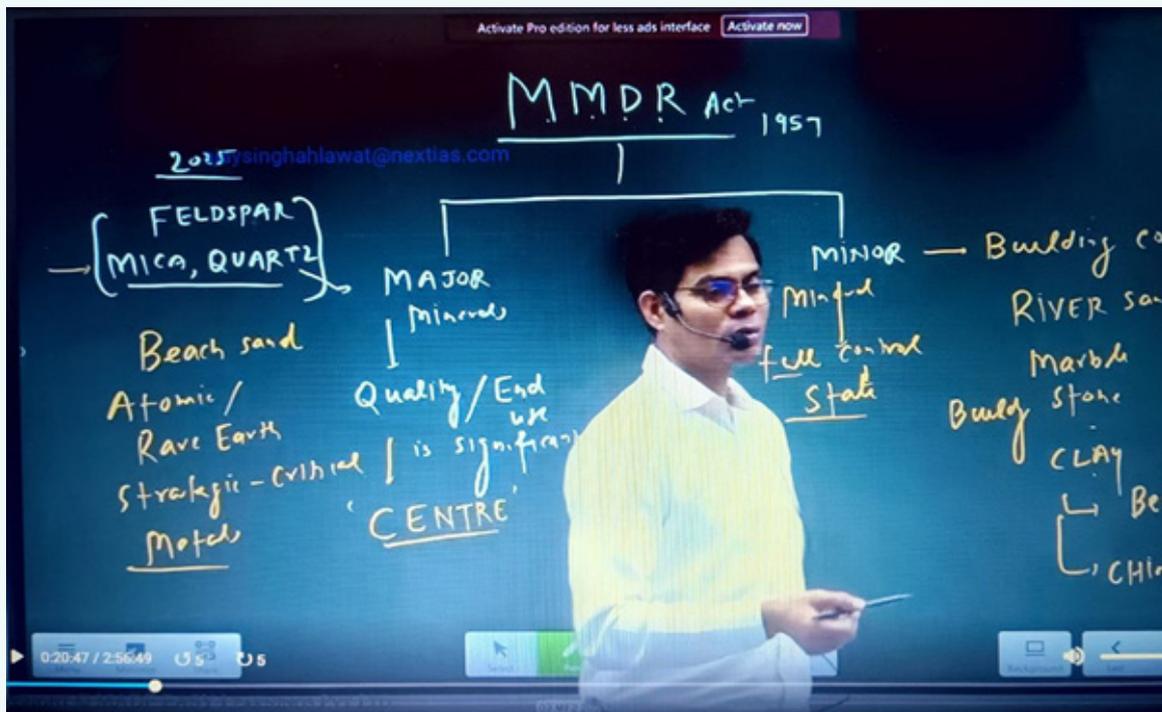
69. Consider the following statements:

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

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

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

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



GS Foundation Class

71. Suppose the revenue expenditure is ₹80,000 crores and the revenue receipts of the Government are ₹60,000 crores.

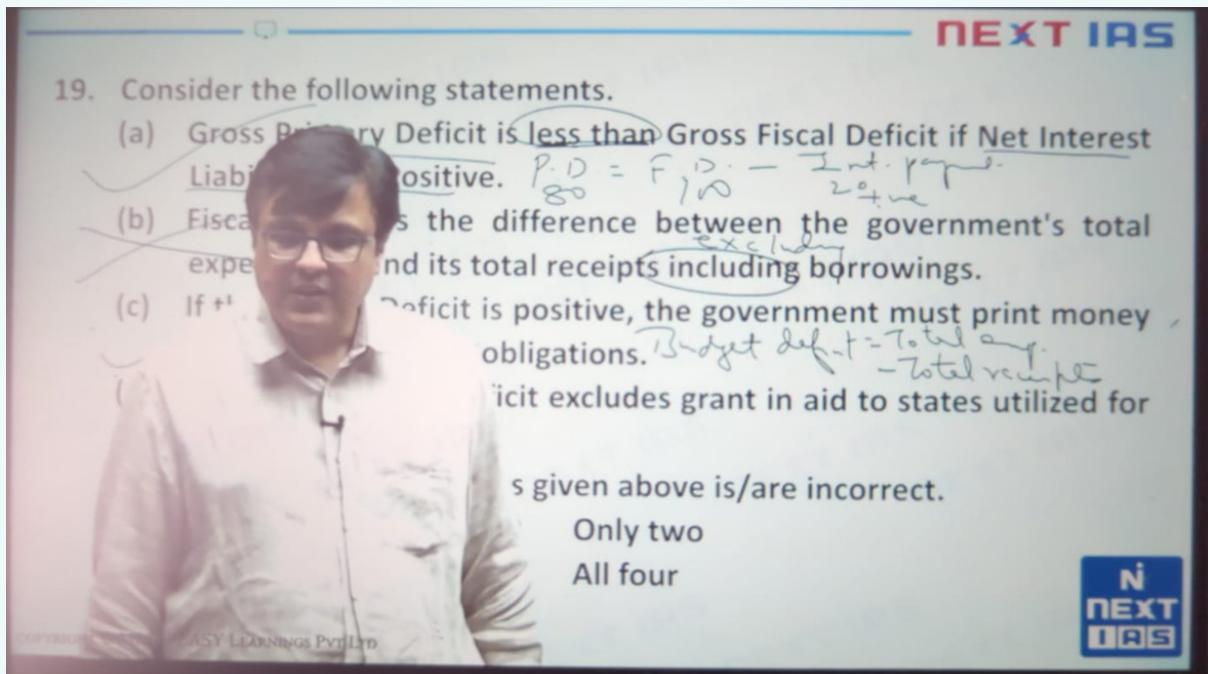
The Government budget also shows borrowings of ₹10,000 crores and interest payments of ₹6,000 crores.

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



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Fiscal Policy and Taxation

Types of Taxes

- **Progressive Tax – Higher income, higher tax rate (e.g., Income Tax).**
- **Regressive Tax – Low-income earners pay more proportionally (e.g., Indirect Taxes).**
- **Proportional Tax – Fixed tax rate for all (e.g., Corporate Tax).**
- **Fiscal Deficit (FD):** Difference between total expenditure and total receipts (excluding Debt Capital Receipts); represents the government's total borrowing requirement.
- **Revenue Deficit:** Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts; indicates shortfall in regular government income.
- **Effective Revenue Deficit:** Revenue Deficit minus Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets; shows the portion of revenue deficit not contributing to capital formation.
- **Primary Deficit:** Fiscal Deficit minus interest payments; reflects borrowing needs excluding interest obligations.
- **Effective Capital Expenditure (Eff Capex):** Sum of Capital Expenditure and

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in the current year the is borrowing nearly 17 lakh cr which is the fiscal deficit and the interest payment is nearly 12 lakh crores so , in the current year the govt is spending 5lakh cr.

one way to control the fiscal deficit is — lower the interest payment

one way to lower interest payments is — lower the debt liabilities

thus one way to reduce the fiscal deficit is reduce the debt liabilities

primary deficit = fiscal deficit - interest payments ;
interest payments = fiscal deficit - primary deficit ;

if fiscal deficit = interest payments ; then primary deficit will be zero that means ; how much the govt is borrowing that amount the govt is spending on interest payments.

| Components | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 PA |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| A. Public Debt (A1+A2) | 51.05 | 57.11 | 61.50 | 68.45 | 75.49 | 85.65 | 105.24 |

in other words fiscal deficit means borrowing requirements in a financial year, by the govt.

$\text{fiscal deficit} = \text{total expenditure} - (\text{revenue receipt} + \text{Non debt capital receipts})$

as total receipts = revenue receipts + capital receipts ; where borrowing are part of debt capital receipts . therefore excluding them, and including the non debt capital receipts.

RR < CR

| | 2022-2023 वर्षांक Actuals | 2023-2024 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates | 2023-2024 वर्षांक अनुमान Record Estimates | 2014-2025 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ 1. Revenue Receipts | 2181296 | 2632281 | 2699713 | 3061273 |
| 2. कर राजस्व (केन्द्र की वित्तगत) 2. Tax Revenue (Centre) | 2097796 | 2336631 | 2323918 | 2601574 |
| 3. कर विना राजस्व 3. Non Tax Revenue | 785421 | 301650 | 375795 | 399701 |
| 4. पूंजी प्रविष्टियाँ 4. Capital Receipts | 1809951 | 1870816 | 1790273 | 1764494 |
| 5. ऋणों की वसूली 5. Recovery of Loans | 26161 | 23000 | 26000 | 29000 |
| 6. अन्य प्रविष्टियाँ 6. Other Receipts | 46833 | 61000 | 30000 | 50000 |
| 7. उधार और अन्य देयताएँ 7. Borrowings and Other Liabilities | 1737755 | 1786816 | 1734773 | 1685494 |
| 8. कुल प्रविष्टियाँ (1+4) 8. Total Receipts (1+4) | 4193157 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4765768 |

here in the above data , the fiscal deficit is the borrowings i.e. 1685494 cr

4. Primary deficit = fiscal deficit - interest payments on previous loans

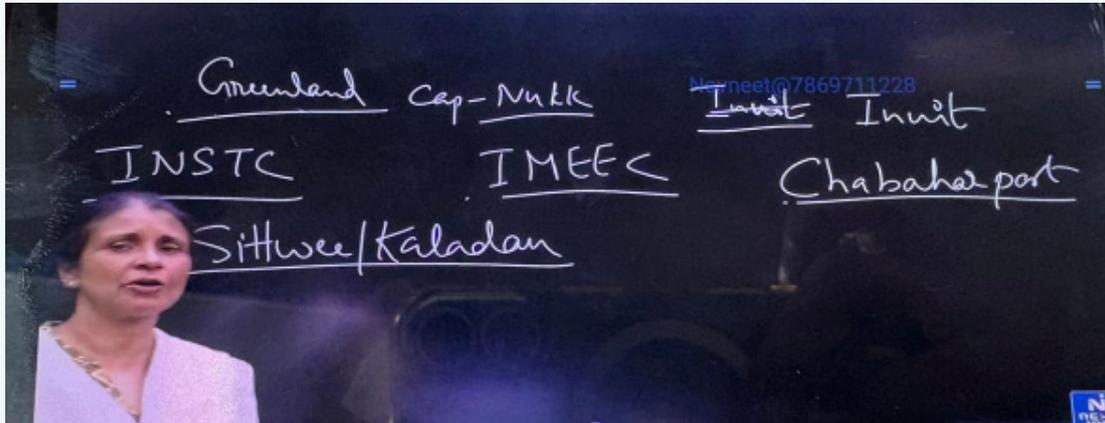
budget is for 1 year, but the previous govt borrowed in past years and the loans period was long but the past govt paid interest and keep the consolidated fund of india as collateral. interest payment happening bcz of previous years debt by the govt. interest payments are not an asset.

if we want to know exactly how much we are spending in the budget year , we need to deduct the interest of previous years from the fiscal deficit.

| | 2022-2023 वर्षांक Actuals | 2023-2024 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates | 2023-2024 वर्षांक अनुमान Record Estimates | 2014-2025 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ 1. Revenue Receipts | 2181296 | 2632281 | 2699713 | 3061273 |
| 2. कर राजस्व (केन्द्र की वित्तगत) 2. Tax Revenue (Centre) | 2097796 | 2336631 | 2323918 | 2601574 |
| 3. कर विना राजस्व 3. Non Tax Revenue | 785421 | 301650 | 375795 | 399701 |
| 4. पूंजी प्रविष्टियाँ 4. Capital Receipts | 1809951 | 1870816 | 1790273 | 1764494 |
| 5. ऋणों की वसूली 5. Recovery of Loans | 26161 | 23000 | 26000 | 29000 |
| 6. अन्य प्रविष्टियाँ 6. Other Receipts | 46833 | 61000 | 30000 | 50000 |
| 7. उधार और अन्य देयताएँ 7. Borrowings and Other Liabilities | 1737755 | 1786816 | 1734773 | 1685494 |
| 8. कुल प्रविष्टियाँ (1+4) 8. Total Receipts (1+4) | 4193157 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4765768 |
| 9. कुल व्यय (10+11) 9. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 10. कुल व्यय (10+11) 10. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 11. कुल व्यय (10+11) 11. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 12. कुल व्यय (10+11) 12. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 13. कुल व्यय (10+11) 13. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 14. कुल व्यय (10+11) 14. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 15. कुल व्यय (10+11) 15. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 16. कुल व्यय (10+11) 16. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 17. कुल व्यय (10+11) 17. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 18. कुल व्यय (10+11) 18. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 19. कुल व्यय (10+11) 19. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 20. कुल व्यय (10+11) 20. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 21. कुल व्यय (10+11) 21. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 22. कुल व्यय (10+11) 22. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 23. कुल व्यय (10+11) 23. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 24. कुल व्यय (10+11) 24. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 25. कुल व्यय (10+11) 25. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 26. कुल व्यय (10+11) 26. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 27. कुल व्यय (10+11) 27. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 28. कुल व्यय (10+11) 28. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 29. कुल व्यय (10+11) 29. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 30. कुल व्यय (10+11) 30. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 31. कुल व्यय (10+11) 31. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 32. कुल व्यय (10+11) 32. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 33. कुल व्यय (10+11) 33. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 34. कुल व्यय (10+11) 34. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 35. कुल व्यय (10+11) 35. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 36. कुल व्यय (10+11) 36. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 37. कुल व्यय (10+11) 37. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 38. कुल व्यय (10+11) 38. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 39. कुल व्यय (10+11) 39. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 40. कुल व्यय (10+11) 40. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 41. कुल व्यय (10+11) 41. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 42. कुल व्यय (10+11) 42. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 43. कुल व्यय (10+11) 43. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 44. कुल व्यय (10+11) 44. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 45. कुल व्यय (10+11) 45. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 46. कुल व्यय (10+11) 46. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 47. कुल व्यय (10+11) 47. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 48. कुल व्यय (10+11) 48. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 49. कुल व्यय (10+11) 49. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 50. कुल व्यय (10+11) 50. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 51. कुल व्यय (10+11) 51. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 52. कुल व्यय (10+11) 52. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 53. कुल व्यय (10+11) 53. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 54. कुल व्यय (10+11) 54. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 55. कुल व्यय (10+11) 55. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 56. कुल व्यय (10+11) 56. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 57. कुल व्यय (10+11) 57. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 58. कुल व्यय (10+11) 58. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 59. कुल व्यय (10+11) 59. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 60. कुल व्यय (10+11) 60. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 61. कुल व्यय (10+11) 61. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 62. कुल व्यय (10+11) 62. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 63. कुल व्यय (10+11) 63. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 64. कुल व्यय (10+11) 64. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 65. कुल व्यय (10+11) 65. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 66. कुल व्यय (10+11) 66. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 67. कुल व्यय (10+11) 67. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 68. कुल व्यय (10+11) 68. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 69. कुल व्यय (10+11) 69. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 70. कुल व्यय (10+11) 70. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 71. कुल व्यय (10+11) 71. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 72. कुल व्यय (10+11) 72. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 73. कुल व्यय (10+11) 73. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 74. कुल व्यय (10+11) 74. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 75. कुल व्यय (10+11) 75. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 76. कुल व्यय (10+11) 76. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 77. कुल व्यय (10+11) 77. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 78. कुल व्यय (10+11) 78. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 79. कुल व्यय (10+11) 79. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 80. कुल व्यय (10+11) 80. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 81. कुल व्यय (10+11) 81. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 82. कुल व्यय (10+11) 82. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 83. कुल व्यय (10+11) 83. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 84. कुल व्यय (10+11) 84. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 85. कुल व्यय (10+11) 85. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 86. कुल व्यय (10+11) 86. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 87. कुल व्यय (10+11) 87. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 88. कुल व्यय (10+11) 88. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 89. कुल व्यय (10+11) 89. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 90. कुल व्यय (10+11) 90. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 91. कुल व्यय (10+11) 91. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 92. कुल व्यय (10+11) 92. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 93. कुल व्यय (10+11) 93. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 94. कुल व्यय (10+11) 94. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 95. कुल व्यय (10+11) 95. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 96. कुल व्यय (10+11) 96. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 97. कुल व्यय (10+11) 97. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 98. कुल व्यय (10+11) 98. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 99. कुल व्यय (10+11) 99. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |
| 100. कुल व्यय (10+11) 100. Total Expenditure (10+11) | 4593237 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4503097 |

GS Foundation Class

72. "India is one of the founding members of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), a multimodal transportation corridor, which will connect
- India to Central Asia to Europe via Iran
 - India to Central Asia via China
 - India to South-East Asia through Bangladesh and Myanmar
 - India to Europe through Azerbaijan"



INSTC

- ↳ 2001 → India, Iran, & Russia founding
- ↳ 11000 Km long corridor
- Start from Bombay

India — Iran — Azerbaijan — Russia

(Bombay port) — Iran — Azerbaijan — Russia

Europe — Trans-Siberian Railway

Chabahar → not part of INSTC but talk was going on

Using Rail, Road, Sea - multimodal project

It will enhance connect with C.O SO trade

5x five swift connect with Russia now

Mediation sea — Russia

A-Sea — India

40% → shorter route.

GS Foundation Class

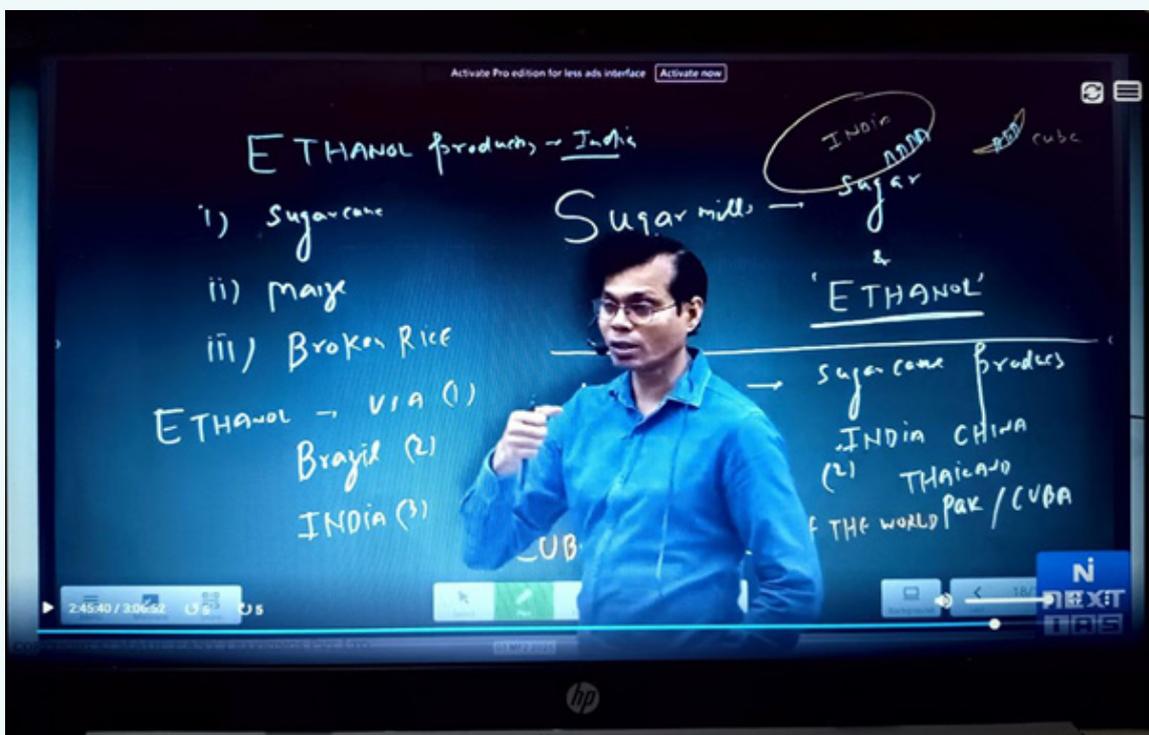
73. Consider the following statements:

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.

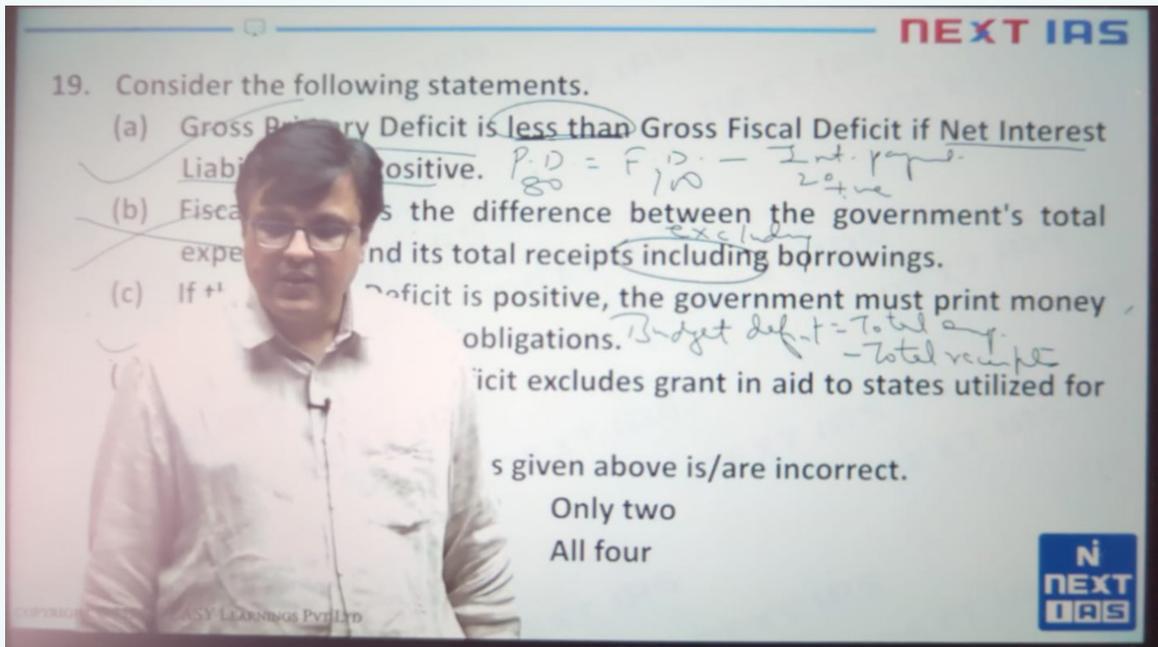
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (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



GS Foundation Class

75. 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



GS Foundation Class

| Components | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 PA |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| A. Public Debt (A1+A2) | 51.05 | 57.11 | 61.50 | 68.45 | 75.49 | 85.65 | 105.24 |

in other words fiscal deficit means borrowing requirements in a financial year, by the govt.

$$\text{fiscal deficit} = \text{total expenditure} - (\text{revenue receipt} + \text{Non debt capital receipts})$$

as total receipts = revenue receipts + capital receipts; where borrowing are part of debt capital receipts. therefore excluding them, and including the non debt capital receipts.

RR > CR

| | 2022-2023 वर्षाविक Actuals | 2023-2024 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates | 2023-2024 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates | 2024-2025 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ 1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ (केन्द्र की विभागों) 1. कर विना राजस्व | 2183206 2097784 285421 | 2632281 2330631 301650 | 2609713 2322918 275795 | 3061275 2601574 399701 |
| 4. पूंजी प्रविष्टियाँ 4. पूंजी प्रविष्टियाँ 5. ऋणों की वसूली 6. अन्य प्रविष्टियाँ 7. उधार और अन्य देयताएँ | 1409951 26161 46835 1737755 | 1870816 23000 61000 1786816 | 1790273 26000 30000 1734773 | 1764494 29000 50000 1685494 |
| 8. कुल प्रविष्टियाँ (1+4) | 4193157 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4746768 |

here in the above data, the fiscal deficit is the borrowings ie, 1685494 cr

4. Primary deficit = fiscal deficit - interest payments on previous loans

budget is for 1 year, but the previous govt borrowed in past years and the loans period was long but the past govt paid interest and keep the consolidated fund of india as collateral. interest payment happening bcz of previous years debt by the govts. interest payments are not an asset.

if we want to know exactly how much we are spending in the budget year, we need to deduct the interest of previous years from the fiscal deficit.

| | 2022-2023 वर्षाविक Actuals | 2023-2024 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates | 2023-2024 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates | 2024-2025 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ 1. राजस्व प्रविष्टियाँ (केन्द्र की विभागों) 1. कर विना राजस्व | 2183206 2097784 285421 | 2632281 2330631 301650 | 2609713 2322918 275795 | 3061275 2601574 399701 |
| 4. पूंजी प्रविष्टियाँ 4. पूंजी प्रविष्टियाँ 5. ऋणों की वसूली 6. अन्य प्रविष्टियाँ 7. उधार और अन्य देयताएँ | 1409951 26161 46835 1737755 | 1870816 23000 61000 1786816 | 1790273 26000 30000 1734773 | 1764494 29000 50000 1685494 |
| 8. कुल प्रविष्टियाँ (1+4) | 4193157 | 4503097 | 4490486 | 4746768 |
| 9. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) | 4503097 | 4503097 | 4503097 | 4503097 |
| 10. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव | 2483351 | 1872266 | 1820313 | 1637603 |
| 11. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय | 2019746 | 2630831 | 2682784 | 2865494 |
| 12. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय | 1409951 | 1870816 | 1790273 | 1764494 |
| 13. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय | 609795 | 759965 | 892511 | 1000994 |
| 14. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय | 1409951 | 1870816 | 1790273 | 1764494 |
| 15. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय | 609795 | 759965 | 892511 | 1000994 |
| 16. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय | 1409951 | 1870816 | 1790273 | 1764494 |
| 17. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय | 609795 | 759965 | 892511 | 1000994 |
| 18. कुल व्यय (1+2+3) में से राजस्व प्रविष्टियों का घटाव के बाद शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय में से पूंजी व्यय के अलावा शेष व्यय | 1409951 | 1870816 | 1790273 | 1764494 |

RR > CR

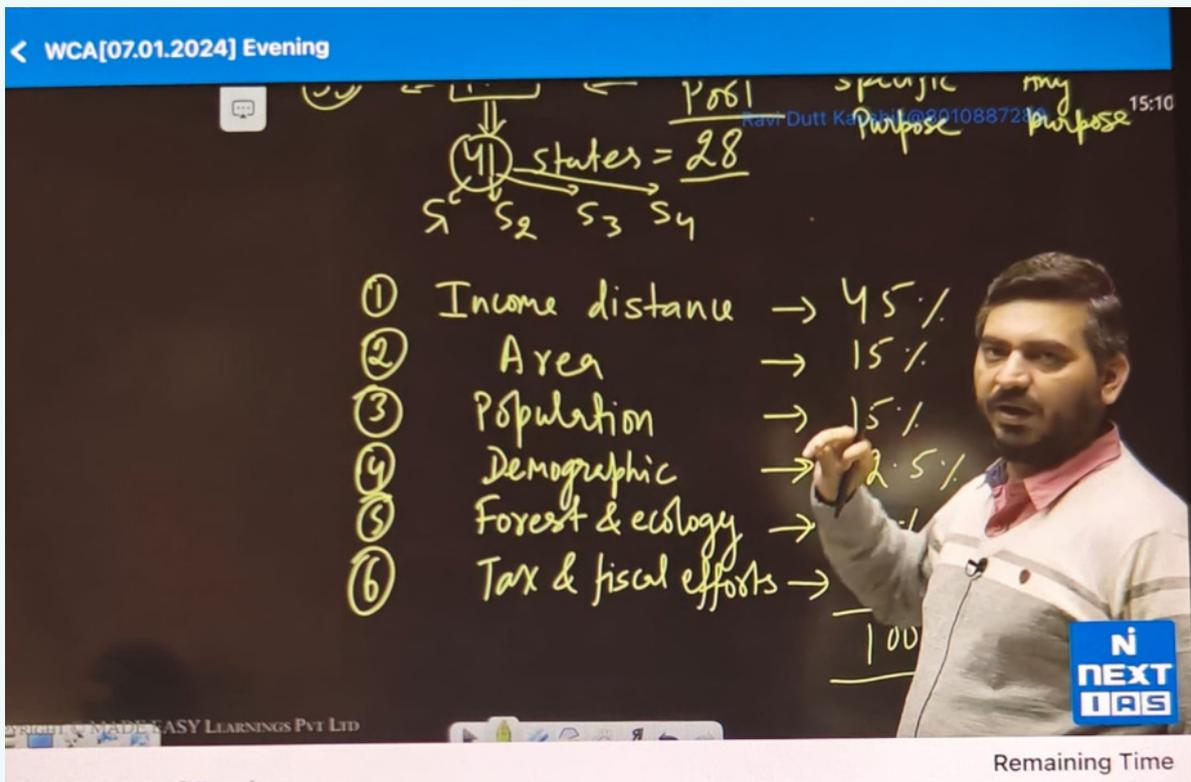
GS Foundation Class

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



GS Foundation Class

77. Consider the following statements in respect of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):

- I. It provides loans and guarantees to middle income countries.
- II. It works single-handedly to help developing countries to reduce poverty.
- III. It was established to help Europe rebuild after the World War II.

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 IMF ensures financial stability.

The WTO regulates international trade.

| Institution | Focus Area | Key Function |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| IBRD | Middle-income countries | Loans and financial support for development projects |
| IDA | Low-income countries | Concessional loans and grants for poverty reduction |
| IFC | Private sector | Investments, loans, and advisory for private businesses |
| MIGA | Foreign investments | Political risk insurance and credit enhancement |
| ICSID | Investment disputes | Arbitration and mediation for resolving disputes |

| Index | Calculated By | Key Parameters |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| HDI | UNDP | Health, Education, Income |
| MPI | UNDP, OPHI | Health, Education, Living Standards |
| GII | UNDP | Reproductive Health, Empowerment, Labor |
| Global Gender Gap Report | WEF | Economic, Education, Health, Politics |
| GNH | Bhutan (Centre for GNH Studies) | Psychological, Governance, Environment etc |
| World Happiness Report | SDSN, UN | GDP, Social Support, Freedom |

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BK REDDY sir

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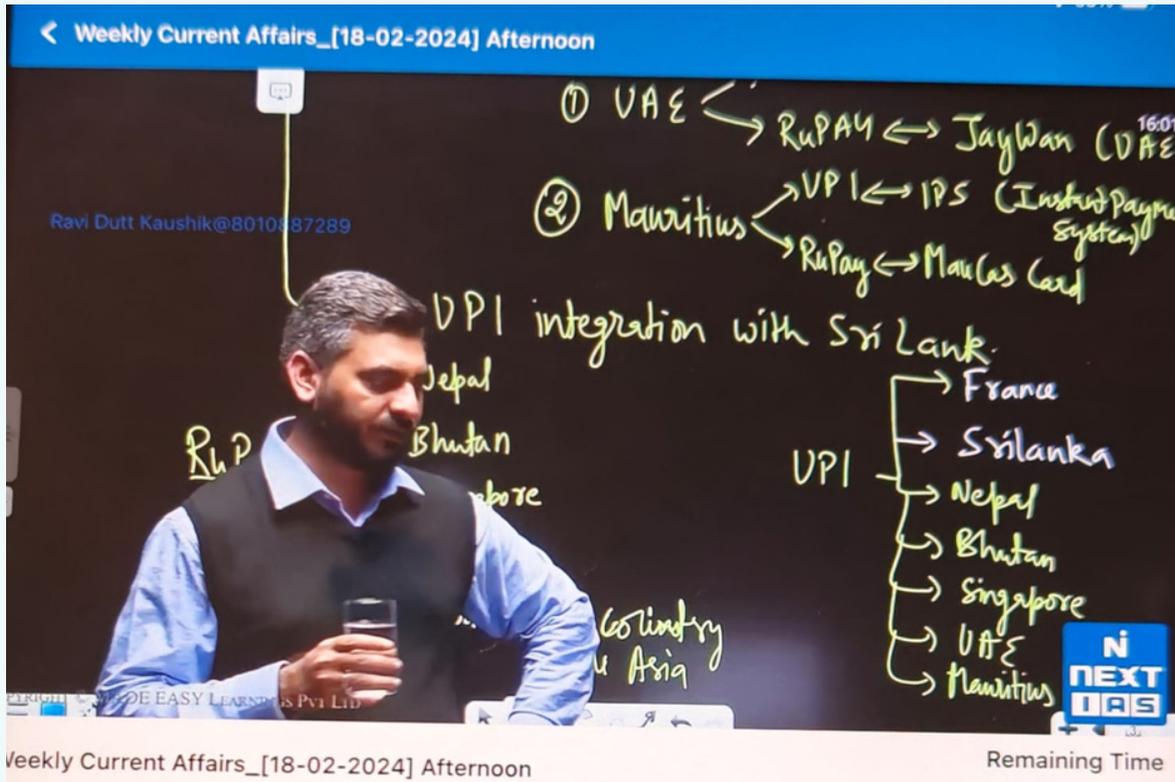
79. Consider the following countries :

- I. United Arab Emirates
- III. Germany
- V. Bangladesh

- II. France
- IV. Singapore

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

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



GS Foundation Class

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

1. **Article 123** provides that the president may issue an ordinance when both the houses or either house of parliament are not in session and the president is satisfied that the conditions exist for issuing such an ordinance.

2. An ordinance once issued shall be approved by both the houses of parliament within six weeks of both the houses coming back to session.
(not mentioned in consti)

3. The president's o.m. power are same as parliament's legislative power provided that the ordinance can not be used to amend the constitution.
(limitations)

⊙ An ordinance can be retrospective i.e. it may come from a back date.

Why there is no timeline mentioned in the constitution for president decision ?? → to let ruling party and president decide about the

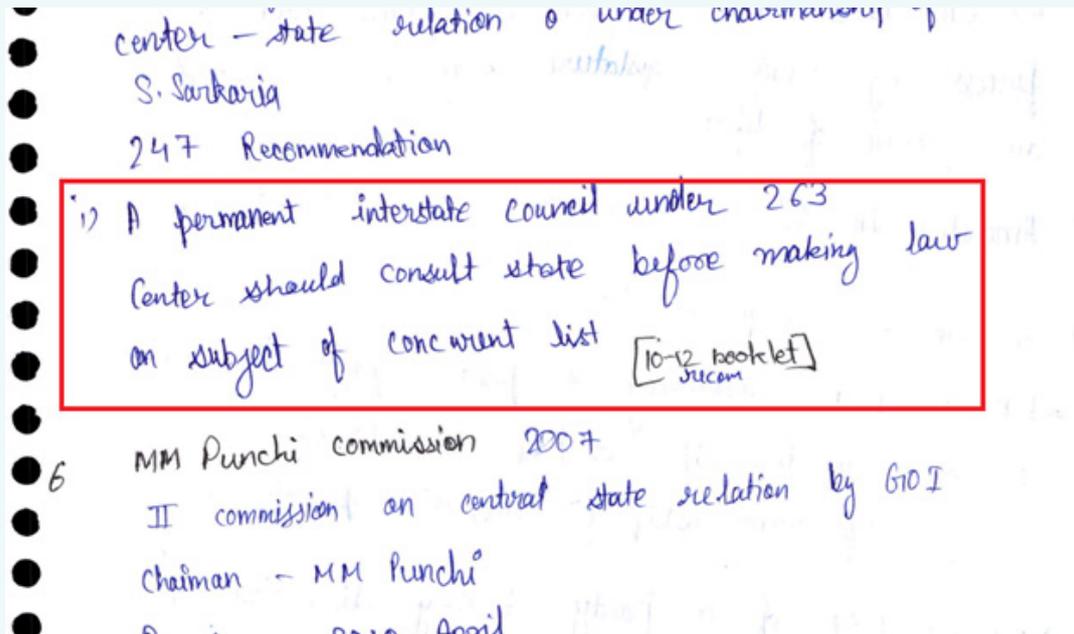
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83. With reference to India, consider the following:

- 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



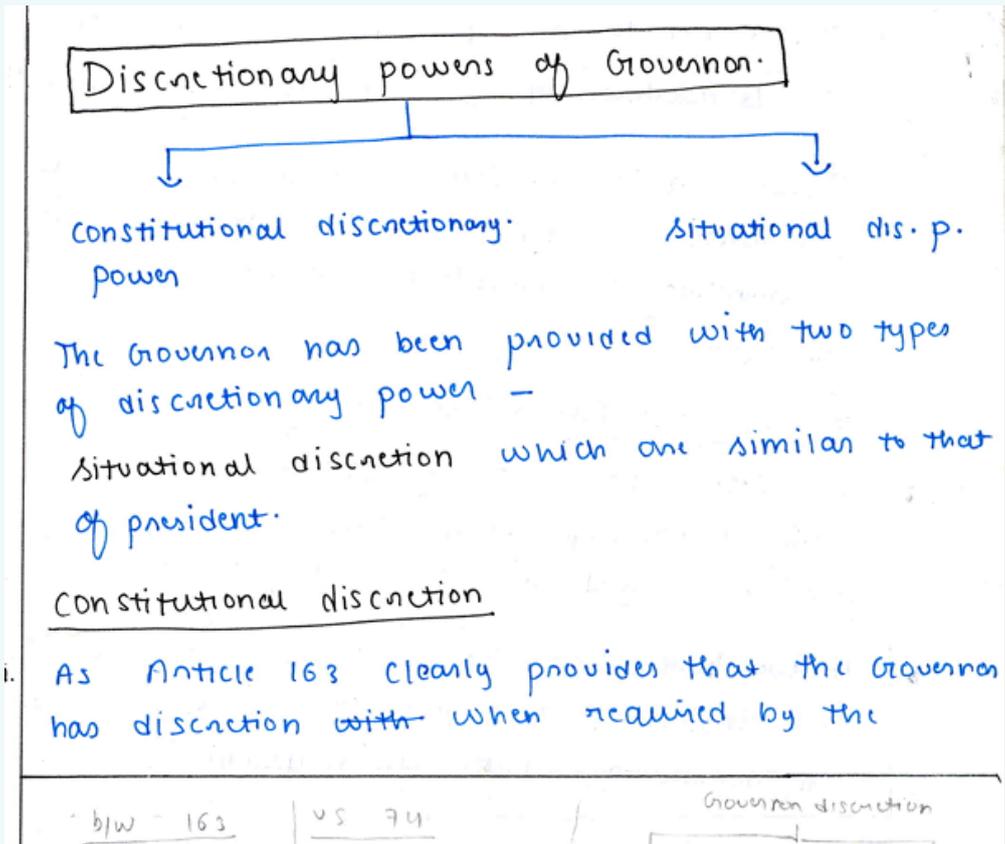
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84. Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



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Article 49

it provides that the State shall protect and maintain monuments which have been declared to be of importance by law of parliament.

Article 50

Provides for separation of power b/w judiciary and Executive (legislature & executive are very closely interrelated and it becomes difficult to separate.]

- (ii) To cherish and respect the noble ideas of India's struggle for freedom.
- (iii) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of the country.
- (iv) To defend the country and render / provide ~~for~~ national service.
- (v) To uphold the common brotherhood and the diversity of the country in terms of language and region and to end practices which are discriminatory against women.
- (vi) To safeguard the composite culture and common heritage of country.

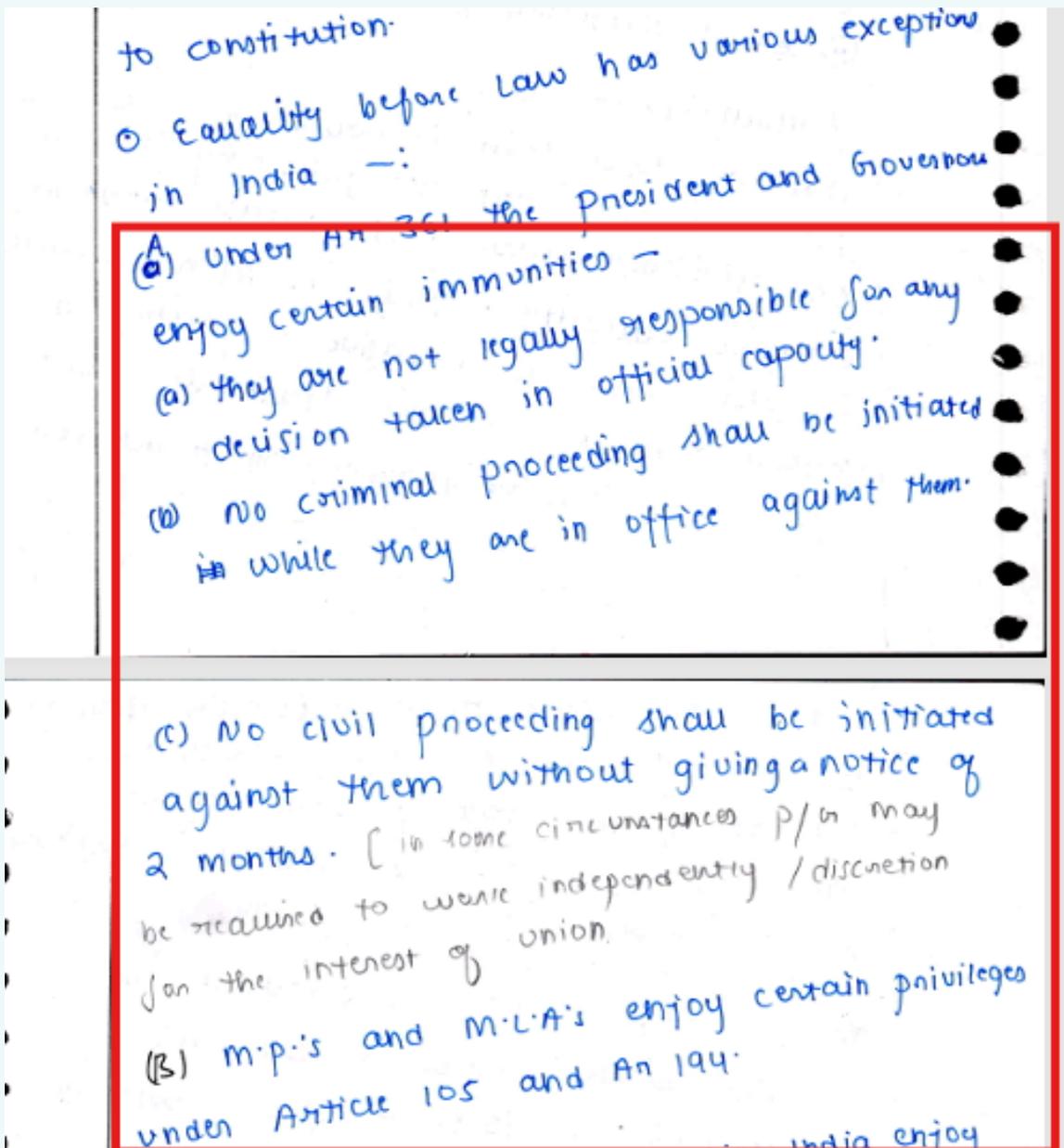
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89. With reference to the Indian polity, consider the following statements:

- 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 shall 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.

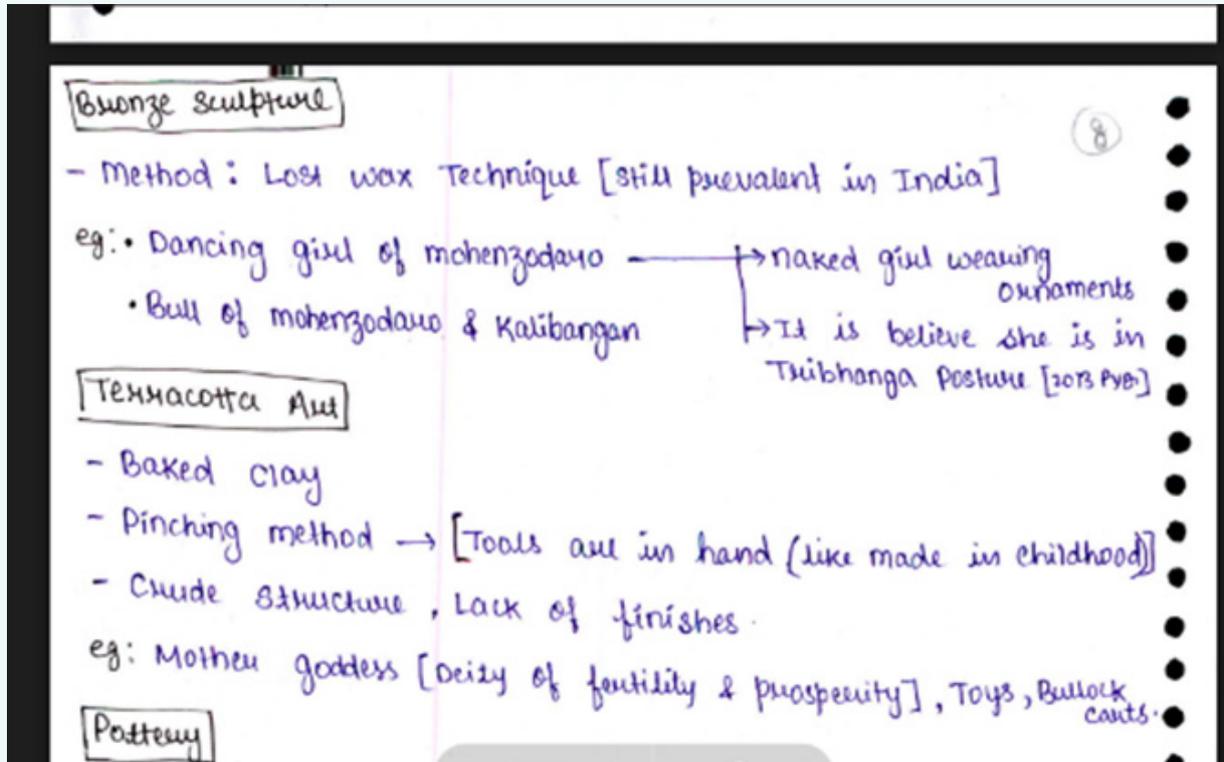
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



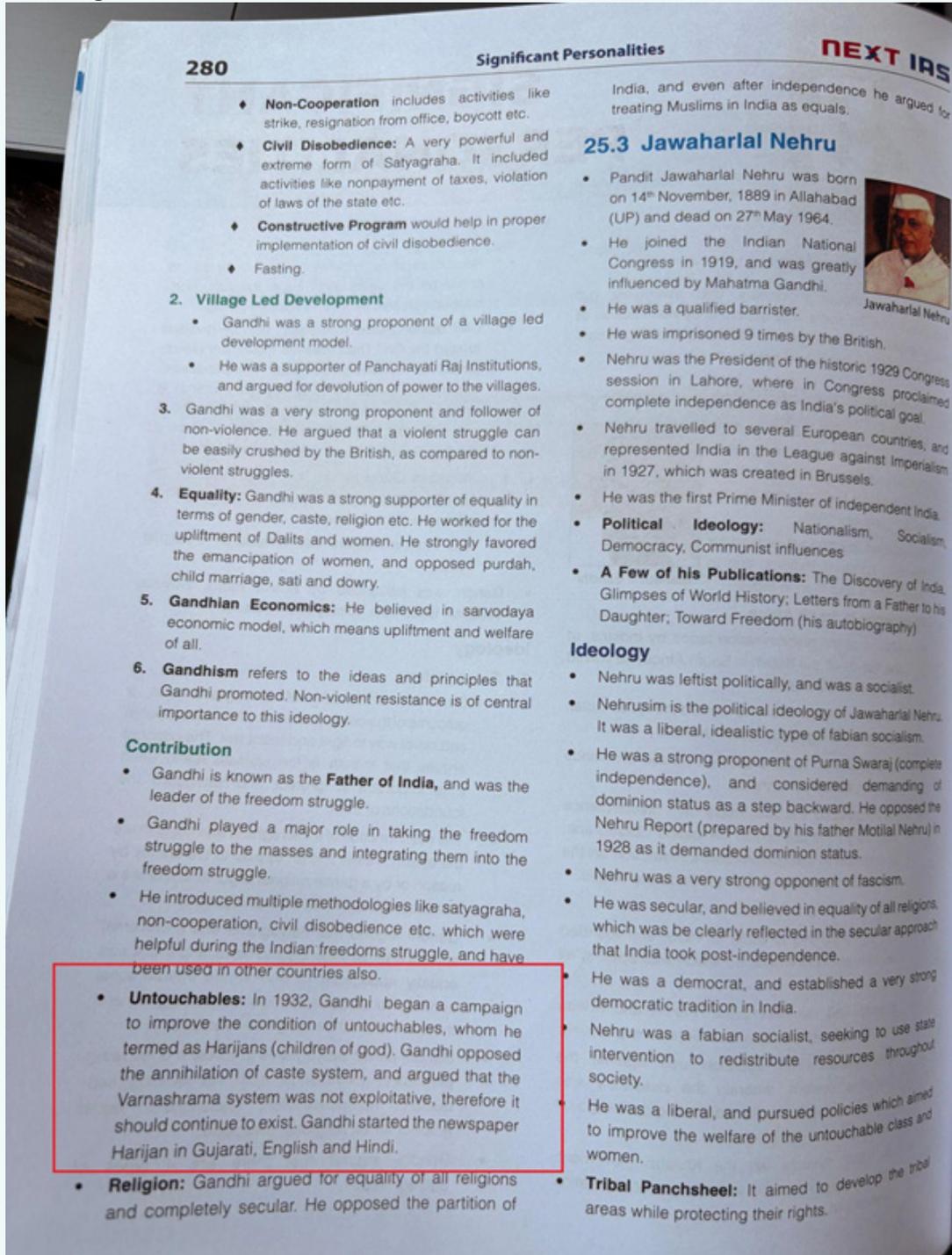
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92. The famous female figurine known as Dancing Girl, found at Mohenjo-daro, is made of:
- (a) carnelian
 - (b) clay
 - (c) bronze
 - (d) gold



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94. Subsequent to which one of the following events, Gandhiji, who consistently opposed untouchability and appealed for its eradication from all spheres, decided to include the upliftment of 'Harijans' in his political and social programme?
- The Poona Pact
 - The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement (Delhi Pact)
 - Arrest of Congress leadership at the time of the Quit India Movement
 - Promulgation of the Government of India Act, 1935



98. Who among the following was the founder of the 'Self-Respect Movement'?
- (a) 'Periyar' E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Bhaskarrao Jadhav (d) Dinkarrao Javalkar



Date / ... /

India has released **Critical Mineral Policy** :-

- **Mines & Minerals Amendment Act, 2023.** (Development & Regulations).
- Act came in force → 17 Aug 2023
- Aim → To promote domestic mineral exploration, mining & production in India.

• They mentioned 3 Types of minerals

a) Those critical minerals in which India is **100%** self reliance. (But there are 0 minerals (such))

b) Those minerals in which India is partially dependent.

c) Those minerals in which India is totally import dependent. (There are 10 minerals)

10 minerals are :-

• **Lithium** → China, Hong Kong, US, Belgium, **Chile**, Singapore
(90-90%)

• **Cobalt** → UK & China (67% & 5%)

• **Nickel** → Ethiopia & Turkey (48 & 3%)

• **Niobium** → Indonesia (94%), Australia, Malaysia, S.A.F., US

• **Vanadium** → Indonesia, ~~India~~ China, Germany, US, UK, Mexico

• **Germanium** → China, S. Africa, Australia, France, US

• **Rhenium** → China, Russia, Korea, Arab Countries → Kaza, Uzbek.

• **Beryllium** → China (30%), - / -

• **Graphite** → China, Madagascar (1.5M), US, Tanzania, Ger^m

• **REM** → China (largest reserves) Spiral & US.

(Kazakhstan }
Namibia } → Uranium
Date / /

• North of Karoo, there are 2 deserts :-

a) Namib desert
• rich in Uranium

b) Kalahari desert
• Semi-arid region
• In Botswana
• Has playa → Okavango
↓
(Wetland / Marshy)
↓
(dependent for livelihood) ← (Flood of Khabisa)
↓ grazing, H₂O etc.
• Bushman tribe is famous

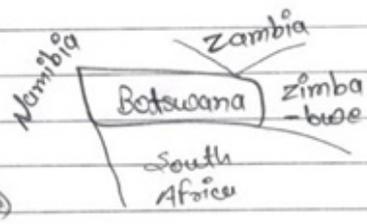
(In News) :- (Botswana) → (capital = Gaborone) → Edge of (Kalahari desert)

• world's 2nd largest diamond = 21.92 carats.
• Locatⁿ → mined area of = Botswana.
• Under → Canadian Company De Beers diamond.

• major river → Limpopo, Okavango, Shashe

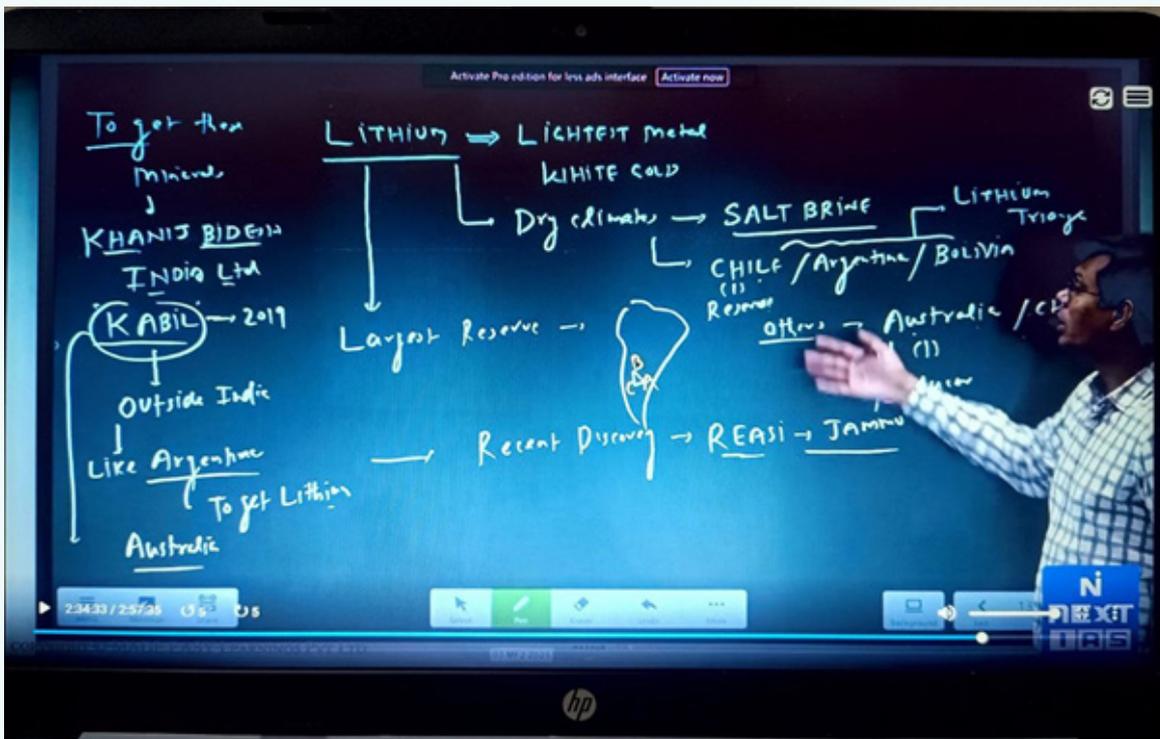
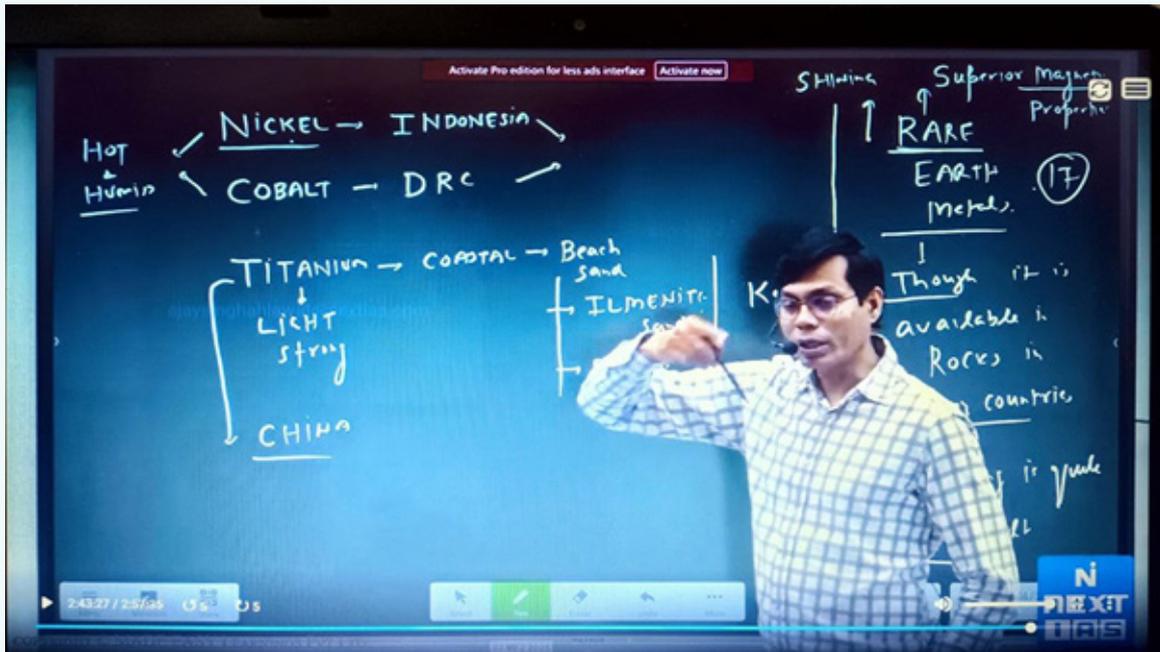
• largest producer of → Diamond

• Richest mine → Tswaneng mine
(place of small stone)



Spiral

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