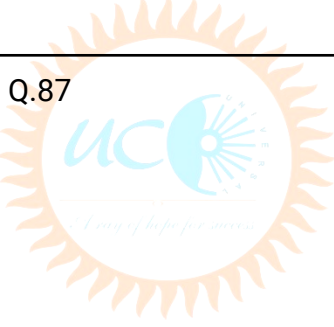



## TOTAL UPSC (PRE) QSTNS. CAME FROM UGI WEBSITE AND TEST SERIES

[NOTE: The compilation is based on SET A]

### CURRENT AFFAIRS

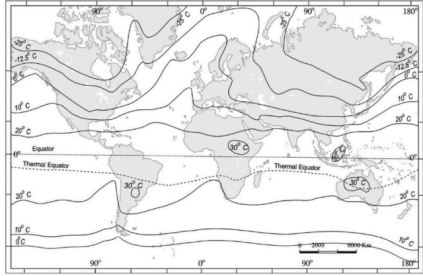
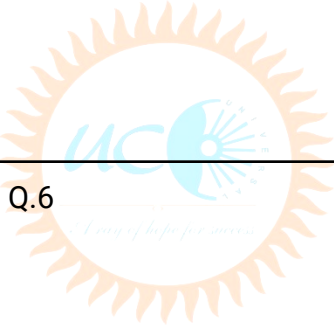

Question No.	UGI Website Source Link	Hints and Reference
Q.46		Net zero industry act -EU
Q.35	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/lca-tejas/">https://universalinstitutions.com/lca-tejas/</a>	This question can be answered from our defence export and import articles for various countries .
Q.38	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/international-solar-alliance/">https://universalinstitutions.com/international-solar-alliance/</a>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Scaling Solar E-Mobility &amp; Storage Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The program centers on two primary solutions: Vehicle Integrated Photovoltaic (VIPV) and Solar-Powered Vehicle Charging Stations.</li> <li>ISA's initiative encompasses various energy storage technologies, including different battery types, compressed air energy storage, gravity energy storage, and pumped hydro energy storage.</li> <li>The program intends to evaluate the suitability of energy storage for applications such as off-grid residential use, mini-grids, commercial hybrid systems, and grid-connected systems across its member countries.</li> </ul> </div>
Q.65	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/shantiniketan-unesco-world-heritage-site-tag/">https://universalinstitutions.com/shantiniketan-unesco-world-heritage-site-tag/</a>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Shantiniketan : UNESCO World Heritage Site Tag</b></p> <p>News: West Bengal's Santiniketan has been suggested for the UNESCO World Heritage List</p> </div>
Q.77	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chief-of-defence-staff-cds-in-indias-defence-framework/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chief-of-defence-staff-cds-in-indias-defence-framework/</a>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Roles and Responsibilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Department of Military Affairs:</b> The CDS heads the newly created Department of Military Affairs (DMA) within the Ministry of Defence.</li> <li><b>Single-Point Adviser:</b> The CDS serves as the single-point military adviser to the Defence Minister on matters involving all three services.</li> <li><b>Prioritizing Procurement:</b> As Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, the CDS prioritizes inter-service procurement decisions.</li> <li><b>Authority and Directives:</b> The CDS can provide directives to the three service chiefs but does not have command authority over any of the forces.</li> <li><b>Advisory Role:</b> The CDS is first among equals, holds the rank of Secretary within the Department of Defence, and his powers are limited to the revenue budget. He also advises the Nuclear Command Authority (NCA).</li> </ul> </div>

Q.78	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/army-is-cranking-up-efforts-to-boost-infrastructure-connectivity-along-lac-in-arunachal/">https://universalinstitutions.com/army-is-cranking-up-efforts-to-boost-infrastructure-connectivity-along-lac-in-arunachal/</a>	
Q.82	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/india-sri-lanka-ties/">https://universalinstitutions.com/india-sri-lanka-ties/</a>	<p><b>Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Economic ties:</b> After the US and the UK, India is Sri Lanka's third largest export market. The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement helps more than 60% of Sri Lanka's exports. From 2005 to 2019, India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) totaled over USD 1.7 billion.</li> <li>• <b>Defense:</b> India and Sri Lanka conduct joint Military (Mitra Shakti) and Naval exercises (SLINEX).</li> <li>• <b>Participation in Groupings:</b> Its organizations led by India, such as SAARC and BIMSTEC; the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation; Sri Lanka participates.</li> </ul>
Q.87	 <p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/preliminary-pointers-14/">https://universalinstitutions.com/preliminary-pointers-14/</a></p> <p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/nato-at-75an-overview-of-its-evolution-and-current-challenges/">https://universalinstitutions.com/nato-at-75an-overview-of-its-evolution-and-current-challenges/</a></p>	<p>UNIVERSAL GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS</p>
Q.88		<p>Not discussed directly but can be done logically by comparing statement 1 and 2 .</p>

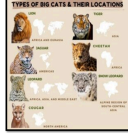
Q.89	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/escalating-conflict-in-the-red-sea/">https://universalinstitutions.com/escalating-conflict-in-the-red-sea/</a>	<p><b>Key Highlights:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Red Sea trade route, responsible for almost 50% of global container traffic and 12% of trade.</li> <li>The U.S. initiated Operation Prosperity Guardian to protect against rebel attacks.</li> <li>A disruption could force ships to revert to the longer Cape of Good Hope route, impacting fuel costs, delivery times, and prices of imports, especially crucial for India's oil supplies.</li> </ul> 
Q.91	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/daily-news-analysis/">https://universalinstitutions.com/daily-news-analysis/</a>	
Q.97	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/current-affairs/">https://universalinstitutions.com/current-affairs/</a>	

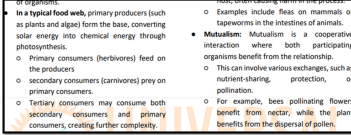

**GEOGRAPHY + ENVIRONMENT**

Question	UGI Website Source Link	Hints and Reference								
Q.1	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/</a>	<p><b>1. Nature of Insolation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Definition:</b> Insolation is the amount of solar radiation that reaches the Earth's surface. It comes in the form of electromagnetic waves, primarily in the visible, ultraviolet, and infrared parts of the spectrum.</li> <li><b>Characteristics:</b> The energy from the sun travels through space as short-wave radiation due to its high temperature, which enables these waves to traverse the vast expanse between the Sun and the Earth.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Quantification of Insolation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Measurement Unit:</b> The amount of insolation received by the Earth is measured in Langley (Lg). One Langley equals one gram calorie of solar energy per square centimeter of surface area. It's a measure that helps scientists quantify and discuss the energy Earth receives over time and across different locations.</li> <li><b>Scale of Energy Received:</b> Despite the Sun emitting a massive amount of energy, only about two-billionths of this total energy reaches the Earth's surface. This minuscule fraction underscores the vast distance between the Earth and the Sun and the relative smallness of our planet.</li> </ul>								
Q.2	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/</a>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Layer</th> <th>Zone</th> <th>Altitude Range</th> <th>Characteristic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Troposphere</td> <td>Homosphere</td> <td>0 to 12 km</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lowest layer of the atmosphere</li> <li>Contains 75% of the atmosphere's mass</li> <li>Weather phenomena occur here</li> <li>Temperature decreases with altitude</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Layer	Zone	Altitude Range	Characteristic	Troposphere	Homosphere	0 to 12 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lowest layer of the atmosphere</li> <li>Contains 75% of the atmosphere's mass</li> <li>Weather phenomena occur here</li> <li>Temperature decreases with altitude</li> </ul>
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Q.3	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/</a>	<p>Consist of fine solid particles from volcanic eruptions, pollution, or soil, including pollen, human and animal hair, and soot in small amounts.</p> <p><b>Dust Particles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can clog automobile filters, reduce visibility, cause respiratory diseases, and have allergic effects</li> <li>Methods to reduce include using air filtering appliances, dust-resisting materials, and vacuum cleaners</li> </ul> <p>In the similar form, you will find the other products of volcanic eruption in this article.</p>								

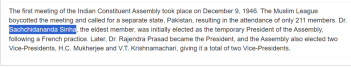
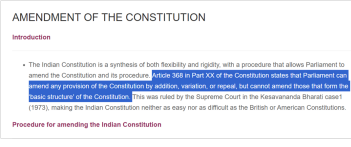
<p>Q.4</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/</a></p> 	<p><b>Ocean Currents</b></p> <p>Ocean currents are significant components of the Earth's climate system, acting as conveyor belts that transfer heat, nutrients, and salt across vast distances in the oceans. These currents play a crucial role in regulating the climate by influencing weather patterns and the distribution of biological organisms.</p> <p><b>Classification of the Ocean Currents</b></p> <pre> graph TD     A[Classification of the Ocean Currents] --&gt; B[Depth]     A --&gt; C[Temperature]     B --&gt; D[Surface Currents]     B --&gt; E[Deep Water]     C --&gt; F[Cold Current]     C --&gt; G[Warm Current]     </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Surface Currents:</b> Constitute about 10 percent of all the water in the ocean, these waters are the upper 400 m of the ocean.</li> <li><b>Deep Water:</b> These currents make up the other 90 percent of the ocean waters.</li> <li><b>Temperature:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basis of Velocity</li> <li>- Dimension and direction of Drifts</li> <li>- Currents</li> <li>- Streams</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Nature:</b> Ocean currents are essentially massive, continuous movements of seawater. These currents follow specific paths and</li> </ul>																								
<p>Q.5</p> 	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/category/av/podcasts/gs-3-podcast/agriculture-gs-3-podcasts/">https://universalinstitutions.com/category/av/podcasts/gs-3-podcast/agriculture-gs-3-podcasts/</a></p>	<p><b>Crops:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Agricultural Potential:</b> Central Africa, northern Australia, and eastern Brazil possess vast agricultural potential.</li> <li><b>Cotton Production:</b> Countries like Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Malawi have initiated large-scale cotton production.</li> <li><b>Oil Palm, Cocoa, and Groundnuts:</b> West Africa has taken significant strides in commercial cultivation of crops like oil palm, cocoa, and groundnuts, leading to economic growth and export opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>Savannah regions showcase a blend of traditional</p>																								
<p>Q.6</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/drainage-basins/">https://universalinstitutions.com/drainage-basins/</a></p>	<p>Tributaries: Hsiai and Dhsan are significant contributors.</p> 																								
<p>Q.7</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-5-geomorphic-processes-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-5-geomorphic-processes-2/</a></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Solution</b></td> <td>forming an acidic solution on which carbon dioxide is dissolved, leading to acidic conditions.</td> <td>Minerals in rocks dissolve, leaching out without leaving a residue, especially in rainy climates.</td> <td>Weathering of phosphate and sulfate rocks.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Carbonation</b></td> <td>Minerals in rocks react with carbonic acid, formed when water combines with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.</td> <td>Breaks down and dissolves minerals, leading to the formation of karst landscapes.</td> <td>Weathering of limestone.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Oxidation and Reduction</b></td> <td>Involves the combination of minerals with oxygen (oxidation) and the removal of oxygen (reduction).</td> <td>Causes rock breakdown due to disturbance from addition or removal of oxygen, facilitating further physical weathering.</td> <td>Roasting of non-bearing rocks.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Hydration</b></td> <td>Chemical addition of water molecules to minerals.</td> <td>Minerals expand, causing a change in volume and aiding physical weathering through repeated cycles of hydration and desiccation.</td> <td>General effect: silicate minerals.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Solution</b>	forming an acidic solution on which carbon dioxide is dissolved, leading to acidic conditions.	Minerals in rocks dissolve, leaching out without leaving a residue, especially in rainy climates.	Weathering of phosphate and sulfate rocks.	<b>Carbonation</b>	Minerals in rocks react with carbonic acid, formed when water combines with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.	Breaks down and dissolves minerals, leading to the formation of karst landscapes.	Weathering of limestone.	<b>Oxidation and Reduction</b>	Involves the combination of minerals with oxygen (oxidation) and the removal of oxygen (reduction).	Causes rock breakdown due to disturbance from addition or removal of oxygen, facilitating further physical weathering.	Roasting of non-bearing rocks.	<b>Hydration</b>	Chemical addition of water molecules to minerals.	Minerals expand, causing a change in volume and aiding physical weathering through repeated cycles of hydration and desiccation.	General effect: silicate minerals.								
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<p>Q.8</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/2nd-north-sea-summit/">https://universalinstitutions.com/2nd-north-sea-summit/</a></p>	<p><b>North Sea Bordering Countries</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr.</th> <th>Country</th> <th>Capital</th> <th>Trick</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Denmark</td> <td>Copenhagen</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>England</td> <td>London</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Netherlands</td> <td>Amsterdam</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Germany</td> <td>Berlin</td> <td>G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>France</td> <td>Paris</td> <td>F</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr.	Country	Capital	Trick	1	Denmark	Copenhagen	D	2	England	London	E	3	Netherlands	Amsterdam	N	4	Germany	Berlin	G	5	France	Paris	F
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Q.9	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/physiography-of-india/">https://universalinstitutions.com/physiography-of-india/</a>	<div data-bbox="1034 219 1377 472" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Jharkhand</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lodh Fall:</b> Also known as Budha Ghagh; a 2-tiered waterfall within the Palamau Tiger Reserve.</li> </ul> <p><b>Madhya Pradesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dhuandhar Fall:</b> A majestic waterfall in Madhya Pradesh.</li> <li>• <b>Apsara Fall:</b> Known as Apsara Vihar or Fairy Pool Waterfall, located near Pachmarhi Hills.</li> <li>• <b>Kapildhara:</b> Situated on the Narmada River, adding to the scenic beauty of the area.</li> </ul> </div> <p>In our mains capsule , Geography of India under prominent water fall heading.</p>
Q.10	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-5-geomorphic-processes-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-5-geomorphic-processes-2/</a>	<p>From the analysis in this article , you will find the answers to all the questions of mountain chains</p>
Q.11		<p>Out of these, 11 Greenfield airports viz. Durgapur, Shrirei, Kannur, Pakyong, Kalaburigi, Orvakal (Kurnool), Sindhuurug, Kushinagar, Itanagar (Donyi Polo Airport), Mopa and Shivamogga have been operationalised.</p>
Q.12	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/</a>	<div data-bbox="1034 1070 1377 1167" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Water Vapor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentration varies from about 0.01% to 4.24% in the atmosphere, depending on temperature</li> <li>• Received through evaporation from water bodies, vegetation, and soil cover</li> <li>• Key factor for vapor, decreasing from the equator to poles with temperature</li> <li>• Over 90% of atmospheric vapor found up to 5 km altitude</li> <li>• Contributes to the Greenhouse effect by absorbing and emitting radiation</li> </ul> </div>
Q.13	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/</a>	<div data-bbox="1034 1216 1377 1317" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Characteristics of Siberian and Targa Climates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Harsh, Cold Environment:</b> These regions experience a severe, cold climate with minimal precipitation, including both snow and rain. The cold conditions are a defining feature, making it a challenging environment for both flora and fauna.</li> </ul> </div>
Q.14	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-9-climatology-2/</a>	<div data-bbox="1034 1373 1377 1518" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>1. Coriolis Force</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nature of the Force:</b> The Coriolis force is an apparent force resulting from the Earth's rotation. It does not act directly on objects but affects their trajectory over the Earth's surface.</li> <li>• <b>Effect on Wind Direction:</b> This force causes moving air (wind) to be deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. This deflection influences the direction of wind flow, creating curved paths instead of straight lines.</li> <li>• <b>Relation to Latitude:</b> The Coriolis force varies with latitude; it is maximum at the poles (90° latitude) and is zero at the Equator (0° latitude). This variation affects the degree of wind deflection, with more pronounced effects at higher latitudes.</li> </ul> </div>
Q.15	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-2-evolutionary-history-structure-of-the-earth/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-2-evolutionary-history-structure-of-the-earth/</a>	<div data-bbox="1034 1574 1377 1765" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Latitude and Hemisphere</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Latitude:</b> Latitudes are imaginary lines parallel to the Equator used to determine the location of a place on Earth's surface. They are measured in degrees north or south of the Equator.</li> <li>• <b>North and South Latitudes:</b> Locations situated north of the Equator are in the Northern Hemisphere and are denoted with an "N" for North latitude. Conversely, locations south of the Equator are in the Southern Hemisphere, denoted with an "S" for South latitude.</li> <li>• <b>Size Variation:</b> The size (or length) of latitudes decreases progressively from the Equator towards the poles, reflecting the spherical shape of the Earth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Equinoxes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Equinox:</b> An equinox is an astronomical event that occurs twice a year, when the Sun is positioned directly above the Equator. This results in nearly equal day and night durations across the globe.</li> <li>• <b>Vernal (Spring) Equinox (21st March):</b> This marks the beginning of spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in the Southern Hemisphere. It signifies a time of balance and renewal.</li> <li>• <b>Autumnal Equinox (23rd September):</b> This equinox signals the onset of autumn in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere, indicating a transition in the seasonal cycle.</li> </ul> </div>
Q.17	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/">https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/</a>	<p>PFAS-This answer is not directly in our material but can be inferred from Mains capsule of environment and ecology under Pollution category</p>

Q18	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/">https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/</a>	<p>This question is more of logic , when you read question in both Hindi and English and try to eliminate the answers ,you will get the answer .</p>
Q.19	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-13-agriculture/">https://universalinstitutions.com/chapter-13-agriculture/</a>	
Q.20	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/">https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/</a>	<div data-bbox="1034 651 1378 871" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>erect.</p> <p><b>Schedule rationalisation:</b> The Act reduces the total number of schedules to four by (i) reducing the number of schedules for specially protected animals to two (one for greater protection level), (ii) removing the schedule for vermin species, and (iii) inserting a new schedule for specimens listed in the Appendices under CITES (scheduled specimens).</p> </div> <p>In our mains capsule</p>
Q.21	 <a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/">https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/</a>	<p>This is basically a trick question , this works on educated guess through the basic sources provided by the institute .</p>
Q.23		<p>Information of current affairs can be used for answering this question</p>
Q.25	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/india-to-establish-international-alliance-to-protect-big-cats/">https://universalinstitutions.com/india-to-establish-international-alliance-to-protect-big-cats/</a>	<div data-bbox="1034 1570 1378 1771" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The Union Environment Ministry plans to establish the IBCA, akin to the International Solar Alliance. It protect big cats globally.</p> <p>India, recognised for its leadership in tiger conservation, will headquarter the IBCA and commit 150 crore for five years to promote conservation efforts.</p>  </div> <p>In this , information on big cats is given and one can get the answer directly .</p>

Q.27	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/national-green-hydrogen-mission/">https://universalinstitutions.com/national-green-hydrogen-mission/</a>	Distributed energy system
Q.28	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/">https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/</a>	 <p>From basic environment material , relationship between organisms is shown and answer can be found .</p>
Q.29	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/">https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/</a>	 <p>UNIVERSAL GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>This can be solved with presence of mind and avoiding over thinking , common logic can be used from the material we provided for other topics .</p>

**POLITY**

Question	UGI Website Source Link	Hints and Reference
Q.61	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/making-of-constitution-and-its-salient-features/">https://universalinstitutions.com/making-of-constitution-and-its-salient-features/</a>	 <p>Direct question from our material: Refer: <b>Government of India Act of 1935</b></p>
Q.62	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/29544-2/">https://universalinstitutions.com/29544-2/</a>	
Q.66	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/amendment-of-the-constitution/">https://universalinstitutions.com/amendment-of-the-constitution/</a>	 <p>AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>The Indian Constitution is a synthesis of both flexibility and rigidity, with a procedure that allows Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. <a href="#">Article 368 of the Constitution</a> provides that Parliament may amend any provision of the Constitution by addition, variation, or repeal, but cannot amend those that form the basic structure of the Constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), making the Indian Constitution neither as easy nor as difficult as the British or American Constitutions.</p> <p>Procedure for amending the Indian Constitution</p>

Q.68	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/">https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/</a>	Direct question
Q.70	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/how-the-northeast-emerged/">https://universalinstitutions.com/how-the-northeast-emerged/</a> <a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/inter-state-relations/">https://universalinstitutions.com/inter-state-relations/</a>	
Q.71	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/representation-of-the-people-act-1951/">https://universalinstitutions.com/representation-of-the-people-act-1951/</a>	<p><small>* The commencement of the votes</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Delimitation Commission publishes a draft proposal of the delimited constituencies in the Gazette of India and the official gazettes of the states. The public is invited to submit objections and suggestions on the draft proposal. The Commission considers the objections and suggestions before finalising the delimitation of constituencies.</li> <li>The final order of the Delimitation Commission is binding on the government. The government cannot modify the order of the Commission.</li> <li>The Delimitation Commission has been constituted four times in India, in 1952, 1963, 1972, and 2002. The Commission is currently in the process of delimiting constituencies for the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies in Jammu and Kashmir.</li> <li>The Delimitation Commission plays an important role in ensuring that the electoral process in India is fair and democratic. By delimiting constituencies in such a way that each constituency has an approximately equal number of voters, the Commission helps to ensure that every vote has equal value.</li> </ul>
Q.72	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/languages-added-in-the-8th-schedule-of-indian-constitution/">https://universalinstitutions.com/languages-added-in-the-8th-schedule-of-indian-constitution/</a>	<p>The Constitution Act (71<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1992) – during Shri Narasimha Rao period (11-06-1992) inserting entries 7, 8, 9 and rewording some entries in the 8th Schedule.</p> <p><b>Konkani:</b> It is an official language of the Indian State of Goa. It is a minority language in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli and Daman &amp; Diu. It belongs to the Indo-Aryan language branch. The word Konkani comes from the Kulkarna tribe, who were the original inhabitants of the land where Konkani originated.</p> <p><b>Manipuri:</b> Meiteilon (also called Meitei (Meitei) in a Sino-Tibetan language and the predominant language and lingua franca of Manipur (north-eastern state of India. It is one of the official languages of the Government of India and is one of the most spoken languages in north-east India after Bengali and Assamese.</p> <p><b>Nepali:</b> It is the official language of Nepal. It is also spoken in India, Bhutan and parts of Burma. It is an official language in the Indian States of Sikkim and West Bengal. This language is also known as Gorkhali Language or Khasura. It is written in the Devanagari style of writing.</p>
Q.73	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/political-parties/">https://universalinstitutions.com/political-parties/</a>	
Q.74	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/making-of-constitution-and-its-salient-features/">https://universalinstitutions.com/making-of-constitution-and-its-salient-features/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Indian Constitution is a synthesis of both flexibility and rigidity, with a procedure that allows Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution states that Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution by addition, variation, or repeal, but cannot amend those that form the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), making the Indian Constitution neither as easy nor as difficult as the British or American Constitutions.</li> </ul>
Q.75	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/making-of-constitution-and-its-salient-features/">https://universalinstitutions.com/making-of-constitution-and-its-salient-features/</a> <a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/inter-state-relations/">https://universalinstitutions.com/inter-state-relations/</a>	



<p>Q.76</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/fundamental-rights/">https://universalinstitutions.com/fundamental-rights/</a></p>	<p><b>Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India(2017)</b></p> <p>In the 2017 landmark ruling in the case of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India, the Indian Supreme Court affirmed the right to privacy as a fundamental right protected under Article 12 of the Constitution. The ruling stemmed from a challenge to the constitutionality of the Aadhaar project, a biometric identification system. The court upheld the right to privacy but also established that it is not an absolute right and can be subject to reasonable restrictions. It set a three-fold test of legality, necessity, and proportionality for such restrictions. The judgment imposed conditions and safeguards on the Aadhaar project, striking down provisions that allowed private companies access to Aadhaar data and mandated its use for certain services. This ruling has had far-reaching implications for issues related to privacy, data protection, and government intrusion into personal affairs, not only in India but also globally. It is considered a significant development in the protection of privacy rights in the digital age.</p>						
<p>Q.80</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/parliamentary-committees/">https://universalinstitutions.com/parliamentary-committees/</a></p>	<p><b>Ethics Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ethics Committee in the Indian Parliament is responsible for addressing matters related to the ethical conduct of its members. Here are the key features of this committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Investigating Violations and Indiscretions:</b> The Ethics Committee investigates instances where a member of the Parliament is alleged to have committed a violation of ethical standards or displayed indiscrete in their conduct. It examines cases of ethical misconduct by MPs.</li> <li><b>Constitution:</b> The Ethics Committee was constituted in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) in 1957 and later in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) in 2000. It was established to ensure that members of both houses of Parliament adhere to high ethical standards in their actions and behavior.</li> <li><b>Taking Appropriate Action:</b> The committee conducts investigations and, when necessary, recommends appropriate actions or penalties against members found to be in violation of ethical norms. This may include censure, suspension, or recommending a member.</li> <li>The Ethics Committee plays a significant role in maintaining the integrity and ethical standards of members of Parliament. It promotes ethical conduct and accountability among lawmakers, contributing to the upholding of parliamentary ethics and values.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
<p>Q.81</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/women-reservation-bill/">https://universalinstitutions.com/women-reservation-bill/</a></p>							
<p>Q.83</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/fundamental-rights/">https://universalinstitutions.com/fundamental-rights/</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Prohibition:</b> The writ of prohibition is used to prevent lower courts, tribunals, or quasi-judicial bodies from exceeding their jurisdiction or acting in an unlawful manner. It stops proceedings in a lower court.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meaning and Purpose:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibition is a prerogative writ that stops a lower court or tribunal from taking actions that are beyond its authority or that violate established legal principles.</li> <li>It is issued by superior courts to restrain inferior courts or tribunals from proceeding with a case or taking certain actions.</li> </ul> <p><b>When is the Writ of Prohibition Issued?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibition is typically issued when a lower court or tribunal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acts in excess of its jurisdiction, meaning it takes actions beyond what the law allows it to do.</li> <li>Acts outside its jurisdiction, meaning it takes actions in cases where it does not have legal authority.</li> <li>Is about to pass an order or take an action that is unlawful or contrary to the law.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Prohibition is a preventive measure aimed at stopping unlawful actions before they occur.</li> </ul>						
<p>Q.84</p> 	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/national-commission-for-schedule-d-tribes/">https://universalinstitutions.com/national-commission-for-schedule-d-tribes/</a></p>	<p>UNIVERSAL GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS</p>						
<p>Q.85</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/">https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/</a></p>	<p><b>BUDGETARY PROCESS IN PARLIAMENT</b></p> <p><b>Meaning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The term "budget" is commonly used to refer to the "annual financial statement" outlined in Article 112 of the Indian Constitution.</li> <li><b>According to Article 112, it is the President's responsibility to submit the budget to the Lok Sabha. This annual financial statement covers all government expenditures for a fiscal year.</b></li> <li>Article 77(3) delegates the task of preparing the budget, also known as the budgetary statement, to the Union Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is responsible for presenting the budget through Parliament.</li> <li>The budget provides an overview of the expected receipts and expenditures of the Government of India for a particular fiscal year, which typically runs from April 1st to March 31st of the following year.</li> </ul>						
<p>Q.93</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/">https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b> Casting Vote:</b> Similar to the Chairman, when presiding over the House, the Deputy Chairman can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie but cannot vote in the first instance.</li> <li><b>Resolution for Removal:</b> While a resolution for the removal of the Deputy Chairman is under consideration, they cannot preside over a sitting of the House, although they may be present.</li> <li><b>Participation as a Member:</b> When the Chairman presides over the House, the Deputy Chairman becomes an ordinary member and can speak, participate in proceedings, and vote on any question before the House.</li> </ul>						
<p>Q.94</p>	<p><a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/">https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/</a></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Introduce</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pending Bill</td> <td>NA</td> <td>If one House rejects or makes unacceptable modifications, or if there is a deadlock for 100 days, the bill is considered dead.</td> </tr> </table>			Introduce	Pending Bill	NA	If one House rejects or makes unacceptable modifications, or if there is a deadlock for 100 days, the bill is considered dead.
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Q.95	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/">https://universalinstitutions.com/parliament/</a>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Terms</b></td> <td><b>Description</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Adjournment</b></td> <td>An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks. It is used to give members of Parliament a break, to observe an urgent matter outside the House, or to allow the government to prepare for a debate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Adjournment sine die</b></td> <td>An adjournment sine die terminates a session of Parliament. It is used when the government has completed all its business for the session, or when it wants to end the session early.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Prorogation</b></td> <td>Prorogation is a formal order from the President of India to terminate a session of Parliament. It is used when the government wants to end the session early, but does not want to dissolve the Lok Sabha.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Dissolution</b></td> <td>Dissolution is the formal order from the President of India to terminate a session of Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha. It is used when the government loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, or when it wants to call a fresh election.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Vote-chuck Session</b></td> <td>Vote-chuck refers to members of the Lok Sabha who were unsuccessful in being re-elected to the Lok Sabha after the election.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Quorum</b></td> <td>Quorum is the minimum number of members in a House for business transactions, one-third of the total. In the Lok Sabha, 25 and 10 members are required. If no quorum is reached, the presiding officer adjourns or suspends the meeting.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Terms</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Adjournment</b>	An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks. It is used to give members of Parliament a break, to observe an urgent matter outside the House, or to allow the government to prepare for a debate.	<b>Adjournment sine die</b>	An adjournment sine die terminates a session of Parliament. It is used when the government has completed all its business for the session, or when it wants to end the session early.	<b>Prorogation</b>	Prorogation is a formal order from the President of India to terminate a session of Parliament. It is used when the government wants to end the session early, but does not want to dissolve the Lok Sabha.	<b>Dissolution</b>	Dissolution is the formal order from the President of India to terminate a session of Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha. It is used when the government loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, or when it wants to call a fresh election.	<b>Vote-chuck Session</b>	Vote-chuck refers to members of the Lok Sabha who were unsuccessful in being re-elected to the Lok Sabha after the election.	<b>Quorum</b>	Quorum is the minimum number of members in a House for business transactions, one-third of the total. In the Lok Sabha, 25 and 10 members are required. If no quorum is reached, the presiding officer adjourns or suspends the meeting.
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## ECONOMY

Question	UGI Website Source Link	Hints and Reference
Q.41	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/1-29-by-2050-impact-of-indias-falling-fertility-rate/">https://universalinstitutions.com/1-29-by-2050-impact-of-indias-falling-fertility-rate/</a>	<p><b>About Total Fertility Rate (TFR):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Total Fertility Rate (TFR):</b> Number of children a woman would have in her lifetime under current fertility rates.</li> <li><b>Replacement level fertility:</b> TFR of 2.1 children per woman.</li> <li>TFR below 2.1 leads to population decline.</li> </ul>
Q.42	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/the-banking-system-in-india/">https://universalinstitutions.com/the-banking-system-in-india/</a>	
Q.43	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/gold-etfs-experience-initial-outflow-post-march-2023-citing-profit-booking/">https://universalinstitutions.com/gold-etfs-experience-initial-outflow-post-march-2023-citing-profit-booking/</a>	Corporate banking
Q.44	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/gold-etfs-experience-initial-outflow-post-march-2023-citing-profit-booking/">https://universalinstitutions.com/gold-etfs-experience-initial-outflow-post-march-2023-citing-profit-booking/</a>	Exchange Traded funds
Q.45	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/basics-of-economics/">https://universalinstitutions.com/basics-of-economics/</a>	
Q.46	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/">https://universalinstitutions.com/download-types/environment-ecology/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Feedstock Availability and Competition:</b> Balancing biofuel production with food security concerns and avoiding competition for arable land and resources.</li> <li><b>Technological Advancements:</b> Research and development in biofuel production methods, including genetic engineering, advanced fermentation, and algae cultivation.</li> <li><b>Policy Support and Sustainability Criteria:</b> Establishing regulatory frameworks that promote sustainable biofuel production, including land-use criteria and emissions reductions.</li> </ul>

Q.47	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/basics-of-economics/">https://universalinstitutions.com/basics-of-economics/</a>	
Q.48	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/daily-news-analysis-22/">https://universalinstitutions.com/daily-news-analysis-22/</a>	Metaverse
Q.49	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/the-banking-system-in-india/">https://universalinstitutions.com/the-banking-system-in-india/</a>	
Q.50		Corporate social responsibility
Q.51		USA default
Q.52		Syndicated lending
Q.53	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/digital-rupees/">https://universalinstitutions.com/digital-rupees/</a>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>How Does the Digital Rupee Work?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Digital Token of Legal Tender:</b> The e₹R is a digital token that mirrors the value of physical currency. It is issued in the same denominations as paper currency and coins.</li> <li><b>Distribution through Banks:</b> The e₹R will be distributed through banks, making them intermediaries for its issuance and management.</li> <li><b>Mobile Wallets:</b> Users will access and transact with e₹R through digital wallets provided by participating banks. These digital wallets are stored on users' mobile devices.</li> <li><b>Versatile Transactions:</b> e₹R enables both Person-to-Person (P2P) and Person-to-Merchant (P2M) transactions. Payments to merchants can be made by scanning QR codes displayed at their locations.</li> <li><b>Security and Trust:</b> The digital rupee is designed to replicate the trust, safety, and finality of physical cash, ensuring the security and irreversibility of transactions.</li> </ul> </div>

## HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

Question	UGI Website Source Link	Hints and Reference
Q.54	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/buddhism-and-jainism/">https://universalinstitutions.com/buddhism-and-jainism/</a>	
Q.55	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/early-history/">https://universalinstitutions.com/early-history/</a>	
Q.60	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/gujarats-garba-enters-unesco-intangible-cultural-heritage-list/">https://universalinstitutions.com/gujarats-garba-enters-unesco-intangible-cultural-heritage-list/</a>	<p>Garba</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>GUJARAT'S GARBA ENTERS UNESCO INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE LIST</b></p> <p><b>Why in the News?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO has officially included Gujarat's traditional dance, 'Garba,' in its esteemed list of Intangible Cultural Heritage.</li> <li>This recognition marks the 15th cultural element from India to receive acknowledgment from UNESCO.</li> </ul> </div>
Q.63	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/indian-theatre/">https://universalinstitutions.com/indian-theatre/</a>	Poet Bhasa
Q.64	<a href="https://universalinstitutions.com/buddhism-and-jainism/">https://universalinstitutions.com/buddhism-and-jainism/</a>	Buddhist monk

**DIRECT FROM UGI TESTS**

Question	UGI Website Source Link	Hints and Reference
Q.68	AIOT1- 3	Money bill
Q.57	AIOT 2- 50	Ryotwari system
Q.91	AIOT3T- 34	SAHEL region
Q.42	AIOT1- 82	Stock exchange

**THEMES WHICH GOT REPEATED FROM UGI TESTS**

Question	UGI Website Source Link	Hints and Reference
Q.13	AIOT1-2	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 1 ,Question no - 2
Q.14	AIOT 1 – 67	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 1 ,Question no - 67
Q.27	AIOT 3 - 15	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 3 ,Question no - 15
Q.32	AIOT 6 – 94	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 6 ,Question no - 94
Q.37	AIOT 4 – 15	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 4 ,Question no - 15
Q.43	AIOT1- 82	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 1 ,Question no - 82
Q.71	AIOT1- 10	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 1 ,Question no - 10

Q.72	AIOT 3- 85	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 3 ,Question no - 85
Q.74	AIOT 6 - 6	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 6 ,Question no - 6
Q.75	AIOT1- 20	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 1 ,Question no - 20
Q.56	AIOT 2 – 49	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 2 ,Question no - 49
Q.58	AIOT 6 -34	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 6 ,Question no - 34
Q.62	AIOT 4- 18	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 4 ,Question no - 18
Q.63	AIOT 5 – 38	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 5 ,Question no - 38
Q.65	AIOT2- 7	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 2 ,Question no - 7
Q.66	AIOT 1 - 6	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 1 ,Question no - 6
Q.84	AIOT 3 - 10	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 3 ,Question no - 10
Q.98	AIOT 3 – 74	This question was in All India Open Mock Test Number 3 ,Question no - 74

## **ANALYSIS**

**A. Total no of Questions asked in UPSC - 100**

**Questions from UGI website - 67**

**Questions from UGI tests-18 themes and 4 direct questions = 22**

**B. Overall, The ratio stands exceptionally good and we promise to ensure the quality of the preparation, thereby helping students to achieve their goal .**

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