



**ANSWER OF OCS (2024)
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (GS-I)**

1. Answer B**Explanation**

A: 2 Madhusudan Das was an Indian lawyer and social reformer, who founded Utkal Sammilani in 1903 to campaign for the unification of Odisha along with its social and industrial development. He was one of the prominent figure, helping in the creation of Orissa Province, which was established on 1 April 1936. Only option B has A connecting with 2 so it is the answer

2. Answer B**Explanation**

NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) mission is a joint project between NASA and ISRO to co-develop and launch an Earth observation satellite (EOS) equipped with dual-frequency synthetic aperture radar (SAR) in 2025.

3. Answer D**Explanation****Statement 1 is correct:**

The Services sector is the largest contributor to India's GDP and has been the primary driver of economic growth in recent decades.

The services (tertiary) sector contributes a large share of India's GDP (often more than 50–60% in recent years). Over the past decades, it has been the key engine of growth as agriculture's share declined and industrial growth remained moderate.

Statement 2 is correct:

Despite its large share in GDP, the services sector's share in total employment is significantly lower than that of agriculture.

It is well-documented that agriculture employs the largest portion of India's workforce, while the services sector – despite contributing the most to GDP – employs a smaller share. For instance, services contribute about 60% of GDP but employ only around 25% of the workforce.

Statement 3 is correct:

The growth in services has often been termed “jobless growth” in the formal sector, leading to a rise in informal service sector employment.

The term “jobless growth” is widely used to describe the mismatch between GDP growth and formal job creation in India's service sector. Many studies highlight that much of the employment is informal or low-quality, as formal services are capital and skill-intensive.

Statement 4 is correct:

Digitalization and the rise of the IT/ITeS sector have further strengthened India's position as a global service hub, though the benefits are not evenly distributed across the workforce.

The IT and ITeS sectors have been major drivers of India's services exports and global reputation, but the benefits remain concentrated among skilled urban populations, with limited trickle-down effects.

4. Answer B**Explanation**

Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt (EGGB)

The Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt (EGGB) is a Precambrian metamorphic terrain extending from northern Andhra Pradesh through Odisha into southern Jharkhand.

It mainly represents high-grade metamorphic rocks formed during the Proterozoic Era (2.5 billion to 541 million years ago).

These rocks were subjected to high temperature and pressure, giving rise to granulite facies metamorphism.

Major Rock Types in EGGB

Khondalite: A high-grade metamorphic rock rich in sillimanite and garnet, typical of Odisha and

named after the Khond tribe.

Charnockite: A type of granite containing orthopyroxene.

Migmatite: Mixed rock of metamorphic and igneous origin.

Anorthosite: Coarse-grained igneous rock containing plagioclase feldspar.

Alkaline rocks: Igneous rocks rich in sodium and potassium.

Thus, Assertion (A) correctly describes the composition and geological age of the Eastern Ghats region in Odisha.

Step 2: Relation to Mineralisation (Reason R)

The Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt hosts significant mineral deposits due to metamorphism and lateritic processes.

Major minerals found in these formations:

Bauxite – formed from weathering of khondalite and charnockite rocks.

Manganese – occurs in association with charnockitic rocks.

Graphite – found in khondalite and quartzite bands.

Gemstones (like garnet, sillimanite, kyanite) – occur in metamorphic formations.

Hence, Reason (R) is also true, since these rocks are indeed linked to mineralisation in Odisha.

Does R Explain A?

Assertion (A) talks about the geological composition and age of the Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt.

Reason (R) talks about economic mineralisation arising from these rocks.

While both are individually true, R does not explain why the EGGB represents the Proterozoic era; it simply provides an additional fact related to its mineral content.

5. Answer B

Explanation

The All India Depressed Classes Association was formed in Nagpur with M. C. Rajah as its first elected President. All-India Depressed Classes League was founded in 1935. It was an organisation dedicated for attaining equality for untouchables. Jagjivan Ram was instrumental in the foundation of the All-India Depressed Classes League. The All India Depressed Classes Congress was an organization founded by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1930 after he resigned from the All India Depressed Classes Association. It was a political and social reform movement focused on securing political and social rights for the Depressed Classes (now known as Dalits), with a key goal of obtaining separate electorates for the community in legislative councils. The group's first session was held in 1930 and presided over by Ambedkar. Harijan Sevak Sangh, formerly All India Anti Untouchability League, is a non-profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of Depressed Class of India.

6. Answer A

Explanation

The Ganjam plates of Madhav Raja II (a ruler of the Shailodbhava dynasty) are important epigraphic sources for early medieval Odisha. These copper plate inscriptions provide detailed information about: The genealogy of the Shailodbhava rulers, Their territorial extent and political control, and The administrative divisions under their rule.

They do not deal with maritime trade, temple construction, or diplomatic relations with the Gupta Empire.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

7. Answer D

Explanation

statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct: The Men's Asia Cup is the biennial cricket tournament organised by the Asian Cricket Council. The competition is contested by Asian members' senior men's national cricket teams, determining the continental champion of Asia. Statement 4 is incorrect: The first edition of the Rothmans Asia Cup was held in 1984 in Sharjah, UAE, the location of the headquarters of the newly formed Asian Cricket Council.

8. Answer D**Explanation**

The Trans-Himalaya (also called the Tibetan Himalaya / Tethys Himalaya, in some sources) is the range north of the Great Himalaya (Himadri). This includes ranges like Karakoram, Ladakh Range, Zaskar (Zaskar), and the Kailas/Gangdise ranges. This matches "Includes Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar range." and Kanchenjunga

The Greater Himalaya is the highest, northernmost major parallel of the Himalayas. It contains many of the highest peaks in the world, including Mount Everest (8,848 m), Kanchenjunga (8,586 m), and others like Annapurna, Nanga Parbat etc. The Lesser Himalaya lies south of the Greater Himalaya, comprising mid-altitude ranges with rugged terrain, forested slopes, etc. Many popular hill stations (Shimla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling etc.) are located in this zone because of moderate elevation, pleasant climate, and accessibility from plains. The Siwalik range or Sub-Himalayas form the outermost foothills of the Himalayas. They are made up of Tertiary/Neogene molasse deposits – sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones – which are relatively young, often unconsolidated or less cemented, forming the low hills/foothills before the plains.

9. Answer B**Explanation**

Statement 1 is correct:

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved. As per Article 83(1) of the Constitution, it is a continuing chamber, unlike the Lok Sabha, which can be dissolved.

Statement 2 is correct:

One-third of the Rajya Sabha members retire every two years, ensuring continuity. Each member serves a term of six years, and biennial elections are held to fill the vacant seats.

Statement 3 is correct:

The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, as stated under Article 64 of the Constitution.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

The Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved, even during a National Emergency. Only the Lok Sabha can be dissolved under such circumstances.

10. Answer D**Explanation**

The Battle of Talikota was fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and a coalition of the Deccan Sultanates in 1565. The Deccan Sultanates were an alliance of the rulers of Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmadnagar, and Bidar. The battle resulted in a decisive victory for the sultanates and led to the collapse of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Vijayanagara Empire: Led by Aliya Rama Raya, the empire was a dominant power in South India before the battle.

Deccan Sultanates: A confederation of the rulers of Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmadnagar, and Bidar joined forces to defeat their common enemy.

11. Answer B**Explanation**

NDMA is a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India. It does not function under Ministry of Environment, Cabinet Secretariat, or PMO. As per Second Schedule of Allocation of Business Rules, Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to look after the matters relating to loss of human life and property due to all natural and man-made calamities, other than drought or epidemics. The Disaster Management (DM) Division is the nodal division in Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for disaster management.

12. Answer: C**Explanation:**

OECM stands for Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures, a concept introduced under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to recognize areas outside traditional Protected Areas (like National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries) that contribute effectively to biodiversity conservation.

India's First OECM Site

Recognized Site: Aravali Biodiversity Park, Gurugram, Haryana

Recognition Year: 2022 (World Environment Day, June 5)

Recognized by: National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Government of India

Implemented by: Municipal Corporation of Gurugram (MCG) and IUCN India

Primary Reason for Recognition: Community-led biodiversity management and restoration in a degraded mining area, leading to creation of a thriving urban forest ecosystem.

13. Answer: C**Explanation:**

Kharavela, a famous ruler of ancient Kalinga, is credited with commissioning the construction of the rock-cut Jain monasteries at Udayagiri Hills near Bhubaneswar. Ashoka, Chandragupta Maurya, and Bindusara are not associated with Udayagiri's Jain monuments.

14. Answer: B**Explanation:**

Statements "They are confined only to the Eastern Ghats of India" and "The trees shed their leaves simultaneously during the dry summer season" are NOT correct. Tropical evergreen forests are found in more regions (e.g., Western Ghats, Northeast India) and the trees do NOT shed leaves all at once; they are "evergreen" precisely because of staggered leaf shedding.

15. Answer: B**Explanation:**

Surya Heliophysics Foundation Model is described as an artificial intelligence model for forecasting solar activities.

16. Answer: B**Explanation:**

correct chronological order is: c) Atmiya Sabha (1815), a) Unitarian Committee (1821), b) Vedanta College (1825), and d) Brahmo Samaj (1828)

Details of the organizations:

Atmiya Sabha (1815): Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta (now Kolkata), this was an association for philosophical discussion and the promotion of monotheism and social reform. It was a precursor to the Brahmo Samaj.

Unitarian Committee (1821): Established in Calcutta by Rammohun Roy and Scottish Baptist missionary William Adam, this committee aimed to unite European Unitarians and Indian monotheists.

Vedanta College (1825): Founded by Ram Mohan Roy to combine traditional Indian learning with modern Western education. It offered courses in both Indian philosophy and Western physical and social sciences.

Brahmo Samaj (1828): Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, this was a reformist movement in Hinduism that was inspired by the Atmiya Sabha. It advocated for the worship of the eternal God and was against priesthood, rituals, and sacrifices.

17. Answer: D**Explanation:**

All four statements regarding India's MPI are correct:

Uses health, education, and living standards as dimensions and aligns with the global MPI methodology.

Published by NITI Aayog using NFHS data.

Global MPI is released by UNDP and OPHI.

India's MPI includes indicators like nutrition, school attendance, and cooking fuel access.

18. Answer: B

Explanation:

One Health" approach in public policy is widely recognized as integrating human, animal, and environmental health with a focus on interconnections for pandemic prevention, disease surveillance, and holistic health management. It does not refer specifically to integration of traditional and modern systems, private-public hospitals, or telemedicine expansion.

19. Answer: C

Explanation:

The statement "It primarily focuses on large-scale dam construction to increase irrigation potential in coastal Odisha" is NOT correct. OIIPCRA is known to focus on climate-resilient farming, training, capacity building, and introducing climate-smart agricultural technologies, rather than primarily building large dams. It is jointly funded by Odisha Government and the World Bank.

20. Answer: C

Explanation:

Baidehisha Bilasa" is a famous Odia literary work authored by Upendra Bhanja, who is renowned as one of Odisha's greatest poets, known for his mastery in classical Odia literature. The other writers listed (Hari Charan Deva, Sisu Sankar Das, Harihar Kabi) are not attributed to this particular book.

21. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is one of the 18 designated Biosphere Reserves in India. It was designated in 1989.

Statement 2 is correct: The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first biosphere reserve established in India (1986). It is located in the Western Ghats and spans across the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka.

Statement 3 is incorrect: India has several biosphere reserves situated in the Himalayan region. These include the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve in Uttarakhand, the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve in Sikkim, and the Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve in Himachal Pradesh.

Statement 4 is correct: The Sundarbans, known for having the world's largest mangrove forest, is both a Biosphere Reserve and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987 for its unique ecosystem and biodiversity, including being a critical habitat for the Bengal tiger.

22. Answer: B

Explanation:

The Mission Karmayogi, officially known as the "National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB)," was launched by the Government of India in 2020 with the aim of reforming the Indian bureaucracy. Its primary goal is to create a competent, future-ready civil service with the right attitude, skills, and knowledge to provide effective public service delivery.

23. Answer: C

Explanation:

The "Threatened Species Recovery Programme" in India is part of the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH) scheme, which was initiated to help conserve critically endangered species and their habitats. The program focuses on species with a very small population size and a restricted geographic range.

24. Answer: D

Explanation:

Odisha became a separate Subah (province) of the Mughal Empire in 1607 during the reign of Emperor Jahangir. Prior to this, it was part of the Bengal Subah. Jahangir appointed Qasim Khan as the first governor, or Subahdar, of Odisha.

25. Answer: A

Explanation:

- a) **G7 (2025):** The 51st G7 Summit took place in June 2025 in Kananaskis, Alberta, Canada.
- b) **NATO (2025):** The 2025 NATO Summit was hosted by the Netherlands in The Hague In June 2025.
- c) **SCO (2024):** The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Council of Heads of Government meeting for 2024 was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, In October 2024.
- d) **G20 Summit (2025):** The G20 Leaders' Summit in 2025 will be hosted by South Africa. It is scheduled to take place in Johannesburg in November 2025.

26. Answer: A

Explanation:

El Niño is a climate pattern characterized by the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. This oceanic change disrupts normal atmospheric circulation patterns globally. For India, this results in the development of a high-pressure zone over the Indian Ocean, which weakens the sea-level pressure difference that drives the monsoon winds toward the subcontinent. This weakening of the monsoon circulation leads to reduced moisture transport and, consequently, suppressed rainfall, causing below-normal precipitation or even drought conditions

27. Answer: C

Explanation:

India defeated Nepal in both the men's and women's finals of the inaugural Kho Kho World Cup in 2025.

28. Answer: A

Explanation:

- 1) A L Basham wrote the influential book b) The wonder that was India, a survey of the history and culture of the Indian subcontinent before the Muslim conquest.
- 2) Donald E Smith is the author of a) India as a secular state, a seminal work on the topic of secularism in India.
- 3) Rudolph & Rudolph (Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph) are the co-authors of d) In pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State.
- 4) W H Morris Jones is known for his work c) Government and politics of India, which provides an analysis of the Indian political system.

29. Answer: D

Explanation:

The 15th Finance Commission recommended a health grant architecture that primarily focused on strengthening health infrastructure and services at the grassroots level in both urban and rural areas. The commission allocated a total health grant of ₹70,051 crore to local governments for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26

30. Answer: C**Explanation:**

The Chola dynasty, particularly under Emperor Rajendra Chola I, was renowned for its powerful navy and ambitious naval expeditions. The Chola fleet launched major overseas campaigns against two main regions:

Sri Lanka: The Cholas, especially Rajaraja I and his son Rajendra I, undertook campaigns to conquer and subjugate the entire island of Sri Lanka, also known as Ceylon.

Srivijaya Empire: In an expedition around 1025 CE, the Chola navy launched a large-scale attack on the Srivijaya Empire, which controlled a portion of maritime Southeast Asia, including parts of modern-day Indonesia and the Malay Peninsula. The campaign targeted key ports like Palembang and Kedah to secure trade routes and break Srivijaya's maritime monopoly.

31. Answer: B**Explanation:**

The PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. Its core principle is to break down departmental silos and institutionalize holistic planning for stakeholders across major infrastructure projects. It utilizes a digital platform to bring together 16 ministries, including Railways and Roadways, for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.

32. Answer: B**Explanation:**

The key difference between India's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) and the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is that the LT-LEDS provides detailed, sector-specific roadmaps for deep decarbonization.

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC): Launched in 2008, the NAPCC is a broader framework with eight national missions covering areas like solar energy, water, sustainable habitat, and agriculture. Its focus is on enhancing ecological sustainability and adapting to climate change.

Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS): Submitted to the UNFCCC at COP27, the LT-LEDS is a more recent and forward-looking strategy that aligns with India's goal of achieving net-zero by 2070. It outlines specific low-carbon development pathways for key sectors of the economy.

33. Answer: C**Explanation:**

Mustard gas is the common name for a chemical warfare agent, and its chemical name is 2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulfide. It is a type of cytotoxic and vesicant (blistering) agent that causes severe chemical burns on contact with skin, eyes, and the respiratory tract.

34. Answer: B**Explanation:**

Statement 1 (Correct): Rural settlements in humid tropical regions often take the form of compact villages, particularly in fertile plains where a high population density is supported by agriculture and the need for security or community life encourages people to live close together.

Statement 2 (Incorrect): Isolated farmsteads are a form of dispersed settlement, which are more common in areas with challenging living conditions or abundant land, such as hilly regions or fragmented terrain. Densely populated rice-growing regions of Asia, such as the Indo-Gangetic plain, typically have compact or clustered settlements due to intensive agriculture and high population density.

Statement 3 (Correct): Physical barriers such as mountains and deserts limit the availability of habitable land. People are forced to live in restricted, fertile areas like river valleys, mountain slopes, or oases, which leads to the formation of clustered settlements.

Statement 4 (Correct): The physical layout and structure of a settlement, known as its morphology, are closely linked to the dominant agricultural systems and land ownership patterns. For example, large agricultural landholdings may result in dispersed settlements, while small plots and a need for communal labor can lead to clustered villages.

35. Answer: A

Explanation:

The post-World War II global economic order was largely shaped by the institutions created under the Bretton Woods system, established in 1944. These institutions were designed to prevent the economic instability that had contributed to the war.

IMF (International Monetary Fund): The IMF was created to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, and provide short-to-medium-term loans to countries with balance-of-payments problems.

World Bank: Originally named the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), its initial purpose was to finance the reconstruction of war-torn nations in Europe. It later expanded its focus to poverty reduction and development in other countries.

GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade): Signed in 1947, the GATT was a multilateral treaty aimed at promoting international trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers. It was a precursor to the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was established in 1995 and absorbed the GATT framework.

The other options are incorrect because:

The Asian Development Bank was founded in 1966.

The BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) was formed in 2009.

The IBRD is the original name for the World Bank.

36. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has adopted a flexible inflation targeting framework since 2016, with retail inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as the primary metric for monetary policy formulation. The government, in consultation with the RBI, sets an inflation target of 4% with a tolerance band of $\pm 2\%$.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Core inflation is a measure of inflation that excludes volatile components such as food and fuel prices. It is used to get a more stable picture of the underlying demand-side inflationary pressures in the economy, as opposed to headline inflation which includes these items.

Statement 3 is correct. Supply-side factors, such as the monsoons' impact on agricultural output and global crude oil prices, have a significant influence on India's inflation dynamics. These factors can cause sudden price shocks, particularly in food and fuel, which have a large weight in the CPI basket.

Statement 4 is correct. Headline inflation is the total inflation rate in an economy, including all components of the consumer price basket, such as food and energy prices. It is the most common measure of inflation and directly reflects the changes in the cost of living for consumers.

37. Answer: C

Explanation:

In 1976, during the period of the Internal Emergency, the ruling Congress Party established a committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the emergency. This committee was chaired by Sardar Swaran Singh, a senior Congress leader and a former cabinet minister.

The Swaran Singh Committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India. Based on these recommendations, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in 1976. This amendment added a new part to the Constitution, Part IV-A, which consists of a single article, Article 51-A, specifying the fundamental duties of citizens.

38. Answer: D**Explanation:**

The wave-like nature of an electron is a fundamental concept in quantum mechanics known as wave-particle duality. While Louis de Broglie first proposed the hypothesis that particles like electrons could behave as waves, it was experimentally proven by the Davisson-Germer experiment in 1927. In this experiment, a beam of electrons was directed at a nickel crystal, and the scattered electrons created a diffraction pattern.

39. Answer: B**Explanation:**

Sarojini Naidu was a prominent figure in the Salt Satyagraha. After Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, she led the protest at the Dharasana Salt Works in 1930. Therefore, a matches with 3.

Usha Mehta is widely remembered for establishing the underground "Congress Radio" during the Quit India Movement in 1942. This secret radio station broadcast messages and news to bypass British censorship. Therefore, b matches with 4.

Aruna Asaf Ali gained prominence during the Quit India Movement, when she went underground to evade arrest after hoisting the national flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai in 1942. She became a major organizer of underground activities to continue the movement. Therefore, c matches with 1.

Dr. Lakshmi Swaminathan, also known as Captain Lakshmi Sehgal, was a physician who joined Subhas Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Fauz (Indian National Army) and led its all-women regiment, the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. Therefore, d matches with 2.

40. Answer: B**Explanation:**

The 2025 border conflict between Cambodia and Thailand is a recent escalation of a long-standing territorial dispute that dates back to colonial-era maps and treaties from the early 20th century. At the heart of the conflict are the ancient Khmer temples, particularly the Preah Vihear Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site located on a cliff overlooking Cambodia.

41. Answer: A**Explanation:**

The term "seamless web" with reference to the interconnectedness of different parts of the Indian Constitution was used by the American historian Granville Austin.

He coined the phrase to describe how the various provisions of the Constitution, particularly the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy, are interdependent and form a coherent, integrated document.

42. Answer: A**Explanation:**

PM POSHAN, currently known as PM POSHAN Shakti Nirman, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at improving the nutritional status of school children. It was originally launched on August 15, 1995, under the name "National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE)". In October 2007, it was renamed the "National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools". The scheme underwent a major revamp in 2021 and was relaunched as PM POSHAN for the period 2021-2026, continuing its mission to enhance both nutrition and educational outcomes among students.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, commonly known as the Right to Education Act (RTE), is a legislation enacted by the Parliament of India on 4 August 2009. It provides for free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years in India, in accordance with Article 21A of the Constitution of India. The Act came into effect on 1 April 2010, making India one of 135 countries to recognise education as a fundamental right for every child.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) was launched on September 23, 2018, in Ranchi, Jharkhand. The program is the world's largest government-funded health assurance scheme.

The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi with the goal of providing health cover to low-income and vulnerable families.

It aims to provide a health cover of up to ₹5,00,000 per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

The initiative is fully funded by the Government of India, with implementation costs shared between the central and state governments.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) was launched on June 25, 2015, for the urban component (PMAY-U) and in March 2016 for the rural component (PMAY-G). Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a credit-linked subsidy scheme by the Government of India to facilitate access to affordable housing for the low and moderate-income residents of the country.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U): Launched on June 25, 2015, to provide housing for all in urban areas.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G): Revamped and launched in March 2016. It was previously known as the Indira Awas Yojana.

43. Answer: C

Explanation:

Rapid urbanization strains infrastructure by creating an overwhelming demand for housing, transportation, sanitation, and water supply that existing systems struggle to meet. This often leads to overcrowding, congestion, and inadequate services like insufficient housing, traffic jams, and poor sanitation, which in turn can cause health and environmental issues.

The statement is correct: the growth of informal settlements is a common consequence of unplanned urbanization driven by a lack of affordable formal housing. When city growth, often spurred by rural-to-urban migration, outpaces the development of formal, affordable housing and infrastructure, low-income populations are left with no legal or viable alternatives. This forces them to create informal housing on unregulated land.

In 2024, as per PIB, rural unemployment stood at 4.2% while urban unemployment rate was at 6.7%

The Smart Cities Mission aims to develop 100 Indian cities to be more citizen-friendly, sustainable, and inclusive by improving core infrastructure and applying "smart" solutions and technology. This involves urban renewal and retrofitting projects to enhance the quality of life through initiatives like smart lighting, data-driven traffic management, and e-health centers. The mission focuses on comprehensive development, including social, economic, physical, and institutional aspects, with the goal of creating replicable models for urban growth.

44. Answer: B

Explanation:

The Lingayat sect was founded by the 12th-century philosopher, poet, and social reformer Basavanna. He was the chief minister under King Bijjala II and established a movement that rejected the caste system, ritualism, and idol worship, emphasizing monotheism and social equality.

45. Answer: A

Explanation:

Jayprakash Narayan had appointed a committee to study and report on the scheme for electoral reforms in 1974 under the chairmanship of V.M. Tarkunde known as JP Committee or Tarkunde Committee.

Besides other recommendations, the Committee recommended that the minimum age of voting should be 18 years. It was enacted by the 61st Amendment Act of 1988.

The committee submitted the report in 1975.

Vithal Mahadeo Tarkunde has been referred to as the "Father of the Civil Liberties movement" in India.

46. Answer: C

Explanation:

CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority) is a statutory body established by the CAMPA Act, 2016 to manage funds collected from projects that divert forest land for non-forest purposes. The main objective is to ensure these funds are used efficiently and transparently for afforestation and other conservation activities to mitigate the impact of forest diversion.

47. Answer: C

Explanation:

The dyarchical system of government was introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919, which is also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. This act established a dual government in the provinces of British India, dividing provincial subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" categories.

48. Answer: C

Explanation:

A non-reducing sugar is a carbohydrate where the reducing groups (aldehyde or ketone groups) of the monosaccharide units are involved in glycosidic linkages, preventing them from reacting with oxidizing agents.

Glucose, Fructose, and Maltose: These are all monosaccharides or disaccharides with free reducing groups, making them reducing sugars. Glucose is a simple sugar. Fructose is also a simple sugar. Maltose is a disaccharide composed of two glucose units linked by a glycosidic bond, but one of the glucose units still has a free reducing group.

Sucrose: In sucrose, the glycosidic bond forms between the reducing groups of both glucose and fructose, effectively blocking their ability to react as reducing agents. Therefore, sucrose is a non-reducing sugar.

49. Answer: C

Explanation:

The "Occidental Realm" is a geographical concept used in human geography to group together countries that share a historical legacy of Greco-Roman culture, Christian influence, and industrial development. The term serves as a general framework for understanding the broad cultural patterns of a region, though it oversimplifies the internal diversity within these areas.

The "Indic realm" refers to a cultural and geographical region primarily centered on the Indian subcontinent, influenced historically by Indian culture and home to religions like Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, and Hinduism. Geographically, it is defined by the Himalayas to the north and the Indian Ocean to the south.

The term "Islamic Realm" can refer to a historical or cultural area encompassing regions with a Muslim majority population, stretching from West Africa to Southeast Asia. The statement "Islamic Realm is not restricted to the Arabian Peninsula" is historically accurate and factually correct. After its formation in the 7th century, the Islamic civilization expanded far beyond its origins in the Arabian Peninsula, establishing major empires and cultural centers across Africa, Europe, and Asia.

The term Sino-Japanese Realm, also known as the Sinosphere, refers to the cultural and historical sphere of influence of China in East Asia, encompassing China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. This region shares cultural and historical connections, primarily influenced by China's governance, philosophy,

and technology. Major ideological and cultural influences on this sphere include Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, which are known as the "Three Teachings" of China.

Sub-Saharan African cultural realm. The vast region is unified by the widespread influence of Bantu linguistic roots and traditional beliefs, alongside a significant historical and contemporary presence of Islam and Christianity.

50. Answer: A**Explanation:**

1. Livelihood support under the scheme is provided exclusively to large landholding farmers. This is NOT correct. The scheme explicitly excludes medium and large-scale farmers and focuses its support on small and marginal farmers (SMFs) and landless agricultural households (LAHs).
2. Input support is given to farmers for cultivation. This is Correct. Small and marginal farmers receive financial assistance specifically for cultivation, which they can use for agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.
3. Krushi Vidya Nidhi Yojana under CM-KISAN aims to promote agricultural education among farmers' children. This is Correct. The Krushi Vidya Nidhi Yojana provides scholarship assistance to children of beneficiary families for higher technical and professional education, which can include agriculture.
4. The scheme is designed to be progressive and inclusive in nature. This is Correct. The scheme is designed to be inclusive by extending benefits to small, marginal, and landless agricultural households, as well as providing educational opportunities for their children.

51. Answer: B**Explanation:**

D.S. Kothari Committee (1964): Also known as the Education Commission, it was set up to examine all aspects of India's education system.

Raja J. Chelliah Committee (1991): Formally known as the Tax Reforms Committee, it was constituted to suggest reforms in India's tax structure.

N.N. Vohra Committee (1993): This committee studied the problem of the criminalization of politics and the nexus between criminals, politicians, and bureaucrats.

Rajinder Sachar Committee (2005): The High-Level Committee was established to examine the social, economic, and educational status of the Muslim community in India.

52. Answer: D**Explanation:**

Anthranilic acid is not a dye; it is an intermediate used to produce dyes. The other options are all types of dyes.

Here is a breakdown of each compound:

- (A) Alizarin: This is an organic compound that has been used as a red dye for centuries. Historically, it was derived from the roots of the madder plant, and it became the first natural dye to be synthesized artificially in 1869.
- (B) Fluorescein: A fluorescent dye commonly used as a diagnostic tool in ophthalmology to detect corneal abrasions or ulcers. It is also used as a tracer dye in scientific and environmental studies.
- (C) Phenolphthalein: A phthalein dye frequently used as an indicator in acid-base titrations. It changes from colorless in acidic solutions to pink in basic solutions.
- (D) Anthranilic acid: This organic compound is a key intermediate in the manufacture of various products, including dyes, pharmaceuticals, and perfumes. While it is a precursor to dyes, it is not a dye itself.

53. Answer: B**Explanation:**

The office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, in the Constitution is substantially modeled upon that of the Auditor-General under the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is the head of the impartial audit and accounts system of India, a constitutional office established under Article 148. The CAG functions independently of the executive branch to ensure accountability and transparency in government finances by auditing the accounts of the Union, State, and other government-funded bodies.

Yes, the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) can be removed by the President on the grounds of "proven misbehaviour," but it requires an address by both Houses of Parliament with a special majority, similar to the removal of a Supreme Court judge. This process ensures the CAG's independence from the President.

The CAG will hold office for a period of six years from the date he assumes office. He shall vacate office on attaining the age of 65 years, if earlier than the expiry of the 6-year term

54. Answer: C

Explanation:

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55. Answer: B

Explanation:

The office of Muhtasib (Censor of Public Morals) was instituted in Odisha during the reign of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, who sought to enforce moral discipline across the empire in line with Sharia (Islamic law). As a devout and orthodox Sunni ruler, Aurangzeb created the department of Muhtasib to ensure public adherence to religious and ethical conduct. The Muhtasib was tasked with prohibiting public consumption of wine and intoxicants, regulating gambling, maintaining honesty in trade through oversight of weights and measures, and ensuring that social life conformed to moral codes. In Odisha, as in other provinces, this office represented Aurangzeb's broader policy of moral governance, though Muhtasibs were instructed not to interfere in private affairs, focusing instead on the public enforcement of moral order.

56. Answer: D

Explanation:

On February 8, 1927, Pandit Nilakantha Das, as an elected member of the Central Legislative Assembly, moved a resolution demanding the formation of a separate Odisha province. The Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series records this as the "Resolution regarding the amalgamation of Oriya-speaking tracts", highlighting his pivotal role in uniting the scattered Odia-speaking regions under one administration. This historic move marked a turning point in Odisha's political and cultural

history, as it laid the foundation for the eventual creation of the state of Odisha in 1936, fulfilling a long-cherished aspiration of the Odia people for linguistic and administrative unity.

57. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Inter-State Council (ISC) is explicitly established under Article 263 of the Indian Constitution.

Statement 4 is correct: The ISC's primary function is to discuss matters of common interest between states and the Centre and suggest policies for better coordination.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Sarkaria Commission, not the Punchhi Commission, recommended the establishment of the ISC.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Prime Minister, not the Union Home Minister, is the Chairman of the Inter-State Council.

58. Answer: B

Explanation:

The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) is a key initiative of the Government of India under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), aimed at protecting the fragile Himalayan ecosystem and helping Himalayan states adapt to the impacts of climate change. The mission seeks to assess the health of the ecosystem, build national and institutional capacity for its continuous monitoring and management, and support states in pursuing climate-resilient and sustainable development. It focuses on addressing critical issues such as glacier melt, biodiversity loss, natural hazards, and the broader impacts of climate change on Himalayan communities. The mission's core objectives include monitoring the health of glaciers, forests, water resources, and biodiversity; enhancing scientific and human resource capacity; enabling evidence-based policy-making; formulating climate-resilient development strategies; and fostering regional cooperation to tackle transboundary environmental challenges. Together, these efforts aim to ensure the long-term sustainability and resilience of the Himalayan ecosystem.

59. Answer: D

Explanation:

The statement that Canada and Australia are primarily known for heavy industry rather than resource-based industries is inaccurate. Both countries are resource-based economies, defined by their vast natural resource reserves and export-oriented primary industries, even though they also have notable manufacturing sectors. Canada is a global leader in producing and exporting resources such as petroleum, natural gas, forestry products, and minerals like gold, nickel, zinc, and uranium, with the resource sector being vital for its northern and western regions. Australia similarly relies on the export of iron ore, coal, natural gas, and gold, with its mineral industry driving major economic growth and infrastructure development, particularly in Western Australia and Queensland. These resource-based industries remain central to both countries' economic identity and global trade presence.

60. Answer: B

Explanation:

The first major administrative measure undertaken by the Congress Ministry in Odisha, headed by Harekrushna Mahatab, when it was formed on 23 April 1946, was the release of political prisoners. This action reflected the ministry's commitment to restoring civil liberties and promoting political reconciliation after years of nationalist struggle against colonial rule. The release was not only a symbolic step affirming the government's respect for freedom movements but also a practical measure to rehabilitate leaders and activists who had been jailed for participating in protests and civil disobedience. It set the tone for the ministry's subsequent reforms, which included integration of princely states, land reforms, modernization of administration, and development projects like the Hirakud Dam.

61. Answer: B**Explanation:**

Pareto optimality refers to a condition in which it is impossible to enhance one individual's or objective's outcome without causing a decline in another's. This principle, widely applied in economics, social sciences, and multi-objective optimization, signifies an efficient allocation of resources. The collection of all such efficient solutions forms what is called the Pareto front. A solution is considered Pareto optimal if it is non-dominated, meaning no objective can be improved without worsening at least one other.

62:- Answer: NA**Explanation:**

Statement -a is correct: A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Statement b is correct: A judge can be removed from office for "proven misbehaviour or incapacity." Articles 124 and 218 of the Constitution outline the process for removing Supreme Court and High Court judges, respectively. Although the term "impeachment" does not appear in the Constitution.

Statement C is correct: A motion for impeachment can be introduced in either House of Parliament. To start this, at least 100 Lok Sabha members or 50 Rajya Sabha members must send a signed notice to the Speaker or Chairman.

Following consultations and an examination of relevant materials, the Speaker or Chairman may decide whether or not to accept the motion.

Statement D is Incorrect: No, the President of India cannot pardon a judge in an impeachment case. Impeachment is a constitutional removal process, not a criminal offense, and is explicitly stated to be an exception to the pardoning power granted under Article 72.

63:- Answer:A**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct: All UN member states adopted the 17 goals in 2015, with the commitment to achieve them by 2030.

Statement 2 is correct: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$2.15 a day.

Statement 3 is correct: Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole.

Statement 4 is Incorrect: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

64:- Answer: A**Explanation:**

Section 4 of the RTI Act does not have a time limit for a single request, but instead details the proactive disclosure obligations of public authorities, requiring them to publish specific information

within 120 days of the Act's enactment and maintain records. The time limits for responding to information requests are governed by Section 7 of the Act, which specifies 30 days for normal requests and 48 hours for requests involving life or liberty.

65:- Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The first criterion refers to Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, and the other eight cover Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity.

Statement 2 is correct: Chilika Lake in Odisha and Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan were the first two Indian sites designated as Ramsar sites. Both were recognized as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, with Chilika Lake being the country's first, designated in 1981.

Statement 3 is correct: As of 2023, India has more than 75 Ramsar Sites. As of September 2025, there are 93 Ramsar sites in India.

66:- Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The first criterion refers to Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, and the other eight cover Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity.

Statement 2 is correct: Chilika Lake in Odisha and Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan were the first two Indian sites designated as Ramsar sites. Both were recognized as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, with Chilika Lake being the country's first, designated in 1981.

Statement 3 is correct: As of 2023, India has more than 75 Ramsar Sites. As of September 2025, there are 93 Ramsar sites in India.

67:- Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 2 and 3 are correct: It aims to develop a self-propelled manned submersible to carry three humans at the depth of 6,000 meters in the ocean. It operates under the larger Deep Ocean Mission.

68:- Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 4 is incorrect: FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is not legally binding in India or anywhere else.

69:- Answer: D

Explanation:

The time limit for filing a complaint under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 is three months from the date of the incident or, in the case of a series of incidents, from the date of the last incident.

70:- Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 and 2 are correct: endemic species are plants and animals that are exclusive to a specific geographical location, such as a particular island, country, or continent.

Nilgiri Tahr (*Nilgiritragus hylocrius*) is an endemic species to the Western Ghats in southern India.

71:- Answer: C

Explanation:

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is established under Part XIV of the Indian Constitution, which is titled "Services under the Union and States" and includes Articles 308 to 323.

72:- Answer: D

Explanation:

All of the given statements about delimitation in India are correct.

Statement 1: Delimitation is the process of redrawing boundaries of Lok Sabha and state assembly constituencies to represent changes in population.

This statement is accurate. Delimitation is the process of reorganizing the territorial boundaries of constituencies to account for population changes.

Statement 2: The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President of India and its orders have the force of law and cannot be challenged in any court.

The President of India appoints the Delimitation Commission.

The Commission's orders have the power of law and cannot be contested in any court.

Statement 3: The primary objective of delimitation is to ensure that all constituencies have roughly equal populations, thereby upholding the principle of "one person, one vote."

The main goal of delimitation is to ensure equal representation for equal population segments. This maintains the democratic principle of "one person, one vote".

Statement 4: The current delimitation exercise is based on the 2001 Census, with the next one mandated after the first census following 2026.

The current delimitation of constituencies is based on the 2001 Census.

The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, froze the number of Lok Sabha and Assembly seats based on the 1971 census and prohibited changes to seat allocation until the first census conducted after 2026. However, the 87th Amendment Act, 2003, allowed for the redrawing of constituency boundaries within states using the 2001 census data, without altering the number of seats allocated to each state.

73:- Answer: C

Explanation:

Lord Wellesley was the Governor-General of India when Odisha (then Orissa) was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1803 during the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

74:- Answer: A

Explanation:

Nihon Hidankyo (Peace)

75:- Answer: A

Explanation:

Paul Tazewell made history at the Oscars, becoming the first Black man to win best costume design. Tazewell won for his masterful design work in "Wicked" at the 97th Academy Awards.

76:- Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct chronological order is: Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, Arthashastra, Manusmriti, and Milinda Panha.

77:- Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: India's updated NDC includes a commitment to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels.

Statement 2 is correct: The NDC also outlines India's goal to achieve 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030.

Statement 3 is correct: India's updated NDC is directly linked to the "Panchamrit" announcements made by Prime Minister Modi at COP26, which included the goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070.

78:- Answer: C

Explanation:

Anish Dayal Singh, a former Director General of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), was appointed as Deputy National Security Adviser in August 2025. He will handle internal security matters.

79:- Answer: A

Explanation:

- a) 3 March is observed as World Wildlife Day to raise awareness about the world's wild animals and plants.
- b) 7 April is celebrated as World Health Day to mark the anniversary of the founding of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948.
- c) 3 May is celebrated as World Press Freedom Day to honor the fundamental principles of press freedom.
- d) 20 June is designated as World Refugee Day to honor refugees around the globe.

80:- Answer: C

Explanation:

The official theme of the 38th National Games, which were held in Uttarakhand, was "Green Games". This theme was adopted to emphasize a focus on sustainability and eco-friendly practices during the event.

81:- Answer: A

Explanation:

Ellenborough had a few reform measures to his credit. He abolished the system of slavery. Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati of Paralakhemundi presented a petition to the Simon Commission in 1928, demanding the formation of a separate, linguistically unified state for the Oriya people. Others statements are self-explanatory.

82:- Answer: B

Explanation:

The Noyyal River is a small river in Western Tamil Nadu, and a tributary of Kaveri River. It rises from the Vellingiri hills in the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu, very closer in proximity to Kerala border, and flows through many villages and the cities of Coimbatore, and Tirupur. Then finally, the river drains into the Kaveri River at Noyyal, a village in Karur district named after the river itself. This makes Pointer b in List 1 to match with Point 2 which makes Option B as correct as only option.

83:- Answer: C

Explanation:

BRAHMANI RIVER-The principal tributaries of this river are Sankh, Tikra, and Karo. The Right bank tributaries of Subarnarekha river- Kanchi, Kharkari, Raru, Garru. According to above two statements, the Correct Option is C.

84:- Answer: D

Explanation:

The Indo Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India around the 2nd century BCE. However, the

Kushan emperor Vima Kadphises is credited with issuing the first gold coins on a large scale around 100 CE.

85:- Answer: C

Explanation:

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE), Government of India, and the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) today in New Delhi. This significant partnership is aimed at enhancing public awareness about various Acts, Rules and Schemes of the Department, especially those designed to support the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.

86:- Answer: A

Explanation:

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) to be launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in Ranchi, Jharkhand on September 23, 2018. It makes Pointer a to go with 2 and automatically making A as correct answer.

87:- Answer: A

Explanation:

The battle of Haldighati was fought on 18 June 1576 between the Mewar forces led by Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal forces led by Man Singh I of Amber. This fact makes Option A as Correct answer.

88:- Answer: D

Explanation:

All the Statements stands correct

89:- Answer: B

Explanation:

As per Article 141, The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

90:- Answer: D

Explanation:

Chile is not a member of G20.

91:- Answer: B

Explanation:

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), previously known as the Hindustan Republican Army and Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), was a left-wing Indian revolutionary organization, founded by Sachindranath Sanyal. After changes in Bhagat Singh's ideology and the influence of the Russian Revolution, they held meetings in Feroz Shah Kotla Maidan and added the word socialist to their name.

92:- Answer: B

Explanation:

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution is not available to foreigners and applies only to citizens. These rights include freedoms of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, and the right to practice any profession.

93:- Answer: C

Explanation:

The Singhbhum Craton is a large, ancient geological landmass in Jharkhand and Odisha, India,

known for its rich iron and copper deposits. The Chotanagpur plateau is rich in mineral resources like coal, iron ore, sillimanite, limestone and uranium.

94:- Answer: C

Explanation:

The Global Hunger Report 2023 released by Concern Worldwide and Welt Hunger Hilfe, Non-Government Organisations from Ireland and Germany respectively, has ranked India at 111 among 125 countries.

95:- Answer: B

Explanation:

In many aquatic ecosystems, the pyramid of biomass may assume an inverted form. This makes S2 correct. S3 is a correct statement as Pyramid of energy is always upright, i.e. it can never be inverted, because when energy is transferred from a particular trophic level to the next trophic level some energy is always lost as heat at each step. S1 is incorrect as In a parasitic food chain, the pyramid of numbers is inverted because there are fewer producers and the number of organisms increases at each successive trophic level.

96:- Answer: A

Explanation:

As per Article 76- S1, S2 and S3 are correct. Article 148 is related to provisions of CAG which makes it incorrect.

97:- Answer: D

Explanation:

S2 is correct which makes the only option D as correct.

98:- Answer: B

Explanation:

The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India specifies the allocation of powers and functions between the Union and the State legislatures.

99:- Answer: C

Explanation:

IUCN Red list does not have Endemic in its criteria.

100:- Answer: B

Explanation:

Aspirin is the genericized trademark for acetylsalicylic acid (ASA), a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to reduce pain, fever, and inflammation, and as an antithrombotic.