

General Studies Paper I , 2017



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1. **With reference to agriculture in India, how can the technique of ‘genome sequencing’, often seen in the news, be used in the immediate future?**

- 1. Genome sequencing can be used to identify genetic markers for diseases resistance and drought tolerance in various crop plants.**
- 2. This technique helps in reducing the time required to develop new varieties of crop plants.**
- 3. It can be used to decipher the host-pathogen relationships in crops.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- Genome sequencing is figuring out the order of DNA nucleotides, or bases, in a genome—the order of As, Cs, Gs, and Ts that make up an organism's DNA.
- The human genome is made up of over 3 billion of these genetic letters.

- Genome sequencing can be used to identify genetic markers for disease resistance and drought tolerance in various crop plants.
- Genome sequencing is a technique that will help in genetic engineering and thereby helps in reducing the time required to develop new varieties of crop plants.
- It can be used to decipher the host-pathogen relationships in crops.

2. What is the application of Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Technology?

- A Production of biolarvicides
- B Manufacture of biodegradable plastics
- C Reproductive cloning of animals
- D Production of organisms free of diseases

Solution

- Cloning is the production of an exact copy of a complete organism, any other living part, or a cell.
- Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Technology was used for the first time by Ian Wilmut and his colleagues at the Roslin Institute in Edinburgh for cloning the sheep "Dolly" on 5th July 1996 and was the first mammal to be cloned.
- The recent news on cloning of buffalos by use of adult somatic cells of proven males or quality females, at Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes (CIRB), has brought a revolution by multiplying the superior buffalo germplasm in-country.

3. **Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLEDs) are used to create digital display in many devices. What are the advantages of OLED displays over Liquid Crystal displays?**

1. **OLED displays can be fabricated on flexible plastic substrates.**
2. **Roll-up displays embedded in clothing can be made using OLEDs.**
3. **Transparent displays are possible using OLEDs.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 3 only

B 2 only

C 1, 2 and 3

D None

Solution

- Attractive features of Organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs) displays using plastic substrate are:
 - They are ultrathin and light.
 - Besides, it can be fabricated on flexible plastic to utilize the flexibility of the substrate.
 - Also can be fabricated on Roll-up displays embedded in clothing and Transparent displays are also possible. **Hence,**

statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct.

The key issue in achieving such displays is how to protect OLEDs from oxygen and moisture.

4. In India, if a species of tortoise is declared protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, what does it imply?

A It enjoys the same level of protection as the tiger.

B

It no longer exists in the wild, a few individuals are under captive protection; and now it is impossible to prevent its extinction.

C

It is endemic to a particular region of India.

D

Both (b) and (c) stated above are correct in this context.

Solution

Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

- This Act provides for the protection of a listed species of animals, birds and plants, and also for the establishment of a network of ecologically-important protected areas within the country.
- The Act provides for the formation of wildlife advisory boards, wildlife wardens, specifies their powers and duties, etc.
- With the help of this act, India became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- The Act created six schedules which gave varying degrees of protection to classes of flora and fauna.

- Schedule I and Schedule II (Part II) get absolute protection and offences under these schedules attract the utmost penalties.

Schedule I

- This Schedule covers endangered species.
- These species need rigorous protection and thus very harsh penalties for violation of the law are for species under this Schedule.
- Species under this Schedule are prohibited to be hunted throughout India, except under threat to human life.
- Absolute protection is accorded to species in this list.
- Trade of these animals is prohibited. Examples: tiger, blackbuck, Himalayan Brown Bear, Brow-Antlered Deer, Blue whale, Common Dolphin, Cheetah, Clouded Leopard, hornbills, Indian Gazelle, etc.

Hence option 1 is correct.

Schedule II

- Animals under this list are also accorded high protection. Their trade is prohibited.
- They cannot be hunted except under threat to human life.
- Examples: Kohinoor (insect), Assamese Macaque, Bengal Hanuman langur, Large Indian Civet, Indian Fox, Larger Kashmir Flying Squirrel, Kashmir Fox, etc.

Schedule III & IV

- This list is for species that are not endangered.
- This includes protected species but the penalty for any violation is less compared to the first two schedules.
- Examples: hyena, Himalayan rat, porcupine, flying fox, Malabar tree toad, etc.

Schedule V

- This schedule contains animals which can be hunted. Examples: mice, rat, common crow, fruit bats, etc.

Schedule VI

- This list contains plants that are forbidden from cultivation. Examples: pitcher plant, blue vanda, red vanda etc.

5. If you want to see gharials in their natural habitat, which one of the following is the best place to visit?

A Bhitarkanika Mangroves

B Chambal River

C Pulicat Lake

D Deepor Beel

Solution

- A sanctuary for gharials (freshwater crocodiles) spread over 1600 sq km created along the Chambal River.
- More than 5,000 gharials (*Gavialis gangeticus*) were born in the latest hatching season (June-July) at the National Chambal Sanctuary on the tri-junction of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- Apart from gharials, 400 mugger crocodiles (*Crocodylus palustris*) also hatched out of eggs at the sanctuary and will soon be released into the river.
- Scientist believe that Red-crowned turtle and birds like the Indian skimmer on this stretch of the Chambal are more threatened than gharials.

6. **With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is are correct ?**

- 1. Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.**
- 2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.**
- 3. Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animals.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1,2, and 3

Solution

- Statement 1 is correct: Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
- Statement 2 is not correct: Various materials were used in Harappan civilisation to make beads: stones like carnelian, jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay. Some beads were made of two or more stones, cemented together, some of stone with gold caps.
- Statement 3 is not correct: Evidences of the horse comes from a superficial level of Mohenjo daro and from a terracotta figurine from Lothal. The remains of the horse have been reported from Surkotada belonging to around 2000BC.
- A few horse's teeth have been found in the lowest stratum of the Baluchistan site of Rana Ghundal, probably dating from several centuries earlier than the foundation of Harappa.
- This would indicate that horse-riding nomads found their way to N.-W. India in small numbers long before the Aryan invasion. based on the above, to say that “there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal” is WRONG because there is no conclusive evidence that tells us whether they knew about horses, or whether they were aware of horses. We have insufficient evidence to claim anything about the connection between horses and Indus valley.

7. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom?

A Kakinada

B Motupalli

C Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam)

D Nelluru

Solution

Option B: Some texts suggest that Motupalli, now in the Krishna district, was an important sea-port in the kingdom of Ganapati (an important Kakatiya ruler), frequented by foreign merchants.

Option C: Marco Polo, who visited India probably some time around 1289–1293, made note of Rudrama Devi's (a Kakatiya ruler) rule and nature in flattering terms.

Marco Polo referred to the kingdom as Mutfili, which was the name for the area around a major port of the dynasty, now known as Masulipatnam.

But, Marco Polo's reference may actually be to Motupalli (Mutfilli). So, C is incorrect.

Option D: Nellore (a port town) was part of kakatiya kingdom in the 13th century. It changed hands between them and Pandyas few times until Prataprudra II defeated Pandyas. However, this does not seem as important as Motupalli. Answer will be B.

8. With reference to ‘Global Climate Change Alliance’, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is an initiative of the European Union.
2. It provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets.
3. It is coordinated by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 2 only

B 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) was established by the European Union (EU) in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).
(Hence statement 1 is correct)

- The GCCA also provides technical and financial support to partner countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets, and to implement projects that address climate change on the ground, promoting climate-resilient, low-emission development. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- By fostering effective dialogue and cooperation on climate change, the Alliance helps to ensure that poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change increase their capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change, in support of the achievement of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs).
- There is no mention of WRI and WBCSD at the official partner's page of GCCA, even though a lot of other institutions are mentioned like FAO, UNDP etc. **(Hence statement 3 is not correct).**

9. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
2. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- Sautrantikas and Sammtiyas are the sects of Buddhism. **(Hence statement 1 is wrong)**
- The word “Sautrantika” means a follower of the sutras.
- Sautrantika is generally considered to be another school of Buddhism that developed within the Sarvastivada sect.
- **Sarvastivadin:** While, like all Buddhists, the Sarvastivadins consider everything empirical to be impermanent, they maintain that the dharma factors are eternally existing realities. This sect of

Buddhism believes that all things exist, and exist continuously, in the past and the future as well as in the present. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

10. **Mediterranean Sea is a border of which of the following countries?**

1. **Jordan**
2. **Iraq**
3. **Lebanon**
4. **Syria**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1, 2 and 3

B 2 and 3 only

C 3 and 4 only

D 1, 3 and 4 only

Solution

- The countries with coastlines on the Mediterranean Sea are Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.
- In addition, the Gaza Strip and the British Overseas Territories of Gibraltar and Akrotiri and Dhekelia have coastlines on the sea.
- On the Eastern shore, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Israel have their coastline on the Mediterranean Sea

11. With reference to 'National Investment and Infrastructure Fund', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is an organ of NITI Aayog.

2. It has a corpus of Rs.4,00,000 crore at present.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is a fund created by the Government of India for enhancing infrastructure financing in the country.

Its creation was announced in the Union Budget 2015-16. Governing Council of NIIF is an advisory body - chaired by the Finance Minister. It is not an organ of NITI Aayog. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

The proposed corpus of NIIF is Rs. 40,000 Crores (around USD 6 Billion). Hence statement 2 is also not correct

The Indian government is investing 49% and the rest of the corpus is to be raised from third-party investors such as sovereign wealth funds, insurance and pension funds, endowments, etc.

NIIF's mandate includes investing in areas such as energy, transportation, housing, water, waste management and other infrastructure-related sectors in India.

NIIF currently manages three funds each with its distinctive investment mandate. The funds are registered as Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

12. The Global Infrastructure Facility is a/an

A

ASEAN initiative to upgrade infrastructure in Asia and financed by credit from the Asian Development Bank

B

World Bank collaboration that facilitates the preparation and structuring of complex infrastructure Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) to enable mobilization of private sector and institutional investor capital.

C

Collaboration among the major banks of the world working with the OECD and infrastructure projects that have the potential to mobilize private investment.

D

UNCTAD funded initiative that seeks to finance and facilitate infrastructure development in the World.

Solution

- Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF):
 - GIF was launched by the World Bank to cater to the infrastructure needs of countries.
 - The Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) is a global, open platform that facilitates the preparation and structuring of complex infrastructure public-private partnerships (PPPs) to enable mobilization of the private sector and institutional investor capital. **(Hence Option 2 is correct)**

- It is designed to provide a new way to collaborate on preparing, structuring, and implementing complex projects that no single institution could handle on its own.

13. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

A anyone residing in India.

B a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.

C any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.

D any citizen of India

Solution

- Anyone who is 25 years of age or older is eligible to contest an election to a Lok Sabha seat.
- The candidate must be a registered elector of a constituency and a citizen of India. **Hence Option 3 is correct.**
- However, if she/he is a registered voter in a particular state, she/he can contest from any seat in any state.
- The candidate cannot be nominated if they have been convicted for some offense and are in prison, or if s/he is out on bail, pending disposal of his/her appeal.
- At the time of filing a nomination, every candidate has to make a security deposit of Rs 25,000 for the Lok Sabha election.
- Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to pay only half the amount, Rs 12,500, as the deposit.

14. Consider the following statements:

1. In India, the Himalayas are spread over five states only.
2. Western Ghats are spread over five states only.
3. Pulicat Lake is spread over two States only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 and 2 only

B 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1 and 3 only

Solution

Statement 1 is not correct: The Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) is spreading on the following states (administrative regions) namely, Jammu & Kashmir (now UT), Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and hill regions of 2 states viz. Assam and West Bengal of Indian Republic.

Statement 2 is not correct: Western Ghats are spread over six states, namely- Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

Statement 3 is correct: Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary is a famous 481 km² located in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and Protected area in Thiruvallur District of Tamil Nadu. It is a Ramsar site in India

15. **Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a standard criterion for **
(\textit{_____}).

A Measuring oxygen levels in blood

B Computing oxygen levels in forest ecosystems

C **Pollution assay in aquatic ecosystems**

D Assessing oxygen levels in high altitude regions

Solution

- Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD, also called biological oxygen demand) is the amount of dissolved oxygen (DO) needed (i.e., demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.
- The BOD value is most commonly expressed in milligrams of oxygen consumed per litre of sample during 5 days of incubation at 20 °C and is often used as a surrogate of the degree of organic pollution of water.
- BOD can be used as a gauge of the effectiveness of wastewater treatment plants.

16. With reference to the role of UN-Habitat in the United Nations Programme working towards a better urban future, which of the statements is/are correct?

- 1. UN-Habitat has been mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities to provide adequate shelter for all.**
- 2. Its partners are either governments or local urban authorities only.**
- 3. UN-Habitat contributed to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty and to promote access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1, 2 and 3

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1 only

Solution

Statement 1 is correct: UNHabitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. Statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is not correct: It partners with a range of organizations in its endeavour. For example, governments, local authorities, NGOs, Trade unions, professionals, Academics and Researchers, Human Solidarity Groups, Indigenous People, Private Sector, Foundations, Financial Institutions.

Statement 3 is correct: In the absence of effective urban planning, the consequences of this rapid urbanization can lead to lack of proper housing and growth of slums, inadequate and outdated infrastructure – be it roads, public transport, water, sanitation, or electricity – escalating poverty and unemployment, safety and crime problems, pollution and health issues.

UN-Habitat contributes to the overall objective of a sustainable urbanization.

17. With reference to 'National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)', which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. Under NSQF, a learner can acquire the certification for competency only through formal learning.

2. An outcome expected from the implementation of NSQF is the mobility between vocational and general education.

Select the correct answer using the code give below:

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude.

These levels are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they were acquired through formal, non formal or informal learning.

It provides for multiple pathways horizontal as well as vertical, both within vocational education and vocational training and among vocational education, vocational training, general education and technical education, thus linking one level of learning to another higher level.

Thus Statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.

18. Consider the following in respect of ‘National Career Services’:

1. National Career Service is an initiative of the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.
2. National Career Service has been launched in a Mission Mode to improve the employment opportunities to uneducated youth of the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

The Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 20th July 2015 launched National Career Service is a Five Year Mission Mode Project.

- Directorate General of Employment, Ministry of Labour & Employment are implementing the project. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- NCS provides a one-stop solution w.r.t career-related and employment services to the citizens of India. **Hence, statement 2 is**

not correct.

- It works to bridge the gap between candidates seeking training and career guidance, job seekers and employers, and agencies providing training and career counselling.
- It's three essential pillars to reach out to the people are:
 - NCS portal i.e. a well-designed ICT based portal.
 - Country-wide set up of Model Career Centers and
 - Interlinkage with all the states through employment exchanges.

19. Which of the following statements best describes the term ‘Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A)’, recently seen in the news?

A

It is a procedure for considering ecological costs of developmental schemes formulated by the Government

B

It is a scheme of RBI for reworking the financial structure of big corporate entities facing genuine difficulties.

C

It is a disinvestment plan of the Government regarding Central Public Sector Undertakings.

D

It is an important provision in ‘The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code’ recently implemented by the Government.

Solution

- Either one of Joint Lender’s Forum (JLF) or S4A was expected due to the ongoing issue of large scale NPAs in the banking sector.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines called Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) as an optional framework to manage bad loans.
- Under this scheme, large ticket loans are restructured by separating a sustainable loan from an unsustainable loan.

- The lenders are required to make this classification. Sustainable level of debt is one which the banks think the stressed borrower can service with its current cash flows.

20. Consider the following statements:

1. Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants is a unique initiative of G20 group of countries.
2. The CCAC focuses on methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

Climatic and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)

- The governments of Bangladesh, Mexico, Sweden, Ghana, Canada and the United States, along with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in 2012, came together to initiate efforts to treat short-lived climate pollutants as a collective and urgent challenge.

- Together, they formed the Climate & Clean Air Coalition to support fast action on climate, food security, public health, and energy efficiency. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- After carbon dioxide, the short-lived climate pollutants like methane, tropospheric ozone, black carbon, and hydrofluorocarbons are the most important contributors to the man-made global greenhouse effect. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- They are responsible for up to 45% of current global warming. If no action is taken to reduce emissions of these pollutants, they are expected to cause half of the warming by human activity.

21. **With reference to ‘Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)’ sometimes mentioned in the news while forecasting Indian monsoon, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

- 1. IOD phenomenon is characterised by a difference in sea surface temperature between tropical Western Indian Ocean and tropical Eastern Pacific Ocean.**
- 2. An IOD phenomenon can influence an El Nino’s impact on the monsoon.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

Statement 1 is not correct: The Indian Ocean Dipole is an irregular oscillation of sea-surface temperatures in which the western Indian Ocean becomes alternately warmer and then colder than the eastern part of the ocean.

Statement 2 is correct: an IOD can either aggravate or weaken the impact of El Nino on Indian monsoon. If there is a positive IOD, it can bring good rains to India despite of an El Nino year.

IOD Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is an atmosphere-ocean coupled phenomenon in the Indian Ocean, characterised by a difference in sea-surface temperatures. IOD is the difference between the temperature of eastern (Bay of Bengal) and the western Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea).

Indian monsoon depends upon not only El Nino La Nina but also IOD and other such ocean phenomena.

Characteristics of IOD:

- **Temperature difference:** IOD occurs because of temperature difference. This temperature difference results into pressure difference which results in flowing of winds between eastern and western parts of Indian Ocean.
- **Development:** IOD develops in the equatorial region of Indian Ocean from April to May, peaking in October.
- **Three Phases:** The IOD has three phases such as Neutral, Positive and Negative IOD.

22. Consider the following in respect of Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS):

1. Inaugural IONS was held in India in 2015 under the chairmanship of the Indian Navy.
2. IONS is a voluntary initiative that seeks to increase maritime cooperation among navies of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean Region.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

- It is a voluntary initiative that seeks to increase maritime co-operation among navies of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean Region by providing inclusive and an open forum for discussion of regionally relevant maritime issues. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- The Indian Navy in 2008 chaired the inaugural IONS Seminar.
Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Subsequent seminars and meetings of the ‘Conclave of Chiefs’ have been held at the commencement of each two year IONS Chairmanship:
 - United Arab Emirates in 2010,
 - South Africa in 2012,
 - Australia in 2014,
 - Bangladesh in 2016 and
 - Iran in 2018.
- In 2020 the IONS Chairmanship rotates to France and in 2022 to Thailand.
- IONS includes 24 nations that permanently hold territory that abuts or lies within the Indian Ocean and 8 observer nations.
- **Thus statement 2 is correct and statement 1 is not correct.**

23. The painting of Bodhisattva Padmapani is one of the most famous and oft illustrated paintings at

A Ajanta

B Badami

C Bagh

D Ellora

Solution

Some important paintings at Ajanta are:

- Scenes from the Jataka stories of the life of the Gautama Buddha, the Buddha's former lives as a bodhisattva, etc.
- Paintings of various Bodhisattvas in tribhanga pose in Cave 1:
 - Vajrapani (protector and guide, a symbol of Buddha's power),
 - Manjusri (manifestation of Buddha's wisdom) and
 - Padmapani (Avalokitesvara) (symbol of Buddha's compassion).
- The Dying Princess in Cave.no 16.

24. Consider the following pairs:

	Traditions	Communities
1.	Chaliha Sahib Festival	Sindhis
2.	Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra	Gonds
3.	Wari -Warkari	Santhals

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D None of the above

Solution

- **Chaliha Sahib:** Sindhi festival regarding Jhulelal. **Hence, pair 1 is correct.**
- **Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra:** It is Nanda Devi related festival in Uttarakhand.
 - Gonds are not native to this state. **Hence, pair 2 is not correct.**

- **Wari-Warkari:** Wari is a pilgrimage for the Warkari sect related to Pandharpur god Vithobain Maharashtra, and it is a part of Bhakti movement rather than a festival of a particular tribal group. Besides, Santhals are not native to this state. **Hence, pair 3 is not correct.**

25. Which of the following statements can help in water conservation in agriculture?

1. Reduced or zero tillage of the land
2. Applying gypsum before irrigating the field
3. Allowing crop residue to remain in the field.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

A 1 and 2 only

B 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

Statement 1: Tillage is the agricultural preparation of soil by mechanical agitation of various types, such as digging, stirring, and overturning.

No-till farming (also called zero tillage or direct drilling) is a way of growing crops or pasture from year to year without disturbing the soil through tillage. Zero tillage helps in soil moisture conservation.

Statement 2: An infiltration problem often occurs in farms if the irrigation water does not enter the soil rapidly enough during a normal irrigation cycle.

Gypsum helps in dissolution of the salt clay pan found in soils that hinder the percolation of water. This increases the efficiency of irrigation as less water is needed to irrigate the same soil.

Adding gypsum to irrigation water further increases its infiltration rate.

Statement 3: This reduces evaporation of farm soil water.

26. Consider the following statements: The nation-wide 'Soil Health Card Scheme' aims at

1. expanding the cultivable area under irrigation.
2. enabling the banks to assess the quantum of loans to be granted to farmers on the basis of soil quality.
3. checking the overuse of fertilizers in farmlands.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 and 2 only

B 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

Soil Health Card (SHC)

- It is a scheme promoted by and being implemented through the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.
- A SHC provides the farmer:
 - Soil nutrient status of his/her holding and advice him/her on the dosage of fertilizers and

- Also, the needed soil amendments, that she/he should apply to maintain soil health in the long run.
- SHC is a printed report that will contain the status of his soil concerning 12 parameters, namely:
 - N, P, K (Macro-nutrients);
 - S (Secondary- nutrient);
 - Cu, Mn, Bo, Zn, Fe (Micro-nutrients); and
 - pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters).
- Based on Soil nutrient status, the SHC will indicate fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm. **Hence, statement 3 is correct and statements 1 and 2 are not correct/irrelevant.**

27. Consider the following pairs: Commonly used/consumed materials
Unwanted or controversial chemicals likely to be found in them

1. Lipstick – Lead

2. Soft drinks – Brominated vegetable oils

3. Chinese fast food – Monosodium glutamate

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

Lead is a common impurity found in cosmetic lip products, such as lipsticks, and other cosmetics, such as eye shadows, blushes, compact powders, shampoos, and body lotions.

Brominated vegetable oil is a food additive sometimes used to keep citrus flavoring from separating out in some sodas and soft drinks. It's banned as a food additive in Europe and Japan.

MSG, is a glutamate, or salt of glutamic acid, a “non-essential” amino acid. It is a neurotransmitter - transporting messages from one nerve cell to another. Because it is said to enhance flavours, some scientists believe it “excites nerve endings” and exhibits “neuro-excitatory properties”, that is the ability to stimulate neurons. It is commonly used in chinese fast food

28. Which of the following is/are famous for Sun temples?

1. Arasavalli
2. Amarakantak
3. Omkareshwar

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- The Sun Temple is situated in Arasavalli Village in Andhra Pradesh.
- Sun temples are not located in Amarkantak and Omkareshwa.
- Amarkantak is a well known Hindu pilgrimage destination that is popularly known as "Teerthraj" - "the king of pilgrimages".
- Apart from spiritual significance, the city is also known for its geographical and natural richness.

- Omkareshwar is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva, located in Mandhata, nearby Khandwa city in Khandwa district of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is one of the 12 revered Jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva. centuries ago the Bhil tribe settled people on this place and now this place is famous for its grandeur and history.
- It is on an island called Mandhata, near Khandwa city in the Narmada river at Khandwa district in Madhya Pradesh, India; the shape of the island is said to be like the Devanagari ॐ symbol.

29. Consider the following statements:

- 1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 percent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.**
- 2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

India has first past the post system of election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, wherein a candidate who wins the election may not (need to) get majority (50%+1) votes.

- Also, the constitution of India has adopted the system of territorial representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha or State Assembly.

- Under this system, MP or MLA represents a geographical area known as a constituency.
- From each constituency, only one representative is elected.
- Hence such a constituency is known as a single-member constituency.
- In this system, a candidate who secures the majority of votes is declared elected. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

Till 10th Lok Sabha, both the Deputy Speaker and the Speaker were usually from the ruling party.

- From the 11th Lok Sabha, there has been a consensus that the post of Deputy Speaker goes to the main opposition party and the Speaker comes from the ruling party (or ruling alliance).
- Meaning it's an 'informal consensus' among political parties and not Constitutional provision. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

30. Which of the following has/have occurred in India after its liberalization of economic policies in 1991?

1. Share of agriculture in GDP increased enormously.
2. Share of India's exports in world trade increased.
3. FDI inflows increased.
4. India's foreign exchange reserves increased enormously.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A 1 and 4 only

B 2, 3 and 4 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution

The post-reform period shows the gradual decline in the agriculture sector's contribution to the Indian economy.

India's traditional occupation, agriculture now contributes only about 15% to the GDP, down from 29 percent in 1991.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect. Share of India's exports increased since 1991.

Hence, statement 2 is correct. Before 1991, foreign investment was negligible. The first year of reform saw a total foreign investment of only \$74 million.

However, investments have steadily risen since then, except for occasional blips between 1997 and 2000 and 2008 and 2012 – owing to the global economic slowdown. As of 31 March 2016, the country has received total FDI of \$371 billion, since 1991.

The year 2008 recorded the highest FDI inflow of \$43.40 billion. The biggest spurt in inflow was between 2005 and 2006 – 175.54%. As of March 2016, India has attracted \$10.55 billion worth of FDI. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

It was India's dismal state of forex reserves that forced the government to bring in economic reforms. Now, 25 years later, forex reserves are at a record high. In 1991, it stood at just \$5.8 billion.

As of 24 June, the country's forex reserves are at \$360.8 billion. Usually, import coverage of 7-8 months is considered sufficient. The biggest jump in reserves was witnessed between 2007 and 2008 when the kitty bulged 55% to hit \$309.2 billion. Hence, statement 4 is correct.

31. Consider the following statements:

1. National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) helps in promoting the financial inclusion in the country.
2. NPCI has launched RuPay, a card payment scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

(NPCI) is an umbrella organization for all retail payments system in India.

It was set up with the guidance and support of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA).

The core objective was to consolidate and integrate the multiple systems with varying service levels into nation-wide uniform and standard business process for all retail payment systems. The other objective was to facilitate an affordable payment mechanism to benefit the common man across the country and help financial inclusion. Thus statement 1 is correct.

It offers many products and services which include RuPay card, BHIM app, Unified payment interface among others. Thus statement 2 is correct

32. The term 'M-STrIPES' is sometimes seen in the news in the context of

A Captive breeding of Wild Fauna

B Maintenance of Tiger Reserves

C Indigenous Satellite Navigation System

D Security of National Highways

Solution

Monitoring System for Tigers'- Intensive Protection and Ecological Status is a software monitoring system launched by the Indian Government in 2010 in some tiger reserves to reduce vulnerability of Tigers.

The system would enable field managers to assist intensity and spatial coverage of patrols in a geographic information system (GIS) domain.

Currently the tiger reserves carry out law enforcement and ecological monitoring activities at regular interval, but the information generated is ad hoc and is rarely available to the tiger reserve managers in a format for informed decision making in an adaptive management framework. The "M-STrIPES" has been designed to address this void. It is a platform where modern technology is used to assist effective patrolling, assess ecological status and mitigate human-wildlife conflict in and around tiger reserves.

The MStrIPES program uses Global Positioning System (GPS), General Packet Radio Services (GPRS), and remote sensing, to collect information from the field, create a database using modern Information Technology (IT) based tools, analyses the information using GIS and statistical tools to provide inferences that allow tiger reserve managers to better manage their wildlife resources.

33. **What is/are the most likely advantages of implementing ‘Goods and Services Tax (GST)’?**

- 1. It will replace multiple taxes collected by multiple authorities and will thus create a single market in India.**
- 2. It will drastically reduce the ‘Current Account Deficit’ of India and will enable it to increase its foreign exchange reserves.**
- 3. It will enormously increase the growth and size of economy of India and will enable it to overtake China in the near future.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value-added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption. The GST is paid by consumers, but it is remitted to the government by the businesses selling the goods and services.
- Creation of common national market: By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax.

- Hence, statement 1 is correct. There is no information which says GST will drastically reduce the CAD of india.
- Neither it is true that it will enable India to take over China.

Hence, statements 2 and 3 are not correct.

34. **Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)' is sometimes seen in the news in the context of negotiations held between India and**

A European Union

B Gulf Cooperation Council

C Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

D Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Solution

The BTIA broad trade arrangement covers many factors of trade in goods, services, and investment. India is one of the EU's important, if not the largest, trading partners due to the fact that India accounted for 13.5% of total trade in 2015-2016. Thus the BTIA is important for both the EU and India.

Both India and the European Union have been negotiating the Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement for decades. The negotiations include many factors such as tariff reductions, market access and investments. The last rounds of negotiations happened in November 2013 and ever since then, the negotiations have been stonewalled. Latest events like the Brexit

and terminations of other overseas investment treaties might have a direct impact on the BTIA and negotiations are likely to resume in the coming years.

The FTA talks with EU have been deadlocked since 2013 after 16 rounds of negotiations.

Last year EU raised its concern over what it called India's "unilateral termination" of existing Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with "a significant number of" EU member countries.

35. Consider the following statements:

1. India has ratified to Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of WTO.
2. TFA is a part of WTO's Bali Ministerial Package of 2013.
3. TFA came into force in January 2016.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 and 2 only

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) was one among the 10 agreements of the deal the WTO members (including India) had agreed upon in December 2013 Bali Ministerial meeting. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The TFA seeks to speed up global trade by reforming customs procedures and cutting red tape.
- India had agreed to sign the TFA by July 31st 2014, which aims at easing customs procedures to boost commerce. **Hence statement 1**

is correct.

- The agreement includes provisions for Lowering import tariffs and agricultural subsidies:
 - It will make it easier for developing countries to trade with the developed world in global markets.
 - Abolish hard import quotas: Developed countries would abolish hard import quotas on agricultural products from the developing world and instead would only be allowed to charge tariffs on amount of agricultural imports exceeding specific limits.
 - Reduction in red tape at international borders: It aims to reduce red-tapism to facilitate trade by reforming customs bureaucracies and formalities.
- The ratification will supplement India's ongoing reforms to bring in simplification and enhanced transparency in cross border trade in goods.
- It will further help India to boost economic growth by reducing trade costs and supporting its integration into the global economy.
- The implementation of the TFA has the potential to create US 1 trillion dollars' worth of global economic activity which may add 21 million new jobs and lower the cost of doing international trade by 10 to 15 per cent.
- TFA came into force in February 2017 after the ratification of the 2/3rd members of the WTO. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

36. What is the importance of developing Chabahar Port by India?

A India's trade with African countries will enormously increase.

B India's relations with oilproducing Arab countries will be strengthened

C India will not depend on Pakistan for access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

D Pakistan will facilitate and protect the installation of a gas pipeline between Iraq and India

Solution

- Chabahar Port The Chabahar port project was signed in 2003.
- Chabahar Port is situated in Sistan and Baluchistan province in the Southeastern part of Iran, on the Gulf of Oman.
- In December 2018, India took over the operations of the Port.
- It was being operated by India Ports Global Private Limited.
- India's first shipment of wheat to Afghanistan was sent through Chabahar Port.
- India began building a railway line between Chabahar port and Zahedan as a part of the North-South Transport Corridor.
- It has been a symbol of traditionally important geopolitical significance of Chabahar port for India-Iran ties Boost trade ties, diplomatic ties and military ties with Iran.

- Provides India with better connectivity to Afghanistan bypassing Pakistan. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- It will be the gateway to the International North-South Transport Corridor which is a combination of road, rail and sea routes connecting Russia, Europe, Central Asia, Iran and India. India can carry out humanitarian operations from this port if the necessity arises.
- This port is simply 170 km away from Gwadar port operated by China in Pakistan, hence this port would be of strategic importance to Indian Navy and defence establishment.
- This enhances the connectivity, energy supplies and trade.

37. In India, it is legally mandatory for which of the following to report on cyber security incidents?

1. Service providers
2. Data centres
3. Body corporate

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 1 and 2 only

C 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- Cybersecurity incidents mean any real and suspected adverse event in relation to cybersecurity that violates an explicitly or implicitly applicable security policy resulting in unauthorized access, denial of services, unauthorised used of computer resources for processing or storage of data or changes in data without authorization.
- In India, section 70-B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (the “IT Act”) gives the Central Government the power to appoint an

agency of the government to be called the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) to report such incidents.

- Rule 12 of the CERT Rules gives every person, company or organisation have the option to report cybersecurity incidents to the CERT-In. **Hence all of the statements are correct.**

38. **Right to vote and to be elected in India is a**

A Fundamental Right

B Natural Right

C Constitutional Right

D Legal Right

Solution

Case for Option C: Logically the answer seems to be C because Article 326 of constitution grants adult suffrage which implies the right to vote.

Moreover, a democratic constitution loses its essence if it does not provide for a right to vote as a constitutional right.

It is true that Representation of People's Act also provides for a Right to Vote, but they may be considered qualifications (conditions) on the Right to Vote already granted by the constitution in A326.

An analogy can be Child Labour Act or Bonded labour prohibition Act where these fundamental rights are separately enforced by law. So, the case for Option C looks strong.

Option D: But, the Supreme Court is the final interpreter of the constitution and its view will prevail notwithstanding all arguments.

The Supreme Court observed in *PUCL vs. Union of India (2015)*, “No doubt, the right to vote is a statutory right but it is equally vital to recollect that this statutory right is the essence of democracy. Without this, democracy will fail to thrive. Therefore, even if the right to vote is statutory, the significance attached with the right is massive.”

Therefore, the answer to this question is D, not C.

39. What is the purpose of ‘evolved Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (eLISA)’ project?

A To detect neutrinos

B To detect gravitational waves

C To detect the effectiveness of missile defence system

D To study the effect of solar flares on our communication systems

Solution

The evolved Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (eLISA) is a mission aiming at exploring the Gravitational Universe from space for the first time. It involves scientists from eight European countries – Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and the UK – as well as the support of several US-based ones. “The Gravitational Universe” theme (with eLISA as foreseen implementation) was proposed to the European Space Agency and selected as a science theme for the third large-class mission to be launched in 2034 within the agency’s Cosmic Vision science program

eLISA is a spectacular plan of setting into space three spacecraft, a mother and two daughter spacecraft, which will fly in a triangular formation, trailing the earth in its orbit around the sun at a distance of over 50 million

km.

Laser interferometers will accurately measure changes in the distance between these cubes. If they should be affected by a gravitational wave, the minute changes in this distance are measure by the interferometer.

40. What is the purpose of 'Vidyanjali Yojana'?

1. To enable the famous foreign educational institutions to open their campuses in India.
2. To increase the quality of education provided in government schools by taking help from the private sector and the community.
3. To encourage voluntary monetary contributions from private individuals and organizations so as to improve the infrastructure facilities for primary and secondary schools.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 2 only

B 3 only

C 1 and 2 only

D 1 and 2 only

Solution

- Vidyanjali Yojana is a school volunteer program.
- It is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development of India.

- It was launched to increase the quality of education provided in government schools by taking help from the private sector and the community. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- Considering the problems related to teaching quality out of various issues faced by government public schools, Vidyanjali Yojana's purpose is to meet those resources requirements.
- Yojana allows an individual to take part in government reforms and help the government in tackling issues on quality education and scarcity of teachers across India.
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) established by statute, involves four regional committees which are responsible to monitor the quality of teacher passing institutes.
- The program being piloted across 21 states which includes Indian states like Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

41. What is the aim of the programme 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan'?

A

Achieving 100% literacy by promoting collaboration between voluntary organizations and government's education system and local communities.

B

Connecting institutions of higher education with local communities to address development challenges through appropriate technologies.

C

Strengthening India's scientific research institutions in order to make India a scientific and technological power

D

Developing human capital by allocating special funds for health care and education of rural and urban poor, and organizing skill development programmes and vocational training for them

Solution

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

- Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship program of the Ministry for Human Resource Development (MHRD).
- It aims to connect the Higher Education Institutions with a set of at least five villages or local communities to address development challenges through appropriate technologies so that these institutions can contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village

communities using their knowledge base. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0

- It is the upgraded version of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 1.0.
- It was launched in 2018.
- The scheme is extended to all educational institutes; however, under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0 participating institutes are selected based on the fulfilment of certain criteria.
- The technological interventions under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan cover different subjects broadly categorized like in the area of sustainable agriculture; water resource management; artisans, industries and livelihood; basic amenities (infrastructure & services) and rural energy system.
- This has transformed the living conditions in villages and has been beneficial for rural India.

42. Consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission of India is a five member body.
2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 and 2 only

B 2 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 3 only

Solution

- The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional body responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India.
- The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.

- Article 324 to 329 of the constitution deals with powers, function, tenure, eligibility, etc of the commission and the member. The election commission has three election commissioners, one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.
- The President appoints Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners.
- They have a fixed tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
- The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office only through a process of removal similar to that of a Supreme Court judge for by Parliament Election commission decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
- It also decides the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties.
- It prepares electoral roll, issues Electronic Photo Identity Card (EPIC).
- It grants recognition to political parties & allots election symbols to them along with settling disputes related to it.
- It issues the Model Code of Conduct in the election for political parties and candidates.
- It sets limits of campaign expenditure per candidate to all the political parties.

43. In India, Judicial Review implies

A

the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders

B

the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.

C

the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.

D

the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

Solution

- Judicial review is the power of judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and state governments.
- On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra-vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void). Consequently, they cannot be enforced by the government.

- The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in a high court of supreme court on the following three grounds:

(a) it infringes the fundamental rights (Part III),

(b) it is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and

(c) it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions

44. **With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:**

- 1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy**
- 2. Quit Indian Movement launched**
- 3. Second Round Table Conference**

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

A 1-2-3

B 2-1-3

C 3-2-1

D 3-1-2

Solution

The first round table conference was conducted from 12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931. Majority of the leaders from the Indian National Congress could not participate in this conference due to Gandhi's Civil Disobedience movement. However, the results obtained from the 1st round table conference were minimal.

On 8th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi called to end British rule and launched the Quit India Movement at the session of the All-India Congress Committee in Mumbai. Gandhiji gave the call “Do or Die” in his speech delivered at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan. Aruna Asaf Ali popularly known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement is known for hoisting the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement. The slogan ‘Quit India’ was coined by Yusuf Meherally, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as Mayor of Mumbai. Meherally had also coined the slogan “Simon Go Back”.

The Royal Indian Navy mutiny or revolt, also called the 1946 Naval Uprising, was an insurrection of Indian naval ratings, soldiers, police personnel and civilians against the British government in India. The mutiny of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN), which broke out on February 18, 1946 in only five days, delivered a mortal blow to the entire structure of the British Raj. Hence correct chronological sequence of the above events are 3-2-1

45. Consider the following statements:

1. Tax revenue as a percent of GDP of India has steadily increased in the last decade.
2. Fiscal deficit as a percent of GDP of India has steadily increased in the last decade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- Statement 1: It asks about India's Tax buoyancy, which the responsiveness of tax revenue mobilisation to GDP growth.
- It is calculated as a ratio of percentage growth in tax revenues to growth in nominal GDP for a given year.
- Tax is said to be buoyant (more than 1) if the gross tax revenues increase more than proportionately in response to a rise in GDP figures. If it is less than 1, it means tax revenues have not increased proportionately with GDP growth.

- **Statement 2: Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP had increased rapidly in recession years (post 2008) due the fiscal stimulus given by the government and then declined due to the fiscal consolidation measures adopted. So, 2 is also wrong.**

46. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 2 only

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

When the President's Rule is imposed in a state, the President dismisses the state council of ministers headed by the chief minister.

The state governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the state administration with the help of the chief secretary of the state or the advisors appointed by the President. This is the reason why a proclamation under Article 356 is popularly known as the imposition of 'President's Rule' in a state.

Further, the President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly. The Parliament passes the state legislative bills and the state budget.

The President's Rule does not lead to dissolution of local bodies. Hence, the answer is 1 and 3 only

47. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1, 2 and 4 only

B 2, 3 and 4 only

C 1 and 4 only

D 2 and 4 only

Solution

Article - 23

Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.-

(1) Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purpose, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them. Article - 24

Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.-

No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (b) of clause (7); or such person is detained in accordance with the provisions of any law made by Parliament under sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (7)

48. Which of the following is geographically closest to Great Nicobar?

A Sumatra

B Borneo

C Java

D Sri Lanka

Solution

Great Nicobar

- Great Nicobar lies on the south of the Nicobar Islands of India.
- It is the largest island of the Nicobar Islands.
- The Sumatra island lies to the south of Great Nicobar.
- Sumatra is closest to Great Nicobar.
- The distance between the two places is 1,192 kms. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The distance from Great Nicobar to Borneo is 2,398 kms.
- The distance from Great Nicobar to Java stands at 1,817 kms.
- The distance from Great Nicobar to Sri Lanka is 1437 kms.

49. **Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:**

A

An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out the satisfaction of all.

B

A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.

C

A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.

D

A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

Solution

The Parliamentary system is also known as the 'Westminster' model of government, responsible government and cabinet government.

The Constitution establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states. The features of parliamentary government in India are:

(a) Presence of nominal and real executives;

(b) Majority party rule,

- (c) Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature,
- (d) Membership of the ministers in the legislature,
- (e) Leadership of the prime minister or the chief minister,
- (f) Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

50. Which one of the following is not a feature to Indian federalism?

A There is an independent judiciary in India.

B Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.

C The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.

D It is the result of an agreement among the federating units

Solution

Indian Federalism

- India is a federal system but with more tilt towards a unitary system of government.
- It is sometimes considered a quasi-federal system as it has features of both a federal and a unitary system.
- Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states, 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of states'.
- The word federation is not mentioned in the constitution.
- Elements of federalism were introduced into modern India by the Government of India Act of 1919 which separated powers between the centre and the states: there are three lists are given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution i.e. Union List, State List and Concurrent List. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

- The supremacy of the constitution. The constitution is the supreme law in India.
- Independent judiciary – the constitution provides for an independent and integrated judiciary. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- States are given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence, the membership varies from 1 to 31 for a different state. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- The Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states, unlike the American federation. **Hence option 4 is incorrect.**

51. **The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to**

A Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments

B Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.

C Impose censorship on national press

D

Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

Solution

The Report of the Butler Committee on the relations between the Indian States and British India .

The Committee advise that the Viceroy (instead of the Governor-General in Council) should represent the Crown in all dealings with the States.

This proposed change is comparable with the new Imperial arrangement by which the Governor-General of a Dominion is High Commissioner for the Dominion's Protectorates. The Committee sympathize with the fear of the Native Princes that their States might pass without their consent under a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature, and they plainly express the opinion that no such transference should be made without the consent of the Princes.

52. The term 'Domestic Content Requirement' is sometimes seen in the news with reference to

A Developing solar power production in our country

B Granting licenses to foreign T.V. channels in our country

C Exporting our food products to other countries

D

Permitting foreign educational institutions to set up their campuses in our country

Solution

The correct answer is Developing solar power production in our country.

- The term 'Domestic Content Requirement' is sometimes seen in the news with reference to developing solar power production in our country.
- It was instituted in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

National Solar Mission:

- The National Solar Mission is also known as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.
- It was adopted by India in 2010.
- It aims to target the generation of 100,000 MW of grid-connected solar power capacity by 2022.

- A mandatory domestic content requirement was imposed on solar power developers participating in phase I and phases II.

53. Consider the following statements:

1. The Nuclear Security Summits are periodically held under the aegis of the United Nations.
2. The International Panel on Fissile Materials is an organ of International Atomic Energy Agency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Both 1 and 2

Solution

Statement 1: It is wrong.

In his 2009 speech, Obama (Former US President) stated that nuclear terrorism “is the most immediate and extreme threat to global security.”

To mitigate this threat, he urged that “we act with purpose and without delay,” announcing “a new international effort to secure vulnerable nuclear material around the world” that would begin with “a Global Summit on Nuclear Security that the United States will host.”

Statement 2: This is also wrong.

Established in 2006, it is a group of independent nuclear experts from 18 countries: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, South Korea, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It aims to advance international initiatives to “secure and to sharply reduce all stocks of highly enriched uranium and separated plutonium, the key materials in nuclear weapons, and to limit any further production”

54. **Who among the following can join the National Pension System (NPS) ?**

A Resident Indian citizens only

B Persons of age from 21 to 55 only

C All State Government employees joining the services after the state of notification by the respective State Governments

D **All Central Government employees including those of Armed Forces joining the services on or after 1st April, 2004**

Solution

NPS (National Pension System) is a defined contribution based Pension Scheme launched by Government of India.

Eligibility-- NPS is applicable to all new employees of Central Government service (except Armed Forces) and Central Autonomous Bodies joining Government service on or after 1st January 2004.

NPS is not applicable to all the employees of State Governments, State Autonomous Bodies joining services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments.

All citizens of India between the age of 18 and 60 years as on the date of submission of his / her application to Point of Presence (POP) / Point of Presence-Service Provider (POP-SP) can join NPS.

Recently, NRIs were also allowed to open National Pension Scheme (NPS) accounts online

55. With reference to river Teesta, consider the following statements:

1. The source of river Teesta is the same as that of Brahmaputra but it flows through Sikkim.
2. River Rangeet originates in Sikkim and it is a tributary of river Teesta.
3. River Teesta flows into Bay of Bengal on the border of India and Bangladesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 and 3 only

B 2 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

Statement 1 is not correct. The Teesta River originates from the Pahunri (or Teesta Kangse) glacier and flows southward through the Sikkim Himalaya, where the Rangpo River joins, and where it forms the border between Sikkim and West Bengal up to Teesta Bazaar. Just before the Teesta Bridge, where the roads from Kalimpong and Darjeeling join, the river is met by its main tributary, the Rangeet River.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

It changes course southwards flowing into West Bengal. The river then goes merging up with the Brahmaputra River after it bifurcates the city of Jalpaiguri and flows just touching Cooch Behar district at Mekhliganj and moves to Fulchori in Bangladesh. Thus it does not flow directly into the Bay of Bengal.

Hence statement 3 is not correct

56. Consider the following statements:

1. In tropical regions, Zika virus disease is transmitted by the same mosquito that transmits dengue.
2. Sexual transmission of Zika virus disease is possible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

Zika Virus:

- In tropical regions, Zika virus disease is transmitted by the same mosquito (Aedes species mosquito) that transmits dengue.
 - Aedes species mosquitoes also spread chikungunya viruses.

So statement 1 is correct.
- Zika is transmitted through bites, but can also occur through intrauterine infection.

- Sexual transmission of Zika virus disease is possible even if the infected person does not have symptoms at the time. So statement 2 is correct.
- It was first identified in Zika Forest, Uganda in 1947.
- There is no specific treatment or vaccine currently available to treat Zika.

57. Consider the following statements:

1. The Standard Mark of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is mandatory for automotive tyres and tubes.
2. AGMARK is a quality Certification Mark issues by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- The Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) Act 2016 establishes the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as the National Standards Body of India. BIS act provides enabling provisions for making hallmarking of precious metal articles mandatory. BIS was made mandatory for automotive tyres and tubes
- AGMARK is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, assuring that they conform to a set of standards approved

by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an agency of the
Government of India.

58. What is/are the advantage/advantages of implementing the ‘National Agriculture Market’ scheme?

- 1. It is a pan-India electronic trading portal for agricultural commodities.**
- 2. It provides the farmers access to nationwide market, with prices commensurate with the quality of their produce.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

National Agriculture Market (NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

NAM promotes uniformity, streamlining of procedures across the integrated markets, removes information asymmetry between buyers and sellers and promotes real time price discovery, based on actual demand and

supply, promotes transparency in auction process, and access to a nationwide market for the farmer, with prices commensurate with quality of his produce and online payment and availability of better quality produce and at more reasonable prices to the consumer. The NAM portal is a single-window service for any information and services related to APMC that includes:

- Commodity arrivals and prices
- Buy and sell trade offers
- Provision to respond to trade offers, among other services

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

59. **With reference to the ‘National Intellectual Property Rights Policy’, consider the following statements:**

1. It reiterates India’s commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS Agreement.

2. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is the nodal agency for regulating intellectual property rights in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

The Union Cabinet approved the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy in 2016 that will lay the future roadmap for intellectual property in India.

This policy shall weave in the strengths of the Government, research and development organizations, educational institutions, corporate entities including MSMEs, start-ups and other stakeholders in the creation of an

innovation-conducive environment, which stimulates creativity and innovation across sectors, as also facilitates a stable, transparent and service-oriented IPR administration in the country.

The Policy recognizes that India has a well-established TRIPS compliant legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs, which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. It reiterates India's commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS agreement.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

These objectives are sought to be achieved through detailed action points. The action by different Ministries/ Departments shall be monitored by DIPP which shall be the nodal department to coordinate, guide and oversee implementation and future development of IPRs in India.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

60. According to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which of the following animals cannot be hunted by any person except under some provisions provided by law?

1. Gharial

2. Indian wild ass

3. Wild buffalo

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: The Act was enacted for the protection of plants and animal species.

- It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Prior to this legislation, India had only five designated national parks.

- At present, there are 101 National Parks in India
- Prohibition of hunting: It prohibits the hunting of any wild animal specified in Schedules I, II, III and IV of the act.
- **Exception:** A wild animal listed under these schedules can be hunted/ killed only after getting permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden (CWLW) of the state if: It becomes dangerous to human life or to property (including standing crops on any land). It is disabled or suffering from a disease that is beyond recovery.

Gharial (*Gravialis gangeticus*), Indian Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus khur*) and Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) are all mentioned under Schedule I for the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

61. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

Statement 1: While FDs can be enforced by legislative processes (for e.g. Environment Protection Act that helps enforce the individual duty of environment protection), the constitution explicitly does not enforce them via legal provisions or does not explicitly mention in Part IVA that there are legislative processes to enforce them.

However, since the Parliament has enforced most fundamental duties already via a legislative process, we will consider this statement 1 as correct.

Statement 2: It is not clear what UPSC means by ‘legal duties’, but for all practical purposes it can be considered as ‘law of the land’.

FDs are in sync with legal duties because what is illegal cannot be a fundamental duty, and what is a fundamental duty has also been made a legal duty (e.g. respecting women).

Also, it is an Indian citizen’s fundamental duty to abide by the constitutional laws (legal duties); this brings the correlation. Statement 2 is thus correct.

62. Consider the following pairs:

1. Radhakanta Deb – First President of the British Indian Association
2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty – Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Surendranath Banerjee – Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

A 1 only

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- **British Indian Association:**
 - It was founded in October 1851, at Calcutta.
 - Raja Radha Kanta dev was the first president of the British Indian Association while Debendranath Tagore was its Secretary.
- **Madras Mahajana Sabha:**
 - It was founded in May 1884.

- It was established by M. Veeraraghavachariar, S. Ramaswami Mudaliar, and P. Anandacharlu.

- **Indian Association:**

- It was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.
- Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India.
- The objectives of this Association were “promoting by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people”.

63. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

A Liberty of thought

B Economic liberty

C Liberty of expression

D Liberty of belief

Solution

- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation.
- However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. Economic liberty is not explicitly mentioned in the Preamble.
- The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799).
- The preamble of India contains tenets highlighted in the Objective Resolution drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946
- Only 1 preamble along with 22 parts and 12 schedules and 448 articles, Indian Constitution today exists

64. With reference to the 'Quality Council of India (QCI)', consider the following statements:

1. QCI was set up jointly by the Government of India and the Indian Industry.
2. Chairman of QCI is appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendations of the industry to the Government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

Quality Council of India (QCI) was set up jointly by the Government of India and the Indian Industry represented by the three premier industry associations i.e. Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), to establish and operate national accreditation structure and promote quality through National Quality Campaign.

Quality Council of India (QCI) was established as a National body for Accreditation in 1996. Accordingly, QCI was set up through a PPP model as an independent autonomous organization with the support of Government of India and the Indian Industry represented by the three premier industry associations,

Chairman of QCI is appointed by the Prime Minister on recommendation of the industry to the government.

The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, is the nodal ministry for QCI

65. **What is the purpose of setting up of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) in India?**

1. **To supply credit to small business units**
2. **To supply credit to small and marginal farmers**
3. **To encourage young entrepreneurs to set up business particularly in rural areas.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 2 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

As per the RBI guidelines:

- The objectives of setting up of small finance banks will be to further financial inclusion by
- (i) provision of savings vehicles, and (ii) supply of credit to small business units; **small and marginal farmers; micro and small industries**; and other unorganised sector entities, through high

technology-low cost operations. **(Hence statement 1 and 2 is correct)**

- There is no explicit provision that SFBs have been setup to encourage setting of businesses in rural areas. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

66. **With reference to ‘Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD)’, consider the following statements:**

1. **The first APMCHUD was held in India in 2006 on the theme ‘Emerging Urban Forms – Policy Responses and Governance Structure’.**
2. **India hosts all the Annual Ministerial Conferences in partnership with ADB, APEC and ASEAN.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- The First APMCHUD (Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development) Conference was held in New Delhi December 2006 under the thematic of “A vision for sustainable urbanisation in the Asia-Pacific by 2020“. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**

- The Conference of APMCHUD is a biennial event. APMCHUD is an intergovernmental mechanism for collaboration and cooperation in the field of housing and development among Asia Pacific countries.
- It was established under the aegis and support of UN-Habitat.
- This event is hosted by one of the member countries whose offer is consented to by the members in the previous conference of the APMCHUD. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect)**

67. **Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity**

A the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women

B the methods for strengthening executive leadership

C superior individual with dynamism and vision.

D a band on dedicated party workers

Solution

The object of government according to Mill's views, being the attainment of values and virtues in men, their selfdevelopment, it is essential that the government should be of those whose self development is being sought.

This is only possible if the people participate in the making and working of their government or the government is truly representative.

"Virtue and intelligence should become genuine attributes of character in a citizen.....and then through participation, people at large, would be able to control the rulers by influencing the character and direction of public policy"

Option A: Democracy allows you to vote (by exercising your intellect), it gives you liberty and freedom of expression (so that your intellectual potential is fulfilled), and ensures adherence of moral values (character) such as justice and equality. So, A seems appropriate.

Option B: There is no ground for this statement.

Option C: Since it specifies a “superior individual”, it attaches a sense of privilege to selected people, which is against democratic values. It also does not clarify what the dynamism and vision means.

Option D: No ground.

68. Which of the following is a most likely consequence of implementing the 'Unified Payments Interface (UPI)?

A Mobile wallets will not be necessary for online payments

B

Digital currency will totally replace the physical currency in about two decades.

C

FDI inflows will drastically increase.

D

Direct transfer of subsidies to poor people will become very effective.

Solution

- The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) payments system has cut across the Indian socio-economic digital divide amazingly fast.
- Even though UPI is indeed a groundbreaking innovation in the digital payments landscape, reliability and security are still considered to be at stake, keeping many individuals and businesses apprehensive about the payment system.
- UPI is a payment system that allows money transfer between any two bank accounts by using a smartphone.
- UPI allows a customer to pay directly from a bank account to different merchants, both online and offline, without the hassle of

typing credit card details, IFSC code, or net banking/wallet passwords.

69. The terms ‘Event Horizon’, ‘Singularity’, ‘String Theory’ and ‘Standard Model’ are sometimes seen in the news in the context of

A Observation and understanding of the Universe

B Study of the solar and the lunar eclipses

C Placing satellites in the orbit of the Earth

D Origin and evolution of living organisms on the earth

Solution

The terms - ‘Event Horizon’ - boundary in space-time, ‘Singularity’ - location in spacetime where the gravitational field of a celestial body becomes infinite, ‘String Theory’ - links together all physical aspects, and ‘Standard Model’ - unifying the four fundamental forces, are related to the observations and understanding of the Universe.

[Scientists from the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) facility revealed the first image of the black hole at the centre of the Milky Way in press conferences held around the world.

This image of the black hole referred to as Sagittarius A (*SgrA*) gave further support to the idea that the compact object at the centre of our galaxy is indeed a black hole.]

70. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of governments is that

- A** the executive and legislature work independently
- B** it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient
- C** the executive remains responsible to the legislature
- D** the head of the government cannot be changed without election

Solution

- The Parliamentary system is also known as the ‘Westminster’ model of government, responsible government and cabinet government.
- The Constitution establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states.
- The features of parliamentary government in India are: (a) Presence of nominal and real executives; (b) Majority party rule, (c) Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (d) Membership of the ministers in the legislature, (e) Leadership of the prime minister or the chief minister, (f) Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

71. In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

A Rights are correlative with Duties.

B Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.

C Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.

D Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State

Solution

Rights are what we want others to do for us whereas the duties are those acts which we should perform for others. Thus, a right comes with an obligation to show respect for the rights of others. The obligations that accompany rights are in the form of duties.

- The evolution of a democratic society is centred around the expansion of rights — civil, political, economic and cultural, leading to the empowerment of people.
- Rights and duties complement each other, just as responsibility comes with freedom.

- Any shift in state policy emphasis from rights to duties will be inappropriate to many for whom the realisation of even fundamental rights is still a work in progress.
- The obligation of individual citizens to the collective pursuit of a nation can be meaningful when their rights are guaranteed by the state.
- Citizens already perform a range of duties such as paying taxes adhering to civil and criminal laws, paying fines and taking part in elections. Hence, to claim that people are only or mainly talking about rights while ignoring their duties is untrue.
- The emphasis on duty along with the de-emphasis of rights also raises the threat of moving into pre-Republican norms in social relations.
- The citizen has a right to use a public road, and a duty to obey traffic rules. The right and the duty are meaningful only in conjunction. The best thing a government can do is to guarantee and uphold the rights of citizens.

72. **The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?**

A The Preamble

B The Fundamental Rights

C The Directive Principles of State Policy

D The Fundamental Duties

Solution

- A preamble is an introductory statement in a document that explains the document's philosophy and objectives.
- In a Constitution, it presents the intention of its framers, the history behind its creation, and the core values and principles of the nation.

The preamble basically gives idea of the following things/objects:

- Source of the Constitution
- Nature of Indian State
- Statement of its objectives
- Date of its adoption

In the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble shows the general purposes behind the several provisions in the Constitution, and is thus a key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution.

73. If you travel by road from Kohima to Kottayam, what is the minimum number of States within India through which you can travel, including the origin and the destination?

A 6

B 7

C 8

D 9

Solution

The shortest route from Kohima (Nagaland) to Kottayam (Kerala) passes through the following states: Nagaland-Assam-West BengalOdisha-Andhra Pradesh-Tamil Nadu-Kerala

74. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

1. Adjournment motion

2. Questions hour

3. Supplementary question Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

The Parliament exercises control over the ministers through various devices like question hour, discussions, adjournment motion, no confidence motion, etc.

Adjournment motion is introduced only in the Lok Sabha to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.

Question hour is the first hour in a sitting session in the Lok Sabha of the Indian Parliament. It focuses on questions raised by various Members of Parliament. These questions are related to various administrative activities.

The questions are directed towards the concerned minister who has to answer in front of the Parliament either in oral form or written form based on the type of a particular question.

75. From the ecological point of view, which one of the following assumes importance in being a good link between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats?

A Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

B Nallamala Forest

C Nagarhole National Park

D Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve

Solution

Sathyamangalam forest range is a significant wildlife corridor in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve between the Western Ghats and the rest of the Eastern Ghats. Located in the Erode district of Tamil Nadu, the Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve is the largest wildlife sanctuary in the state.

With a forest area of 1,411.6 square kilometres, the reserve is a part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and lies between the Western Ghats and the rest of the Eastern Ghats.

Situated in a key position between the Western and Eastern Ghats, the Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve boasts of a wide variety of fauna.

The reserve also adjoins four other protected areas -- Billigiriranga Swamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, Sigur Plateau, Mudumalai National Park and Bandipur National Park.

76. **One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of**

A Privileges

B Restraints

C Competition

D Ideology

Solution

- In ending the formal system of inequality and privileges, equality in the society can be maintained. **Hence the option 1 is correct.**
- Restraints which is controlling someone or restraining the actions of someone.
- Thus restraints are contrary to equality which also curtails the liberty of a person. **Hence the option 2 is not correct.**
- Competition occurs for the purpose of progress in an activity/institutions / Business. It is unrelated to equality. **Hence the option 3 is not correct.**
- Ideology is a set of beliefs or principles of an institution/group of people of a society. Ideology is of many types namely political ideologies like Democracy, Communism, and so on. **Hence the option 4 is not correct.**

77. Consider the following statements in respect of Trade Related Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce (TRAFFIC):

1. TRAFFIC is a bureau under United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
2. The mission of TRAFFIC is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade Statement 1: It is a NGO, not a bureau under UNEP. So, 1 is wrong.

TRAFFIC is governed by the TRAFFIC Committee, a steering group composed of members of TRAFFIC's partner organizations, WWF and IUCN.

Statement 2: It is working globally on Wildlife trade monitoring network.

It specializes in investigating and analysing wildlife trade trends, patterns, impacts and drivers to provide the leading knowledge base on trade in wild animals and plants.

78. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

A Equal pay for equal work for both men and women

B Participation of workers in the management of industries

C Right to work, education and public assistance

D Securing living wage and workers

Solution

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).

79. Which of the following gives 'Global Gender Gap Index' ranking to the countries of the world?

A World Economic Forum

B UN Human Rights Council

C UN Women

D World Health Organization

Solution

Global Gender Gap Index is released by World Economic Forum. As per the Global GenderGap Report 2016, India ranks at 87th in respect of Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) among 144 countries of the World. As per the GGR, India climbed 21 spots to rank 87th in 2016, which is an improvement from being ranked at 108th in 2015.

Global Gender Gap Index is designed to "measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in countries rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries." It is not necessarily true that highly developed countries should have higher scores.

80. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Smart India Hackathon 2017?

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme for developing every city of our country into Smart Cities in a decade.
2. It is an initiative to identify new digital technology innovations for solving the many problems faced by our country.
3. It is a programme aimed at making all the financial transactions in our country completely digital in a decade.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 3 only

B 2 only

C 3 only

D 2 and 3 only

Solution

Smart India Hackathon:

- It was launched as a competition to develop innovative digital technologies to solve the issues of central government and ministries. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- It was conducted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development since 2017.
- It engages the youth of the country directly in the nation-building process.
- Smart India Hackathon theme is "No problem is too big, No idea is too small".

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in 2015. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The main objective of AMRUT is to provide basic amenities to urban areas and improve the standard of living and quality of life of the poor and downtrodden people of urban areas.
- As of the first phase, about 500 cities have been covered.
- It includes as follows Development of green spaces and parks for recreation to reduce pollution, To ensure proper supply of drinking water and proper sewage connections in all household and Promoting the usage of public transports and non-motorized transports like cycling.

Digital India:

- The program aimed at making all financial transactions in our country completely digital is part of the Digital India initiative and making towards a cashless transaction. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The money transfer is done through Debit / Credit cards, mobile wallets, Electronic Clearing Services (ECS), National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT), and Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), and so on.

- The Ministry responsible for promotions of digital transactions including digital payments is the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

81. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the 'Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)?

1. It decides the RBI's benchmark interest rates.
2. It is a 12-member body including the Governor of RBI and is reconstituted every year.
3. It functions under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 1 and 2 only

C 3 only

D 2 and 3 only

Solution

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act) has been amended by the Finance Act, 2016, to provide for a statutory and institutionalised framework for a Monetary Policy Committee.

It would be entrusted with the task of fixing the benchmark policy rate (repo rate) required to contain inflation within the specified target level.

Hence Statement 1 is correct. As per the provisions of the RBI Act, out of the six Members of Monetary Policy Committee, three Members will be from the RBI and the other three Members of MPC will be appointed by the Central Government.

Hence statement 2 is not correct. The Governor of the Bank— ex officio Chairperson of MPC. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

82. **With reference to Manipuri Sankirtana, consider the following statements:**

1. **It is a song and dance performance.**
2. **Cymbals are the only musical instruments used in the performance.**
3. **It is performed to narrate the life and deeds of Lord Krishna.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1, 2 and 3

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1 only

Solution

Sankirtana encompasses an array of arts performed to mark religious occasions and various stages in the life of the Vaishnava people of the Manipur plains.

Sankirtana practices centre on the temple, where performers narrate the lives and deeds of Krishna through song and dance. Hence, statement 1 and 3 are correct.

In a typical performance, two drummers and about ten singerdancers perform in a hall or domestic courtyard encircled by seated devotees. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

83. In the context of solving pollution problems, what is/are the advantage/advantages of bioremediation technique?

- 1. It is a technique for cleaning up pollution by enhancing the same biodegradation process that occurs in nature.**
- 2. Any contaminant with heavy metals such as cadmium and lead can be readily and completely treated by bioremediation using microorganisms.**
- 3. Genetic engineering can be used to create microorganisms specifically designed for bioremediation.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- Statement 1 is correct. Bioremediation is treatment that uses naturally occurring organisms to break down hazardous substances into less toxic or non-toxic substances.

- It uses microorganisms to degrade organic contaminants in soil, groundwater, sludge, and solids.
- The microorganisms break down contaminants by using them as an energy source or cometabolizing them with an energy source.
- Statement 2 is not correct. Not all contaminants are easily treated by bioremediation using microorganisms.
- For example, heavy metals such as cadmium and lead are not readily absorbed or captured by microorganisms.
- Statement 3 is correct. Genetic engineering has been used to create organisms designed for specific purposes.
- For e.g. bacterium *Deinococcus radiodurans* (the most radioresistant organism known) has been modified to consume and digest toluene and ionic mercury from highly radioactive nuclear waste.

84. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for

- A** the participation of workers in the management of industries.
- B** arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
- C** an intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute
- D** a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.

Solution

- The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.
- The main object of the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 was to lay down the procedures for the establishment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation.
- The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 also prohibited strikes or lock-outs without notice in public utility services.

Other facts:

- The first labour organization was the Working Men's Club founded in 1870 by Sasipada Banerjee.
- It was founded at Kolkata.
- The Chennai Labour Union, founded in 1918 by B.P. Wadia.

85. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in

A Federalism

B Democratic decentralization

C Administrative delegation

D Direct democracy

ENTRI

Solution

Option B: Decentralization and grass roots empowerment are the core guiding principles of local self-government as under 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment. For e.g. Gram Panchayats can sanction sanitation and welfare projects on their own.

Option A: Local bodies are not federal entities as is the position of states in India.

Option C: This isn't administrative delegation because local self-government bodies are political entities that are elected directly (or indirectly) by people and managed by their representatives.

Option D: Since it involves election and indirect decision making by people's representatives, there can be no direct democracy (where all decisions are made directly by the people).

86. Consider the following statements: With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

1. legislative function.
2. executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- The Directive Principles of State Policy does not constitute limitations upon legislative function and executive function.
- Fundamental rights act as limitations on the legislative and executive functions.
- According to the Sapru Committee in 1945 two categories of individual rights were suggested.
- One being justiciable and the other being non-justiciable rights.

- Justiciable rights are known as Fundamental Rights. The non-justiciable are known as the Directive Principles of State Policy.

87. The term ‘Digital Single Market Strategy’ seen in the news refers to

A ASEAN

B BRICS

C EU

D G20

Solution

The Digital Single Market is part of the Digital Agenda for Europe 2020 program of the EU, an initiative of Europe 2020 proposed strategy.

The three said “pillars” of the European Commission strategy are:

Access to online products and services
Conditions for digital networks and services to grow and thrive
Growth of the European digital economy

88. At one of the place in India, if you stand on the seashore and watch the sea, 'you will find that the sea water recedes from the shore line a few kilometres and comes back to the shore, twice a day, and you can actually walk on the sea floor when the water recedes. This unique phenomenon is seen at

A Bhavnagar

B Bheemunipatnam

C Chandipur

D Nagapattinam

Solution

Chandipur is located in Balasore district. This beach is unique in the whole world no where on earth you can find a beach where the sea water retreats inside the sea from 1km to 5Km every day and it again comes back to the shore slowly during high tide. This happens twice every day. It is also known as Odisha's Hide and Seek Beach. Bhavnagar has highest tidal range in India.

89. **Due to some reasons, if there is a huge fall in the population of species of butterflies, what could be its likely consequence/consequences?**

- 1. Pollination of some plants could be adversely affected.**
- 2. There could be a drastic increase in the fungal infections of some cultivated plants.**
- 3. It could lead to a fall in the population of some species of wasps, spiders and birds.**

Select the correct using the code given below:

A 1 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

Statement 1 and 3 are correct. Butterflies are pollinating insects. They help in pollination of many flowering plants.

Butterflies also act as a lower member of the food chain. A number of animals, including birds and mice feed on butterfly.

As populations of butterfly diminish, so will populations of birds and other animals that rely on them as a food source. This loss of the butterfly is the beginning of the “butterfly effect.”

Statement 2 is not correct. Fungi is just one of the foods which butterfly prefer. Similarly, butterfly is one of the agents which helps in the distribution of fungi spores. If there is a huge fall in the population of species of butterflies (which is not a specific statement), there cannot be a drastic increase in the fungal infections of some cultivated plants (“drastic increase” and “some cultivated plants” are words which are vague and extreme).

90. It is possible to produce algae based biofuels, but what is/are the likely limitation(s) of developing countries in promoting this industry?

- 1. Production of algae based biofuels is possible in seas only and not on continents.**
- 2. Setting up and engineering the algae based biofuels production requires high level of expertise/ technology until the construction is complete**
- 3. Economically viable production necessitates the setting up of large scale facilities which may raise ecological and social concerns.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 2 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

Statement 1 is incorrect. Production of algal biofuel is possible both in seas and on continents.

They can grow on marginal or non-crop land and also on brackish or polluted water. Land based systems are more developed than sea based systems.

Statements 2 and 3 are correct. Developing and engineering ABB technology requires a high level of expertise until construction is finished.

Innovation for higher productivity also requires some knowledge and/or experience. All Algal based biofuel concepts require significant capital investment.

Access to this technology by the poor may be difficult. Large -scale facilities are more economically viable, but are also more likely to have higher social and ecological impacts.

91. Consider the following statements:

1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers and to allow the workers to form trade unions.
2. N. M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labour movement in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

The Factory Act of 1881:

- The first Factories Act was adopted in 1881 during Lord Ripon.
- A Factory Commission was appointed in 1885.
- The 1881 Act aimed to improve the working conditions of labour.
- It also prohibited the employment of children under the age of seven.

- The major decision was taken to limit the number of working hours for children below the age of twelve.
- The Factory Act of 1881 had a provision of one hour rest during the working period.
- It also made compulsory that dangerous machinery should be fenced properly, but no mention to form trade unions. **So statement 1 is incorrect.**
- N.M.Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labour movement in British India.
- He worked for the working conditions of textile mill-hands and also for the caste and communal issues. **So statement 2 is correct.**

92. In the context of mitigating the impending global warming due to anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, which of the following can be potential sites for carbon sequestration?

1. Abandoned and uneconomic coal seams
2. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
3. Subterranean deep saline formations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 2 only

B 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

- Geo-sequestration is a method that involves injecting carbon dioxide, generally in supercritical form, directly into underground geological formations.
- Statement 1: Unmineable coal seams can be used to store CO₂ because the CO₂ molecules attach to the surface of coal.
- Statement 2: CO₂ is sometimes injected into declining oil fields to increase oil recovery.

- Other potential sites are gas fields, saline formations (statement 3), unmineable coal seams, and saline-filled basalt formations can act as storage sites.
- After sequestration, various physical (e.g., highly impermeable caprock) and geochemical trapping mechanisms prevent the CO₂ from escaping to the surface.

93. **Recognition of Prior Learning Scheme’ is sometimes mentioned in the news with reference to**

A

Certifying the skills acquire by construction workers through traditional channels.

B

enrolling the persons in Universities for distance learning programmes.

C

Reserving some skilled jobs to rural and urban poor in some public sector undertakings.

D

Certifying the skills acquired by trainees under the National Skill Development Programme.

Solution

Option A: The ‘Recognition of Prior Learning’ scheme — underway across construction sites in five states — to certify skills acquired by workers through traditional learning channels.

The project may be of particular relevance to a country where just 2 per cent of the workforce is certified as skilled. Most deemed to be outside the skilled category in India are those who have typically picked up a skill while on the job, without any formal degree to back this up. Option D is incorrect since it talks about trainees who are not fully skilled to get recognition of any prior learning.

Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), but this isn't applicable to trainees. So, D is incorrect.

94. **Recently there was a proposal to translocate some of the lions from their natural habitat in Gujarat to which one of the following sites?**

A Corbett National Park

B Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary

C Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary

D Sariska National Park

Solution

The expert committee of the Ministry of Environment had given its approval in March 2017 to transfer Asian lions to Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary from Gir National Park, Gujarat. According to the committee, the conditions of Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary are suitable for another house of extinct Asian lions. However, translocation project was contested by the Government of Gujarat.

Kuno palpur Wild life sanctuary

Kuno National Park is a national park in MP established in 1981 as a wildlife sanctuary. In 2018, it was given the status of a national park. It is part of the Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests. KunoPalpur Wildlife Sanctuary is underway to become India's second home for the Asiatic lion.

95. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refer to

- A Division of the central legislature into two houses.
- B Introduction of double government i.e., Central and state Governments.
- C Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
- D **Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.**

Solution

The Montage-Chelmsford reforms 1919

- Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, and Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, in 1918, introduced constitutional reforms which led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919.
- The Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged and the majority of their members were to be elected.
- Under the system of Dyarchy, the provincial governments were given more powers.
 - Under Dyarchy some subjects, such as finance and law and order, remained under the direct control of the Governor and were called 'reserved' subjects;

- Other subjects, such as education, public health, and local self-government, were to be controlled by ministers responsible to the Legislatures and were called 'transferred' subjects.

96. With reference to the 'Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (PBPT Act)', consider the following statements:

1. A property transaction is not treated as a benami transaction if the owner of the property is not aware of the transaction.
2. Properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the Government.
3. The Act provides for three authorities for investigations but does not provide for any appellate mechanism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C 1 and 3 only

D 2 and 3 only

Solution

- First statement is incorrect because ignorance of law is no excuse for the violation of law.
- The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 has been amended through the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amended Act, 2016. The amended law empowers the specified authorities to provisionally attach

benami properties which can eventually be confiscated.

- The act provides appellate mechanism in the form of Adjudicating Authority and Appellate Tribunal.

97. **Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule?**

1. **Lord Cornwallis**
2. **Alexander Read**
3. **Thomas Munro**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A I only

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 1, 2 and 3

Solution

In the Ryotwari System every registered holder of land is recognised as a proprietor of land and is held responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the state. In the Madras presidency, the first land revenue settlement was made in the Baramahal district after its acquisition by the company in 1792. Capt. Reed, assisted by Thomas Munro, fixed the state demand on the basis of 50% of the estimated produce of the fields. Later on when Thomas Munro became Governor of Madras (1820-27), he extended the Ryotwari system to all parts of the province (except the

permanently settled areas) on the basis of 1/3rd of the gross produce of the holding. A permanent settlement was introduced by lord Cornwallis in 1793.

98. **With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:**

- 1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.**
- 2. A total of 5 private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India so far.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D Neither 1 nor 2

Solution

- The process of law-making begins with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament.
 - A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or by any Member of Parliament other than Ministers.
 - In the former case, it is called a Government Bill and in the latter case, it is known as a Private Member's Bill.

Private Member Bill:

- A private member bill is introduced by any member of parliament other than ministers. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- It requires a one-month prior notice to introduce in the house of parliament.
- Every Friday of the week is assigned or reserved for private bill discussion.
- Private member bill reflects the stand of the opposition party on public matters.
- The first private member bill was passed on the Muslim wakfs bill introduced by Syed Mohammed Ahmad Kasmi in 1952.
- Till now, 14 private member bills were passed in the parliament since independence. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The last private member bill passed by the parliament was the Supreme Court (enlargement of criminal appellate jurisdiction) bill in 1970.

99. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A Rights are claims of the State against the citizens.

B Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a State.

C Rights are claims of the citizens against the State.

D Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many.

Solution

- Rights are claimed by the citizens against the state has to protect the citizens from oppression by society. **Hence the option 3 is correct.**
- The state cannot claim or demand against the citizens, because it takes away the rights of individuals and restraint them. **Hence the option 1 is not correct.**
- The constitution has no concept of special privileges which will create inequality in the society. **Hence the option 2 is not correct.**
- Here rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many is given in general term.
- As per article 18, except for military and academic distinctions, no other citizens have titular privileges. **Hence the option 4 is not correct.**

100. Which of the following are the objectives of ‘National Nutrition Mission’?

1. To create awareness relating to malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. To reduce the incidence of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.
3. To promote the consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
4. To promote the consumption of poultry eggs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A 1 and 2 only

B 1, 2 and 3 only

C 1, 2 and 4 only

D 3 and 4 only

Solution

Statement 3 and 4 are wrong because there is no mention of eggs or unpolished rice or millets in the official release document: Statement 1 and 2: There are two components of the National Nutrition Mission as follows:

1. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against malnutrition
2. Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme
The key objectives of the programmes under the Mission are as under:

- To create awareness relating to malnutrition amongst pregnant women, lactating mothers, promote healthy lactating practices and importance of balanced nutrition;
- To improve maternal and child under-nutrition in 200 high burdened districts and to prevent and reduce the under-nutrition prevalent among children below 3 years;
- To reduce incidence of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.



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