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MAINS ANSWERS FOR TEST-15

13/11/2022



Mains Q& A Test(15)- (13/11/2022)

Approach for the Mains Answer Writing

- **Start Your answer briefly introducing the Topic**
- **Discuss the Key points about the Topic with the Context in the Question**
- **Discuss Pro and Cons of the Topic (if applicable)**
- **Quote the Statistics (if there are any)**
- **Draw the Conclusion (Make Sure your answer doesn't support any particular view and make it look balanced)**

Pasmanda, a Persian word, means the "Ones left behind" and is used to describe depressed classes among Muslims explain how much percentage of Indian Muslims are pasmanda discuss their minority status in India. (250 Words)

Introduction

Pasmanda Muslims

Pasmanda, a Persian word, means the "Ones left behind" and is used to describe depressed classes among Muslims who have been deliberately or consciously excluded.

Pasmanda has become an umbrella identity used by backward, Dalit and tribal Muslims to push back against caste-based discrimination within the community. The term Pasmanda Muslim was first used in 1998 by Ali Anwar Ansari when he founded the Pasmanda Muslim Mahaz.

Pasmandas include Dalits as of now, but all Pasmandas are not Dalits. Constitutionally speaking, they are OBC. But going forward, They want Dalit Muslims to be recognised Separately.

Body

Muslim society in India

Muslim society in India can be broadly classified into Ashrafs (the Noble elite or honourable ones), Ajiafs (Backward Muslims) and Arzals (Dalit Muslims).

Ashrafs claim to be either descendant of Muslims from Arabia, Persia, Turkey, or Afghanistan (Syeds, Sheikhs, Mughals and Pathans) or upper-caste Hindu converts (Rajput, Gaur, Tyagi Muslims etc).

Ajlafs are middle-caste converts who were into ritually "Clean occupations, they include Momins or Julahas (Weavers), Darzi or idiris (Tailors) and rayeens or kunjaras (Vegetable sellers).

Arzals was first recorded in the 1901 census are from the lowest, "Untouchable" castes like halalkhors, heals, lalbegis or bhangis (Scavengers), dhobis (Washermen), Nais or Hajjams (barbers), chiks (butchers) and faqirs (beggars).

While Islam does not mandate the creation of such groups these caste categories are a lived reality for Muslims across the country.

The Rajinder Sachar Committee was formed in 2005 to study the social, economic and educational conditions of Indian Muslims in its report. The Three groups among the Muslims

- Those without any social disabilities, the Ashrafs
- Those equivalents to Hindu OBCs, the Ajlafas and
- Those equivalents to Hindu SCs, the Arzals.

The Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission submitted its report in May 2007, noting that the caste system impacted all religious communities in India, including Muslims.

Percentage of Indian Muslims

In the absence of a caste census, no specific numbers are available. The Schar Committee put the share of OBC and SC/ST Muslims at 40 per cent (All India 2004-05).

But the Pasmada activists and scholars say they make up 80-85 per cent of India's Muslim population. This broadly tallies with the 1871 census that said only 19 per cent of Muslims in India were upper caste.

"Ashraf and Pasmada ideologues agree that an 80;20 (lower caste-upper caste) ratio is an accepted estimate. But during Partition, many Muslim elites migrated, so those numbers could be 85/15 now." according to Prof Khalid Anis Ansari.

Ali Anwar Ansari also stated that the 80: 20 ballpark is largely agreed upon within the community. On where Pasmadas live. They are present in all states. Their names may differ, but, there are Muslims, there are Pasmadas.

Critically analyse India's efforts towards achieving the sustainable development goals by 2030 what course corrections are required to meet the targets? (250 Words)

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Body

India follows a holistic approach towards its 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by launching various schemes. India's SDG Index Score ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and 68 for UTs. Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the front runners amongst

all the States with a score of 69, Chandigarh and Puducherry are the front runners with a score of 68 and 65 respectively among the UT's, the Survey states.

Policy Initiatives for Sustainable Development

The Survey cites current Government of India policies in direction of achieving SDGs. These include Swachh Bharat mission, Beti Bacho Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Smart Cities, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, among others.

The Namami Gange Mission- a key policy priority towards achieving the SDG 6 - was launched as a priority programme with a budget outlay of Rs.20,000 crores for the period 2015-2020. Major components include sewerage project management, urban and rural sanitation, tackling industrial pollution, water use efficiency and quality improvement, ecosystem conservation and Clean Ganga Fund, among others.

Further, in order to address the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Government of India has launched a **National Clean Air Programme** in 2019 as a pan India time bound national level strategy for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality monitoring network across the country.

The Survey states that a harmonized overarching **National Policy on Resource Efficiency** (RE), building upon the existing policies to address multiple sectors should be devised for mainstreaming Resource Efficiency approach in the development pathway for achieving SDGs.

India's positive engagement at COP 24 negotiations in Katowice, Poland in 2018 resulted in protection of key interests, including recognition of different starting points for developed and developing countries; flexibilities for developing countries and consideration of principles including equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

Climate Finance and India's Nationally Determined Contribution

The Survey notes that the Paris Agreement emphasizes the role of climate finance in strengthening the global response to climate change. Though the international community

witnessed various claims by developed countries about climate finance flows, the actual amount of flows is far from these claims. The Survey quotes UNCTAD, 2014 report and states that there is a shortfall of US\$2.5 trillion per year in current investments in developing countries for achieving SDGs.

As per the Survey, concerted global efforts are required to address the climate challenges along with other developmental imperatives. Implementing India's Nationally Determined Contributions requires investments of scale and size which is unprecedented. This essentially means that along with domestic public budgets, international public finance and private sector resources would have to be mobilized from a variety of sources.

Talking about the developments in Sustainable Finance arena, the Survey states that India stands at 11th position in global country ranking and accounts for 33% of the Certified Climate Bonds by number in emerging markets.

Conclusion

The developing countries like India will endeavour to do the best possible within their own domestic resources, keeping in mind the sustainable development imperatives. It is time for the global community to exhibit the requisite momentum to act upon their responsibilities on establishing the enabling environment for climate action.

What is dark matter and explain LUX-ZEPLIN (150 Words)

Introduction

The most sensitive dark matter detector experiment in the world is LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) in South Dakota in U.S.

To give an idea of the degree of difficulty in measuring evidence of a dark particle.

Body

Dark matter

Dark matter is made up of particles that do not have a charge which means they do not interact through electromagnetic interactions.

So, these are dark particles, namely because they do not emit light, which is an electromagnetic phenomenon and matter because they possess mass like normal matter and hence interact through gravity.

LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ)

It is a next generation dark matter experiment, selected by the US Department of Energy (DOE) as one of the three G2 (For Generation 2) dark matter experiments

Axion Dark Matter experiment Gen 2

LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ)

Super Cryogenic Dark Matter Search at SNOLAB

LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ), the world's most sensitive weakly interacting massive particles (WIMP) dark matter detector, is actively taking data at deep below the Black Hills of South Dakota in the Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF).

It is the most sensitive dark matter detector in the world. To give an idea of the degree of difficulty in measuring evidence of a dark particle, it is said that the chamber of this LZ detector, can contain only one gram of dust if it is to detect a dark matter particle.

What are landslides and discuss its types, causes and vulnerability in India and suggest mitigation strategies. (250 words)

Introduction

LANDSLIDES

Landslide is a rapid movement of rock, soil, and vegetation down the slope under the influence of gravity. It may be induced by natural agencies, e.g., heavy rain, or earthquake, or it may be caused by human over-interference with the slope – stability.

Man breaks rocks for constructing roads, railways, buildings, tunnels, etc. In such cases rocks become loose and a landslide occurs.

Earth flow, mass movement, mudflow, rotational slip, and avalanches are all examples of landslides.

Landslides are rarely on a scale comparable to seismic or volcanic events. The intensity and magnitude of the landslide, however, depending on the geological structure, angle of dip of the slope, nature of sedimentary rocks, and human interaction with the slope.

Body

Types of landslides

1. **Falls:** It happens due to the abrupt movements of masses of geologic materials, such as rocks and boulders that become detached from steep slopes or cliffs.
2. **Topples:** It happens due to the forward rotation of a unit or units about some pivotal point, below or low in the unit, under the actions of gravity and forces exerted by adjacent units or by fluids in cracks
3. **Slides:** In these types, rocks, debris or soil slide through slope-forming material.
4. **Spread:** It usually occurs on very gentle slopes or flat terrain.

Types of landslides

Causes of Landslides

The major causes of landslides are

1. Rainfall and Snowfall

The occurrence of heavy or continuous rainfall may lead to heavy landslides in the areas of steep slopes where National Highways and roads have been constructed.

The Nashri area between Batote Ramban- Ramsu, and Banihal (Jammu and Kashmir) is frequently subjected to landslides. The landslides in this region are particularly severe during the rainy and winter seasons when vehicular traffic is disturbed for several days.

2. Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions

Earthquakes are the most important cause of landslides in folded mountainous areas. In India, Landslides are more frequent in the folded mountains of the Tertiary Period, like the Himalayas.

In the Kashmir valley, the earthquake of 1905 resulted in landslides in the lesser and the Greater Himalayas in which several thousand people lost their lives.

Volcanic eruptions also trigger landslides in mountainous regions.

3. Mining, Quarrying and Road cutting

The continuous extraction of coal, minerals, and stones from the mines and quarries and the development of roads by cutting the steep slopes in the folded mountains create conducive conditions for the occurrence of landslides.

Such landslides may be observed throughout the Himalayas and in the Eastern and Western Ghats.

4. Loading by the construction of houses

The unplanned growth of towns and cities in the hilly areas without testing soil and rocks is also a significant cause of landslides.

The eastern slope of Nainital (Uttarakhand) is sinking because of the heavy load of hotels and residential structures.

5. Deforestation

Deforestation and other human activities also induce landslides. Most of the landslides are small involving some blocks up to a few meters across. But some are large enough to cause a catastrophe. They may bury roads, buildings, and other structures.

The adverse effect of landslides can be reduced by checking deforestation on mountain slopes, following building codes for such areas, and avoiding the construction of buildings on steep slopes.

Impact of Landslides

Vulnerability profile of India

In India, this hazard affects at least 15% of the land area of the country (approx 0.49 million square Km.) It is very frequent in geodynamical active domains in the Himalayan and Arakan- Yoma belt of the Northeastern parts of the country as well as in the relatively stable domains of the Meghalaya Plateau, Western Ghats, and Nilgiri Hills.

The Nilgiri Hills located at the convergence of Eastern and the Western Ghats bear the innumerable scars of the landslides due to their location in a zone of high intensity and protracted rainfall where the overburden is sensitive to over-saturation.

Mitigation Strategy

Hazard zones have to be identified and specific slides to be stabilized and managed in addition to monitoring and early warning systems to be placed at selected sites.

Hazard mapping should be done to locate areas commonly prone to landslides. It is always advisable to adopt area-specific measures to deal with landslides.

Restriction on the construction and other developmental activities such as roads and dams, limiting agriculture to valleys and areas with a moderate slope, and control on the development of large settlements in high vulnerability zones, should be enforced.

The union environment, notified the Forest Conservation Rules 2022 to shift onto state governments the union's responsibility. Comment (150 Words)

Introduction

The union environment, forest and climate change ministry notified the Forest Conservation Rules 2022 to shift onto state governments the union's responsibility of ensuring that the rights of tribals to their traditional forestlands are recognised and their consent is taken before their forests are chopped down.

Body

The new rules allow the union government to permit the clearing of a forest before consulting the people living in it.

Forcing the hand of the concerned state government to secure consent from tribal and other forest-dwelling communities.

Earlier, the Union government was required to verify the consent of the forest dwellers and ensure recognition of their rights over the forestland before approving handovers for private projects.

Now, it can approve the handover of the forest and collect payment for compensatory afforestation from the private developer even before the state government has settled forest dwellers' rights and ensured their consent for the project.

The amendment runs afoul of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Rights Act or Forest Rights Act.

The 2006 law requires governments to seek the free, prior and informed consent of forest dwellers before allowing a project on their traditional lands.

Forest conservation rules 2022

Only the state government will now be responsible to ensure that the rights of the forest dwellers are secured, that too after the union government has given its final approval.

It is essential that Gram Sabha's decision under the FRA, as well as its certificate that the forest rights recognition process is complete, be taken into account before stage II clearances will inform and enrich the decision-making process of the MoEFCC.

It is also important that the completion of recognition of rights be done before Stage II clearance, to preclude the possible destruction or alteration of existing evidence in support of claims under FRA.

It went on to argue that approaching the gram sabha after the final approval was granted rendered the gram sabha's role irrelevant.

The Forest clearance is a fait accompli and the powers and duties of the rights holders under the Forest Rights Act redundant.

Explain Weber's concept of Verstehen for understanding social phenomena. (150 words)

Introduction

Verstehen is a German term which means to understand, perceive, know and comprehend the nature and significance of a phenomenon. It is a sociological concept used in qualitative research to better understand social action in society. Social action determines structural transition in society.

Aktuelles Verstehen

It is the direct observational understanding, where a researcher observes what an individual was doing. Observation of a person cooking or writing could be the best example of this. One can confirm and determine the meaning of the action by simply observing it.

Eklarendes Verstehen

It is also known as empathetic understanding. It is to understand the meanings attached to an act in terms of the motives that have given rise to it. This requires finding the reason behind the action. To interpret the actions and purposes behind the action, one has to get into the shoes of the people of the action.

Marx Weber's concept of Verstehen for understanding social phenomena

He was one of the **founding fathers of sociology**. The **Concept of Verstehen** was made **popular** by him. He believed that the **interpretation of human actions through recognition and empathy** was crucial for a better understanding of social phenomena in society.

According to him, changes were caused when **society encouraged certain types of motives** for actions by individuals which then led to changes in society, making human actions equally relevant in understanding social change. In his book, **The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism**, he explained that the emergence of Calvinism, a branch of Protestantism, promoted frugal living, saving money and business investments

because **success and profit-making were attributed to God's satisfaction with the person's actions.**

This religious idea **eventually led to the emergence of capitalism** in northern Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, one of the most relevant structural changes in human history.

There are **four ideal types of social actions**: No social action is purely just one of the four types. These types are simply used as a tool to look at real actions and categorise them.

Traditional social action: It refers to actions controlled by socio-cultural norms in the society.

Affective social actions: They are determined by one's emotional state wherein one might not think of the consequences of actions.

Value rational social actions: They are determined by a conscious belief in the inherent value of a type of behaviour

Instrumental-rational social actions: They are carried out to achieve a certain goal.

What is section 69A of IT Act 2000? Is a threat to Right to privacy? Comment(150 words)

Introduction

Section 69A of IT Act 2000

Section 69(A) of the IT Act, 2000 allows the centre to issue blocking orders to social media intermediaries "in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign state or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above". As per rules that govern these blocking orders, any request made by the governments is sent to a review committee, which then issues these directions. Blocking orders issued under Section 69(A) are typically confidential.

Shreya Singhal v/s Union of India, 2015

Supreme Court in the case Shreya Singhal vs. UOI upheld the validity of section 69(A) which extends to the blocking or restricting of certain websites or apps in the interest of the security of the state and to maintain the integrity of India.

Concerns over Section 69A of IT Act 2000

Right to privacy is a fundamental right directed by a supreme court in the case KS Puttaswamy vs. UOI by a nine-judge bench. However, it is to be noted that like any other fundamental right it is not absolute and is subjected to restriction and these restrictions are

1. Backed by law
2. Legitimate aim and
3. Should be proportionate

Hence any order that would be passed under section 69A should be subjected to these restrictions and should pass this three-fold test.

The matter of concern is that even the Shree Krishna committee which has a responsibility to look out for the data protection law in India expressed its concern over the lack of judicial activism and the government's enthusiasm to curtail the fundamental right to privacy.

It gives the reference to countries like the United Kingdom, the US and South Africa where privacy is an absolute right and people are adequately safeguarded from government surveillance actions.

Information technology act is not the only act which curtails the individual's liberty but is one of these laws. Various laws such as the Indian telegraph act and the Indian post office act are other such acts.

Indian aspirations for online liberty are being expressed over the years and hence it is really necessary to re-evaluate the data protection and online privacy legislation in India which should be accepted by the masses.

India and Australia have several commonalities, which serve as a foundation for closer cooperation and multifaceted interaction. Comment (150 words)

Introduction

India and Australia have several Commonalities, which serve as a foundation for closer cooperation and multifaceted interaction, on lines similar to what India has developed with other Western Countries. Both are Strong, vibrant, secular and multicultural democracies.

They both have a free press and the independent judiciary system; the English language is an important link. Cricket, and now the large numbers of Indian students coming to Australia for education are significant elements in awareness at the popular level.

The relationship has grown in strength and importance since India's economic reforms in the nineties and has made rapid strides in all areas- trade, energy and mining, science

& technology, information technology, education and defence. Australia is in India's extended neighbourhood, a point made by then Australian Foreign Minister.

Areas of Closer cooperation w.r.t critical domains and multifaceted interactions:

Water-Australia and India face some similar challenges in water resources management, particularly in managing over-allocation and water quality, while balancing the water needs of the community, and industry and maintaining system flows. Both nations can come together in finding a novel solution to this common problem.

Energy- Meeting the energy needs of 240 million people, which currently lack access to electricity, is a key priority for India. Australia is a natural partner for India in the energy sector as it is a world leader in energy and the sector contributes around 10% to Australia's GDP.

Science and Technology-India and Australia have a strong track record of collaborating in research and innovation. The \$84 million Australia-India Strategic Research Fund (AISRF) is Australia's largest.

This is a special partnership characterised by shared values of pluralistic, parliamentary democracies, commonwealth traditions, expanding economic engagement, long standing people-to-people ties and increasing high level interaction.

The India-Australia comprehensive Strategic Partnership initiated during the India-Australia Leaders 'Virtual Summit' held in June 2020 is the corner stone of India-Australia multi-faceted bilateral relations.

Growing India-Australia economic and commercial relations contribute to the stability and strength of a rapidly diversifying and deepening bilateral relationship between the two countries.

India and Australia are partners in the trilateral Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) arrangement along with the Japan which seeks to enhance the resilience of supply chains in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Further, India and Australia are also members of the QUAD grouping (India, the US, Australia and Japan), also comprising the US, and Japan, to further enhance cooperation and develop partnership across several issues of common concern.

Road crash deaths in India, which are the highest in the world. How New Car Assessment Programme helps to reduce these accidents.(150 words)

Introduction

According to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways' 2020 report there were a total of 1, 31,714 deaths due to road accidents in India.

Reasons for road crashes

Speeding accounted for **69.3%** of deaths.

Non-wearing of helmets resulted in **30.1%** deaths.

Non-use of seatbelts caused **11.5%** of deaths.

Road Traffic Injuries (RTIs) are the **eighth leading cause of death** globally for all ages and the first cause in the **5-29 years age group**.

India accounts for almost **10% of all crash-related deaths**, while accounting for **only 1% of the world's vehicles**.

New Car Assessment Programme (NCAP)

NCAP provide globally reliable information about the crash safety of a vehicle based on certain common criteria and procedures. This helps vehicles acquire a foothold in international markets.

They are separate from country-specific motor standards in the sense that the latter restricts it to assessing the Vehicle's roadworthiness and not necessarily how it would ensure safety in a collision. However, a Zero rating in an NCAP cannot prevent a car from being sold in any geography.

Global NCAP is a standardised platform establishing cooperation and coordination among NCAPs internationally where as regional NCAPs take into account specific local conditions.

A car may have attained a good rating elsewhere but it might not be the case in geography because of potentially separate manufacturing origins and quality. The nature of the domestic markets also matters consumers may prefer a car with reduced safety specifications for there is a greater insistence on affordability.

Evaluating the vehicle

The voluntary Bharat NCAP would assign vehicles between one and five stars on parameters such as Adult Occupant Protection (AOP), Child Occupant Protection (COP) and safety Assist Technologies (SAT).

It would study the frontal impact, side-impact and the possibility of a door opening after the crash. The potential impact is studied with the help of dummies of pre-specified measurements, placed inside the vehicle.

The car crashed into an aluminium deformable barrier impersonating an opposing force of the same magnitude a crash-like situation, with a 40 percent overlap.

The Bharat NCAP rating criteria would emerge as a turning point in the domestic automotive sector in terms of product, technology and safety since it would provide a platform that would test vehicular safety as per Indian Conditions.

This is how the New Car Assessment Programme helps to reduce the accidents and saving many lives.

Justice G. Rohini Commission to examine the issue of Sub-categorization of other backward classes. Discuss the significance and limitations.(150 words)

Introduction

Rohini Commission is constituted under article 340 of the Indian constitution to check on the issue of Sub Categorization within Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central List.

Article 340 lays down conditions for the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of the backward classes. The president may by order appoint a commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India.

Body

Constitutional basis

Article 14 of the constitution guarantees equality before the law. That means un-equals cannot be treated equally. Measures are required to be taken for the upliftment of un-equals to bring them on par with the advanced classes.

Article 16(4) provides that the state can make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens who, in the opinion of the state, are not adequately represented in the services under the state.

Findings and recommendations of the commission

Justice Rohini Commission has proposed a four-category formula for the equitable redistribution of the 27% quota for Other Backward Classes. It has proposed a division of 2, 633 OBC castes in the Central list into four subcategories 1,2,3, and 4 to split the 27% OBC quota reservation.

Significance of Rohini Commission

To study the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes listed in the broad category of OBC with reference to such classes included in the Central list.

To devise the parameters, criteria, norms, and mechanisms in a scientific approach for sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes.

To initiate the task of identifying respective classes, communities, sub-castes, or synonyms from the Central List of Other Backward Classes and categorizing them into respective sub-categories.

The four-member commission is headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court with the other three members being (a) Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Director, Centre for Policy Studies, New Delhi (b) Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata (ex-officio Member) (c) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. (Ex-officio Member). Justice G. Rohini, Chairperson of the Commission, belongs to the OBC community.

All the Communities existing in the list of OBCs who have not been able to get any major advantage from the system of reservation in admissions to Central Government Educational Institutions and were not able to secure Central Government jobs can benefit from the implementation of recommendations of the Commission.

Constraints for Rohini Commission

Absence of Data: Many communities lack the data on their population to compare that with the representation in Central Government jobs and admissions.

Absence of Caste-based surveys: In 2018, the Commission wrote to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment requesting a budget provision for the All India survey to estimate the caste-wise population of OBC's.

Absence of Caste-based data in Census: Home Ministry has announced that data on OBCs will be collected by Census 2021. But there isn't any progress made on this line.



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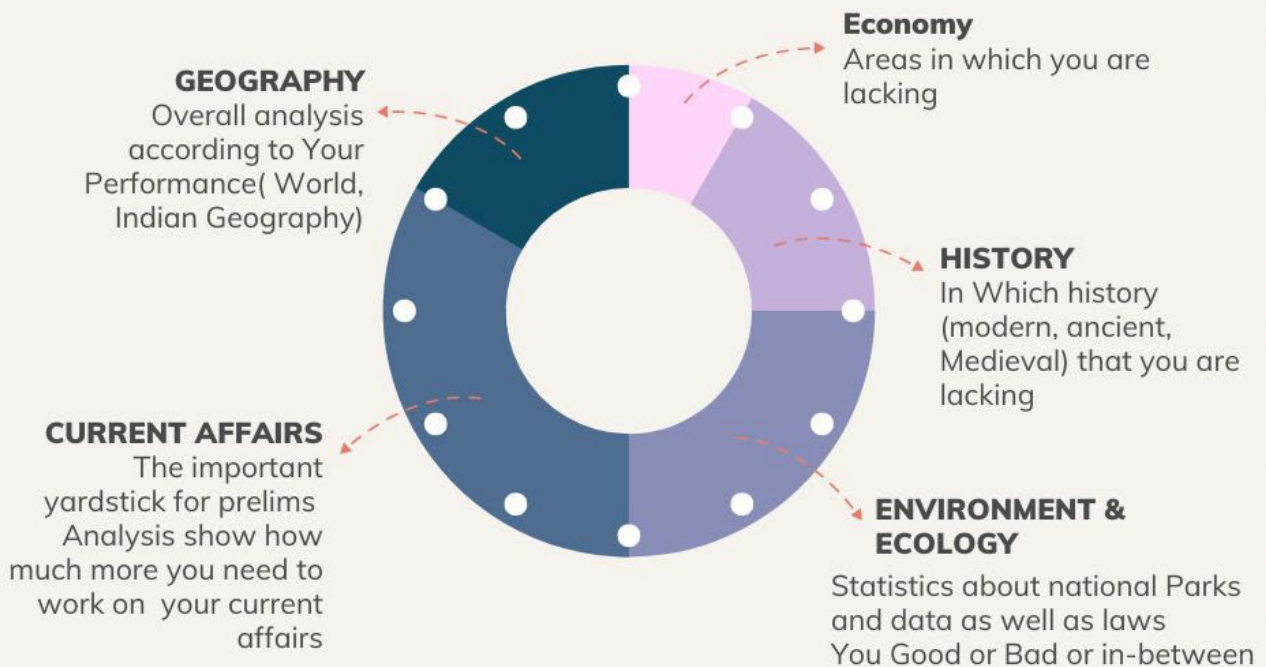
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