

2018

IASBABA



[UPSC CSE PRELIMS -KEY & EXPLANATION]

Born with the vision of "Enabling a person located at the most remote destination a chance at cracking AIR 1 in IAS"

Q.1) Consider the following events:

1. The first democratically elected communist party government formed in a State in India.
2. India's then largest bank, 'Imperial Bank of India', was renamed 'State Bank of India'.
3. Air India was nationalised and became the national carrier.
4. Goa became a part of independent India.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- (a) 4-1-2-3
- (b) 3-2-1-4**
- (c) 4-2-1-3
- (d) 3-1-2-4

Solution (b)

In 1953, the Government of India passed the Air Corporations Act and nationalized Air India.

The Imperial Bank of India (IBI) was the oldest and the largest commercial bank of the Indian subcontinent, and was subsequently transformed into State Bank of India in 1955.

The first democratically elected communist government was in the South Indian state of Kerala in 1957, with E.M.S. Namboodiripad as its head.

When India became independent in 1947, Goa remained under Portuguese control. On December 19, 1961, Goa officially became part of India and two years later, held its first general election.

Remember- Such questions don't need special preparation. It depends on your memory power as well as analytical approach (looking at the option). Any standard source is enough to handle such questions provided you are thorough with the chronological developments.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Value Add- Economy and AIR Discussion

Nationalization and Development of Banking in India

Why Government nationalized certain private banks?

- During that time banks were owned and managed by private sector and the **services of banking were not able to reach majority of population.**
- Resources (savings of people) need to be directed in a direction which benefit greater public.
- For development of planned economy, **a certain degree of government control** was required on capital generated by the economy.

Emergence of SBI

- State bank group means State bank of India and its associates.
- SBI previous name – **“Imperial bank of India”.**
 - Created in – 1921 by amalgamating 3 banks – **Presidency of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.**
- By enacting **SBI Act, 1955** the government **partially nationalized imperial bank of India**

TOPIC:

General Studies 2

- **Infrastructure:**

General Studies 3

- **Infrastructure: Airports**

In news: Air India, the national carrier, is once again up for disinvestment. Air India has a total debt of around ₹52,000 crore which comprises of ₹22,000 crore as aircraft loan and the rest as working capital loan and other liabilities. It is not yet clear how much the government wants to offload- whether it will fully exit Air India or it will retain a minority stake is yet to be decided.

Air India came into existence in 1932 as starter airline. It was nationalised in 1953.

Why it makes sense?

For many years the government had been considering the option that whether Air India should be helped in coming out of its current situation or disinvested. This is not first instance. In 2000 also it was tried for disinvestment but it was not materialised due to lack of political will. At that time, the Tatas, the actual promoters of airlines, wanted to buy it back along with Singapore Airlines.

Q.2) Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- (c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III**
- (d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

Solution (c)

Right to privacy was often in news. A nine-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court on August 24, 2017 ruled that right to privacy is “intrinsic to life and liberty” and is inherently protected under the various fundamental freedoms enshrined under Part III of the Indian Constitution.

"Right to Privacy is an integral part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution," the SC's nine-judge bench ruled unanimously.

IASbaba reference:

AIPTS Test 21 and ILP 2018 FULL MOCK 1

20.

**MCQ Single Correct Question**

Which of the following Rights have been brought under the ambit of Article 21?

1. Right to Privacy
2. Right to free legal aid
3. Right to travel abroad
4. Right to information

Select the code from below:

- ☐ a 1 and 4
- ☐ b 2,3 and 4
- ☐ c 1,3 and 4
- ☒ d All of the above

<https://iasbaba.com/2017/11/india-radio-air-sc-decision-right-privacy/>

All India Radio (AIR) : SC Decision on Right to Privacy

Posted by
IASBABA

Categories
ALL INDIA RADIO

Date
NOVEMBER 20, 2017

Comments
1 COMMENT

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SC Decision on Right to Privacy

ARCHIVES

Search 24th August 2017 http://www.newsonair.com/Main_Audio_Bulletins_Search.aspx

TOPIC: General Studies 2

- **Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.**

A nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court has ruled that Indians enjoy a fundamental right to privacy that it is intrinsic to life and liberty and thus comes under Article 21 of the Indian constitution. Experts have said that it is one of the most important verdict since 1973 since SC propounded a basic structure theory. This is an era where right to privacy covers many aspects and the implications it will have for various cases pending in SC.

<https://iasbaba.com/2017/09/rstv-big-picture-sc-ruling-privacy-implications/>

Reference:

1. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/privacy-is-a-fundamental-right-under-article-21-rules-supreme-court/article19551224.ece>
2. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/right-to-privacy-is-a-fundamental-right-supreme-court/articleshow/60203394.cms>

Q.3) Consider the following:

1. Areca nut
2. Barley
3. Coffee

4. Finger millet
5. Groundnut
6. Sesamum
7. Turmeric

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has announced the Minimum Support Price for which of the above?

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 7 only
- (b) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only**
- (c) 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Solution (b)

The MSP is announced by the Government of India for 25 crops currently at the beginning of each season viz. Rabi and Kharif.

Following are the 25 crops covered by MSP:

Kharif Crops	Rabi Crops	Other Crops
1. Paddy	15. Wheat	22. Copra
2. Jowar	16. Barley	23. De-husked coconut
3. Bajra	17. Gram	24. Raw Jute
4. Maize	18. Masur (Lentil)	25. Sugar Cane (Fair and remunerative price)
5. Ragi	19. Rapeseed/Mustard	
6. Arhar (Tur)	20. Safflower	
7. Moong	21. Toria	
8. Urad		
9. Cotton		
10. Groundnut in shell		

11. Sunflower seed		
12. Soyabean		
13. Sesamum		
14. Nigerseed		

IASbaba reference:

ILP Value Add- Set 5 Block 1

Agriculture Price Policy

Government's price policy seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of the consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

The price policy also seeks to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of overall needs of the economy. Towards this end, the Government fixes the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for major agricultural commodities viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar (tur), moong, urad, cotton, groundnut-in-shell, sunflowerseed, soyabean, sesamum, nigerseed, wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard, safflower, copra and Jute and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and Central Ministries as well as other concerned stake holders.

Q.82) Set 5 Block 1: Economics & Current Affairs (ILP 2018)

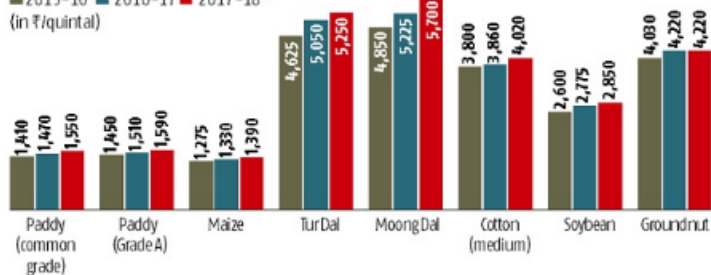
Do you know?

26 commodities are currently covered. They are as follows.

- Cereals (7) - paddy, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi
- Pulses (5) - gram, arhar/tur, moong, urad and lentil
- Oilseeds (8) - groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, toria, soyabean, sunflower seed, sesamum, safflower seed and nigerseed
- Copra
- De-husked coconut
- Raw cotton
- Raw jute
- Sugarcane (Fair and remunerative price)
- Virginia flu cured (VFC) tobacco

MSP FOR 2017-18 KHARIF CROPS AS RECOMMENDED BY CACP

■ 2015-16 ■ 2016-17 ■ 2017-18 *
(in ₹/quintal)



* As recommended by CACP

Source: Government officials

Q.4) In which one of the following States is Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Nagaland

Solution (a)

Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary lies in the foothills of the Eastern Himalaya in the East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh. It was declared a sanctuary in 1977, and was earlier part of the Khellong Forest Division. It has been declared as a tiger reserve in 2002 based on a proposal in 1999.

Q.5) With reference to India's satellite launch vehicles, consider the following statements:

1. PSLVs launch the satellites useful for Earth resources monitoring whereas GSLVs are designed mainly to launch communication satellites.
2. Satellites launched by PSLV appear to remain permanently fixed in the same position in the sky, as viewed from a particular location on Earth.
3. GSLV Mk III is a four-stage launch vehicle with the first and third stages using solid rocket motors, and the second and fourth stages using liquid rocket engines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 3 only

Solution (a)

Both PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) and GSLV (Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle) are the satellite-launch vehicles (rockets) developed by ISRO.

PSLV is designed mainly to deliver the “earth-observation” or “remote-sensing” satellites with lift-off mass of up to about 1750 Kg to Sun-Synchronous circular polar orbits of 600-900 Km altitude.

The remote sensing satellites orbit the earth from pole-to-pole (at about 98 deg orbital-plane inclination).

PSLV is a four-staged launch vehicle with first and third stage using solid rocket motors and second and fourth stages using liquid rocket engines.

The GSLV is designed mainly to deliver the communication-satellites to the highly elliptical (typically 250 x 36000 Km) Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO).

Due to their geo-synchronous nature, the satellites in these orbits appear to remain permanently fixed in the same position in the sky, as viewed from a particular location on Earth, thus avoiding the need of a tracking ground antenna and hence are useful for the communication applications.

Two versions of the GSLV are being developed by ISRO. The first version, GSLV Mk-II, has the capability to launch satellites of lift-off mass of up to 2,500 kg to the GTO and satellites of up to 5,000 kg lift-off mass to the LEO. GSLV MK-II is a three-staged vehicle with first stage using solid rocket motor, second stage using Liquid fuel and the third stage, called Cryogenic Upper Stage, using cryogenic engine.

IASbaba's Reference:**ILP Value Add- Science Series- Space, AIPTS-24****GSLV Mk III**

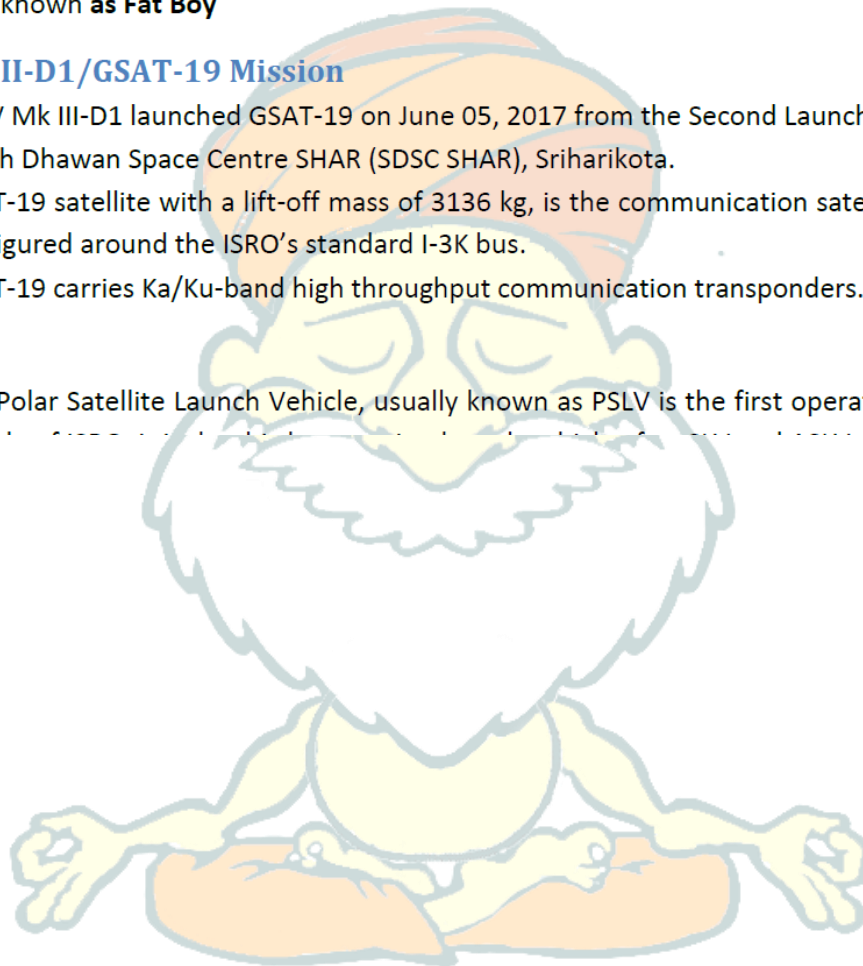
- GSLV Mk III is a three-stage heavy lift launch vehicle developed by ISRO.
- The vehicle has two solid strap-ons, a core liquid booster and a cryogenic upper stage.
- GSLV-Mk III is capable launching 4 ton class of satellites to Geosynchronous Transfer orbit (GTO).
- Also known as **Fat Boy**

GSLV Mk III-D1/GSAT-19 Mission

- GSLV Mk III-D1 launched GSAT-19 on June 05, 2017 from the Second Launch Pad (SLP) at Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR (SDSC SHAR), Sriharikota.
- GSAT-19 satellite with a lift-off mass of 3136 kg, is the communication satellite of India, configured around the ISRO's standard I-3K bus.
- GSAT-19 carries Ka/Ku-band high throughput communication transponders.

PSLV

- The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, usually known as PSLV is the first operational launch



10.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Consider the following statements with reference to the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle-Mark III (GSLV-MkIII)

1. It is the heaviest rocket ever made by India.
2. It can launch satellites in Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) as well as Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
3. It uses an indigenous cryogenic engine.

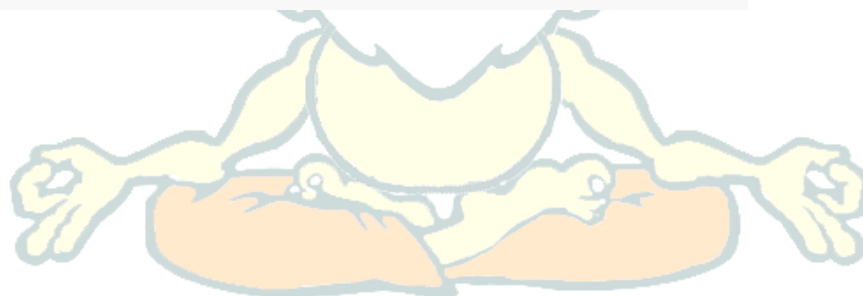
Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a 1 and 2
- b 1 and 3
- c 2 and 3
- d 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Solution (d)

The Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle-Mark III (GSLV-Mk III) is the heaviest rocket ever made by India.



GSKV-Mk III is capable of launching four-tonne satellites in the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) and up to eight tonnes in a Low Earth Orbit (LEO).

It showcases ISRO's fully indigenous cryogenic upper stage. This is India's first fully functional rocket to be tested with a cryogenic engine that uses liquid propellants — liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen.

GSLV-Mk III is a three-stage vehicle with two solid motor strap-ons (S200), a liquid propellant core stage (L110) and a cryogenic stage (C-25).

THINK!

- Significance of GSLV-MKIII for India
- Other developments of ISRO

Q.6) With reference to the governance of public sector banking in India, consider the following statements:

1. Capital infusion into public sector banks by the Government of India has steadily increased in the last decade.
2. To put the public sector banks order, the merger of associate banks with the parent State Bank of India has been affected.

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 (b)

Capital infusion into public sector banks by the Government of India has steadily decreased in the last decade. Second statement is correct.

Reference: <https://data.gov.in/resources/capital-infusion-public-sector-banks-government-2009-10-2014-2015>

Q.7) Consider the following items:

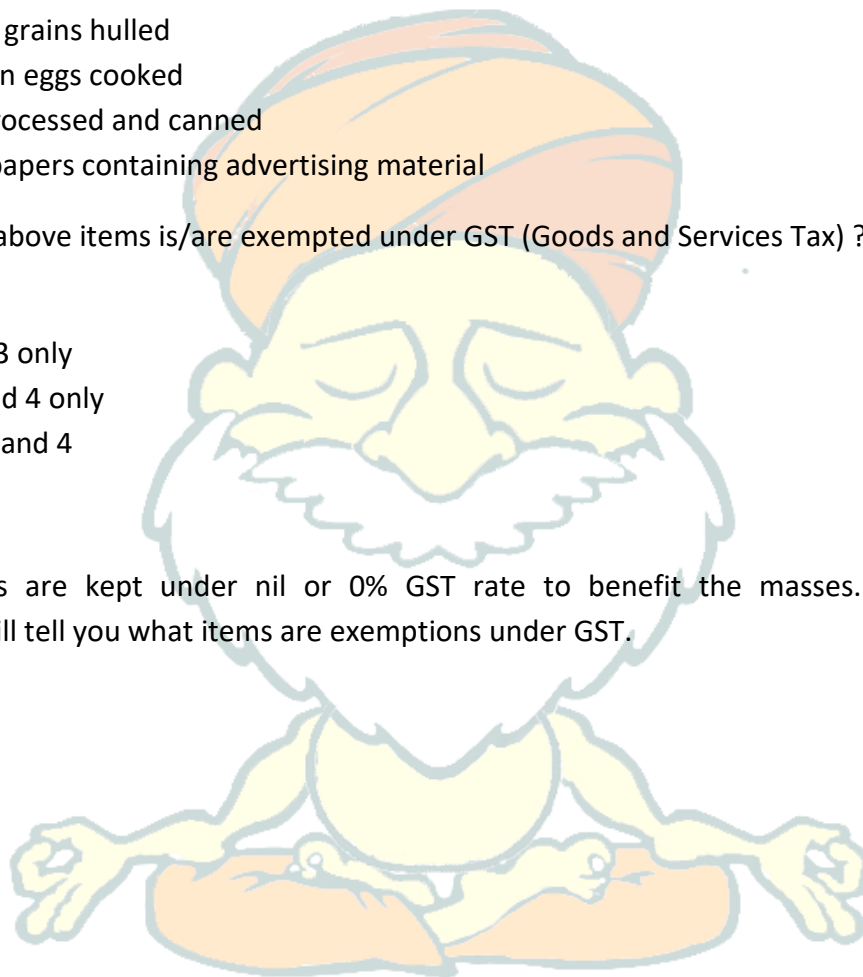
1. Cereal grains hulled
2. Chicken eggs cooked
3. Fish processed and canned
4. Newspapers containing advertising material

Which of the above items is/are exempted under GST (Goods and Services Tax) ?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution (a)

Certain goods are kept under nil or 0% GST rate to benefit the masses. The following infographic will tell you what items are exemptions under GST.



Exemptions under GST- Goods

Goods @ 0%



Edible vegetables, roots and tubers



Cereals



Fish (not frozen or processed)



Fresh fruits & vegetables (Other than frozen or processed)



Meat (Other than in frozen state and put up in unit containers)



Cane jaggery (gur)



Tender coconut water



Silkworm laying cocoon



Raw silk



Silk waste



Wool, not carded or combed



Cotton used in Gandhi Topi



Cotton used in Khadi Yarn



Coconut, coir fibre



Jute fibre raw or processed but not spun



Puja samagri



Live animals (except horses)



All goods of seed quality



Coffee beans, not roasted



Unprocessed green tea leaves



Fresh ginger, Fresh Turmeric (other than in processed form)



Human Blood and its components



All types of contraceptives



Organic manure, other than those bearing a brand name



Kumkum, Bindi, Sindur, Alta



Firewood or fuel wood



Wood charcoal



Betel leaves



Judicial, Nonjudicial Stamp papers, Court fee stamps when sold by the Government Treasuries or authorized Vendors



Postal items like envelope, Post card etc., sold by Government, rupee notes when sold to the RBI & Cheques



Printed books, including Braille books, newspaper, maps



Earthen pot and clay lamps



Bangles (except those made from precious metals)



Agricultural implements manually operated or animal driven



Hand tools, such as spades, shovels



Handloom



Spacecraft



Hearing aids

Also many have confusion between option (a) and (c). Newspapers containing advertising material is under GST. (Refer to below link)

Reference:

1. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/government-clarifies-on-gst-on-newspaper-ad-space-sale/articleshow/60196560.cms>
2. <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/centre-specifies-5-gst-for-advertising-space-in-print-media/article19547132.ece>

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The definition of "Critical Wildlife Habitat" is incorporated in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.
2. For the first time in India, Baigas have been given Habitat Rights.
3. Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change officially decides and declares Habitat Rights for Primitive and Vulnerable Tribal Groups in any part of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (a)

First two statements are correct. 3rd statement is wrong as Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not officially decide and declare Habitat Rights.

As per the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA), the Gram Sabha has been assigned substantial role for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the Gram Sabha has been assigned the following roles for implementing the provisions of the Act:

To initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers within the local limits of its jurisdiction under the Act by receiving claims, consolidating and verifying them and preparing a map delineating the area of each recommended claim in such manner as may be prescribed for exercise of such rights and then

pass a resolution to that effect and thereafter forward a copy of the same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.

IASbaba reference:

Q.12) 2018 IASbaba's 60 Days Plan Full Mock 2, AIPTS- 31

<https://iasbaba.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/60-Days-2018-IASbabas-Open-Mock-2.pdf>

153. Consider the following statements.

1. It is also the first tiger reserve in India to officially introduce a mascot, "Bhoorsingh the Barasingha".
2. The forest depicted in the famous novel by Rudyard Kipling, The Jungle Book is thought by some to be based on jungles including this reserve.

Select the correct answer based on given statements

- a) Kanha National Park
- b) Manas National Park
- c) Kaziranga National Park
- d) Jim Corbett National Park

Correct Answer

A

Explanation

Solution (a)

Kanha Tiger Reserve, also called Kanha National Park, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh, state in the heart of India. Kanha National Park was created on 1 June 1955 and in 1973 was made the Kanha Tiger Reserve.

The park has a significant population of Bengal tiger, Indian leopards, the sloth bear, barasingha and Indian wild dog. The forest depicted in the famous novel by Rudyard Kipling, The Jungle Book is thought by some to be based on jungles including this reserve. It is also the first tiger reserve in India to officially introduce a mascot, "Bhoorsingh the Barasingha".

Do you know?

- Members of the Baiga tribe, a semi-nomadic tribe of central India that is reliant on the forest, lived in 28 villages that had been within the Kanha National Park until 1968, when they were relocated. The relocation was part of an effort to maintain a critical tiger habitat.

THINK!

- Satpura tiger reserve

Reference:

1. <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/baiga-tribals-become-india-s-first-community-to-get-habitat-rights-52452>
2. <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-dna-exclusive-centre-sends-guidelines-to-notify-critical-wildlife-habitats-to-states-2586151>

Q.9 Consider the following:

1. Birds
2. Dust blowing
3. Rain
4. Wind blowing

Which of the above spread plant diseases?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4**

Solution (d)

All the given factors – Birds, Dust, Rain and Wind – spread plant diseases

Q.10) With reference to organic farming in India, consider the following statements:

1. 'The National 'Programme for Organic Production' (NPOP) is operated under the guidelines and' directions of the Union Ministry of Rural Development.
2. 'The Agricultural and Processed Food Product Export Development Authority' (APEDA) functions as the Secretariat for the implementation of NPOP.
3. Sikkim has become India's first fully organic State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only**
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (b)

Statement 1 is wrong. 'National Programme for Organic Production' (NPOP) is operated under the guidelines and directions of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

The other 2 statements are correct as APEDA functions as the Secretariat for the implementation of NPOP. Sikkim is India's first fully organic State.

IASbaba reference:

AIPTS- 26 and Daily Quiz

IASbaba's Daily Quiz**January 9, 2018**

Q.3) Consider the following statements about National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)

1. It involves the accreditation programme for Certification Bodies and standards for organic production
2. It is implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Solution (a)

Organic Farming: Training the farmers

Background:

Sikkim is India's first fully organic State. It means no use of chemical pesticides, fertilisers, or genetically modified crops.

What started 14 years ago as a small change in a tiny region, has now become a great example for the entire nation to learn from.

Can the entire country go organic?

- India is home to some of the most fertile and productive farmland with more than 60 per cent of the land area being arable and 58 per cent of the rural population depending primarily on agriculture for livelihood.
With such an enormous potential, promoting healthier and sustainable farming practices can transform the entire nation's agronomical profile and, thereby, the nation's health index.
- Experts suggest that going organic has a positive impact on both income and profitability of farmers. Those who have tried it, have experienced the benefits beginning from overall farm health to a huge increase in productivity.
- Globally, experts suggest that organic agriculture is the future. For the western world, it is new-found treasure. For India, it is about going back to

Consider the following regarding the Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA):

1. It is a statutory body formed to promote the export of agriculture commodities and processed food products.
2. It is an apex body formed under Ministry of Agriculture.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

- ☒ a 1 only
- ☐ b 2 only
- ☐ c Both 1 and 2
- ☐ d Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Solution (a)

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act passed by the Parliament in December, 1985.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) established under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of

Reference:

1. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/label-mandatory-for-food-certified-as-organic-from-july/article22378459.ece>
2. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=155000>
3. http://apeda.gov.in/apedawebsite/organic/organic_contents/Chapter_2.pdf

Q.11) Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statement is **not** correct?

- a) A bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions relating to imposition, abolition, remission, alternation or regulation of any tax.
- b) A Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India.
- c) **A Money Bill is concerned with the appropriation of moneys out of the contingency Fund of India.**
- d) A Money Bill deals with the regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Government of India.

Solution (c)

Reference: IASbaba Value Add Notes- ILP 2018: Set 4 Block 2-Polity. Have asked several questions on Money bill in AIPTS and ILP. Could be easily solved.

Money and other Finance Bills

1. Money Bill v/s Finance Bill:

- Before we proceed let's understand the difference between the Money Bill, Finance Bill and appropriation Bill.
- Article 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 deals with the Money Bill, Finance Bill and Appropriation Bills.
- A Money Bill is defined by the Article 110 of the Constitution. A bill is considered as a Money bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters: (sub headings of Article 110)
 1. Imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, regulation of any tax
 2. The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;

3. The custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;
4. The appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
5. The declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;
6. The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State; or
7. Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f).

Q.12) With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

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 (a)

1st Statement is correct

Value of Vote of an MLA from UP = 208, Sikkim = 7, Karnataka = 131, Delhi = 58

The formula for determining the number of votes held by an MP is:

- Value of an MP Vote = The sum of vote value of elected members of all the Legislative Assemblies/ The sum of elected members of both the houses of Parliament
- Total Members of Parliament (Elected) = Lok Sabha (543) + Rajya Sabha (233) = 776
- Value of each vote = $549,495 / 776 = 708.11$, rounded to 708
- Total value of votes of Parliament = $776 \times 708 = 549,408$

The number of votes for MPs are as follows:

Name of the House	Number of Parliamentary seats (elective)	Value of the vote of each MP	Total value of votes for the House
Lok Sabha	543	708	384,444
Rajya Sabha	233	708	164,964
Total	776	708	549,408

The Value of Votes of MPs of LS (3.8L) > which is more than the Value of Votes of MPs of RS (1.6L)

Note- Second statement may not be correct since it is asking about value of vote not votes. Depends on how UPSC interpret it. Answer should be (a)

Reference: IASbaba Value Add Notes- ILP 2018: Set 4 Block 2-Polity and AIPTS- 16

51.



MCQ, Single Correct Question

Which of the following statements are correct regarding the election of the President?

1. If a state Assembly is dissolved, the members disqualify to vote in Presidential Election.
2. Number of votes assigned to member of legislative assemblies of all states is same.
3. Number of votes assigned to a Member of Parliament is different from number of votes assigned to member of Legislative Assembly.

Select the code from following:

- ☐ a 1 and 2
- ☐ b 2 and 3
- ☒ c 1 and 3
- ☐ d All of the above

The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President. To achieve this, the number of votes which each elected member of the legislative assembly of each state and the Parliament is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner:

1. Every elected member of the legislative assembly of a state shall have as many votes as there

are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by the total number of the elected members of the assembly.

This can be expressed as:

Value of the vote of an MLA

= total population of the state / total elected members in legislative assembly * 1/1000



Presidential Election in India

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of:

1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President. Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.

2. Every elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to members of the legislative assemblies of the states by the total number of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament. This can be expressed as:

Value of the vote of an MP =

Total value of votes of all MLAs of all States/ total number of elected Member of Parliament

Think

- Why are there indirect elections for President in India?

Proportional Representation:

With a view to ensure uniformity of the representation of different states and parity between the Union and the states, the constitution in article 56 provides an ingenious method. The constitution in article 56 provides an ingenious method.

The formula for value of vote for an MLA is as follows:

$$\text{Value of the vote of an MLA} = \frac{\text{Total population of state}}{\text{Total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly}} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

The formula for value of the vote for an MP is as follows:

$$\text{Value of the vote of an MP} = \frac{\text{Total value of votes of all MLAs of all states}}{\text{Total number of elected members of Parliament}}$$

Q.13) In the Indian context, what is the implication of ratifying the 'Additional Protocol' with the 'International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'

- a) **The civilian nuclear reactors come under IAEA safeguards.**
- b) The military nuclear installations come under the inspection of IAEA.
- c) The country will have the privilege to buy uranium from the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- d) The country automatically becomes a member of the NSG.

Solution (a)

Reference: IASbaba Value Add Notes- ILP 2018: Science Series - Energy and Defence Series and Set 2 Block 3-Solution Q.74

What is 'Additional Protocol'?

- 'Additional Protocol' is additional set of measures that IAEA possess to ensure the greater safety and transparency in usages of nuclear energy worldwide.
- It enables the authority to conduct surprise check, investigating suspected activities and scrutiny nuclear exports. However, the additional protocol is volunteer in nature and the authority will have jurisdiction only on those establishments that a country has nominated or submitted voluntarily to the agency.
- It is more of a treaty that one country has to ratify for greater co-ordination with IAEA.

- Iran has also agreed to implement the Additional Protocol to their IAEA Safeguards Agreement, which should allow inspectors to access any site anywhere in the country they deem suspicious.
- Iran has also agreed not to engage in activities, including research and development, which could contribute to the development of a nuclear bomb.
- Should Iran violate any aspect of the deal, the UN sanctions will automatically "snap back" into place for 10 years, with the possibility of a five-year extension.

The Iran Nuclear Deal Explained -
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=03JdbYggUTs>

Q.14) Consider the following countries:

1. Australia
2. Canada
3. China
4. India
5. Japan
6. USA

Which of the above are among the 'free trade partners' of ASEAN?

- a) 1, 2, 4 and 5
- b) 3, 4, 5 and 6

- c) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- d) 2, 3, 4 and 6

Solution (c)

Reference 1: IASbaba Value Add Notes- ILP 2018: Set 8 Block 2- Important International Organizations

Reference 2: <https://iasbaba.com/2017/09/iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-8th-sep-2017/>

- The **ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA)** is a free trade area among the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and India.

Delhi Declaration of the **ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit to mark the 25th Anniversary** of ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations on 25th January 2018. Theme was "Shared Values, Common Destiny"

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

RCEP is proposed Free Trade Agreement between 10 ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) governments and their six FTA (Free Trade Area) partners: **Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.**

Q.15) With reference to the 'Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)' which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. GACSA is an outcome of the Climate Summit held in Paris in 2015.
2. Membership of GACSA does not create any binding obligations.
3. India was instrumental in the creation of GACSA.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (b)

1st Statement - Wrong

Climate-Smart Agriculture (**CSA**) was originally developed by FAO (covered in VAN) and officially presented and at the Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change in 2010, through the paper "Climate-Smart Agriculture: Policies, Practices and Financing for Food Security, Adaptation and Mitigation".

The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (**GACSA**), was launched on 23 September 2014 at the UN Climate Summit.

<http://www.fao.org/gacsa/about/about-csa/en/>

2nd Statement – Correct

GACSA is an inclusive, voluntary and action-oriented **multi-stakeholder platform on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)**.

Its vision is to improve food security, nutrition and resilience in the face of climate change. GACSA aims to catalyse and help create transformational partnerships to encourage actions that reflect an integrated approach to the three pillars of CSA

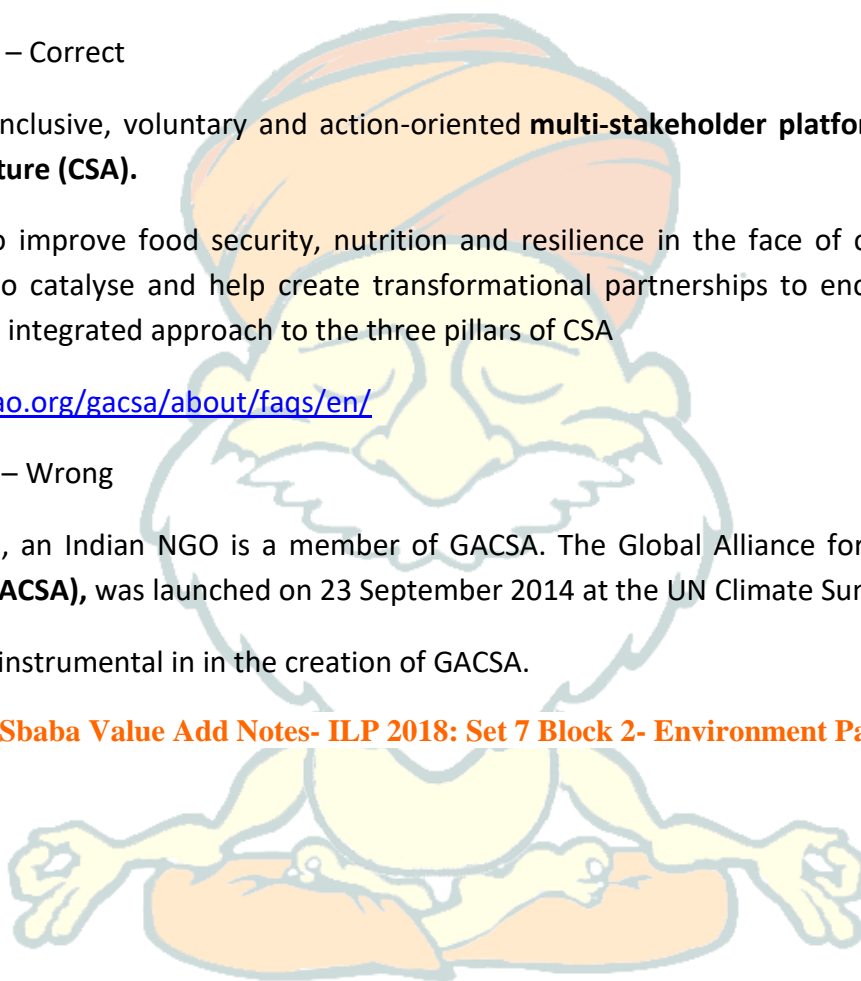
<http://www.fao.org/gacsa/about/faqs/en/>

3rd Statement – Wrong

Hand in Hand, an Indian NGO is a member of GACSA. The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (**GACSA**), was launched on 23 September 2014 at the UN Climate Summit.

India was not instrumental in the creation of GACSA.

Reference: IASbaba Value Add Notes- ILP 2018: Set 7 Block 2- Environment Part 2



Climate – Smart Agriculture



Q.16) Which of the following is/are the aim/aims of ‘Digital India’ Plan of the Government of India?

1. Formation of India’s own Internet companies like China did.
2. Establish a Policy framework to encourage overseas multinational corporations that collect Big Data to build their large data centre within our national geographical boundaries.
3. Connect many of our villages to the Internet and bring Wi-Fi to many of our schools, public places and major tourist centres.

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 (b)

Only statement 3 is correct

Reference: Set 5 Block 1 and

21.



MCQ, Single Correct Question

Which of the following are the pillars of growth under Digital India?

1. Free internet access
2. Electronics Manufacturing
3. E-governance
4. Universal access to Mobile Connectivity

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a 3 and 4
- b 1 and 2
- c 1, 2 and 3
- d 2, 3 and 4

Explanation

Solution (d)

The nine pillars of Digital India are:

1. Broadband Highways
2. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
3. Public Internet Access Programme
4. e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology
5. e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services
6. Information for All
7. Electronics Manufacturing
8. IT for Jobs
9. Early Harvest Programmes

The objective of the Digital India Group is to come out with innovative ideas and practical solutions to realise Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of a digital India. Prime Minister Modi envisions transforming our nation and creating opportunities for all citizens by

harnessing digital technologies. His vision is to empower every citizen with access to digital services, knowledge and information. This Group will come up with policies and best practices from around the world to make this vision of a digital India a reality.

The Aim is to bridge India's digital divide, connect thousands of villages to the Internet and create millions of jobs. Digital India is aimed at transforming the country into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy.

<http://digitalindia.gov.in/>

Q.17) Consider the following pairs:

Towns sometimes mentioned in news Country

1. Aleppo – Syria
2. Kirkuk – Yemen
3. Mosul – Palestine
4. Mazar-i-sharif – Afghanistan

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 4**
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 3 and 4

Solution (b)

Reference: IASbaba 60 Days Full Mock 1- You could have easily eliminated if solved Q.69 sincerely knowing Kirkuk's and Mosul's location.

<https://iasbaba.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/IASbaba-Prelims-2018-Open-MOCK-1-60-Day-Plan.pdf>

Q.69) Consider the following places in news recently

1. Ata city:: Uzbekistan
2. Kirkuk:: Iraq
3. Mosul:: Iran

Select the correctly matched pair:

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.18) In the Federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the

- a) Federal Legislature
- b) **Governor General**
- c) Provincial Legislature
- d) Provincial Governors

Solution (b)

Reference: ILP Value Add-Set 1 Block 1-Polity Part 2

Government of India Act of 1935 (Highly important)**Features:**

1. The Act intended to bring **completely responsible government** in India
2. It provided for the **establishment of an All-India Federation** consisting of provinces and princely states as units. (However, the **federation never came into being** as the princely states did not join it.)
3. Act divided powers – Central list, Provincial list and Concurrent list; Residue powers to Governor
4. Abolished 'diarchy' in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.

Q.19) Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the legislative Assembly shall vacate his/her office if he/she ceases to be a member of the Assembly.
2. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/her office immediately.

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 (a)

1st Statement is correct

Usually, the Speaker remains in office during the life of the Legislative Assembly. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

- if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Assembly;
- if he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and
- if he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the Legislative Assembly

2nd Statement is wrong

It should be noted here that, whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the **Speaker does not vacate his office** and continues till the newly-elected Legislative Assembly meets.

Q.20) Which one of the following reflects the most appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

- a) If there are more laws, there is less liberty.
- b) If there are no laws, there is no liberty
- c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
- d) If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

Solution (b*)

It is a debatable question.

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

- 1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.
- 2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of the office.

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 (c)

Reference: AIPTS Test 16 and Set 4 Block 2-ILP Test.

9.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Consider the following statements regarding immunities enjoyed by the Governor

1. He is immune from any criminal proceedings for both his official and personal acts.
2. Civil proceedings can be instituted against the sitting Governor for both his personal and official acts, only after giving two months' notice.

Choose the correct statement/s

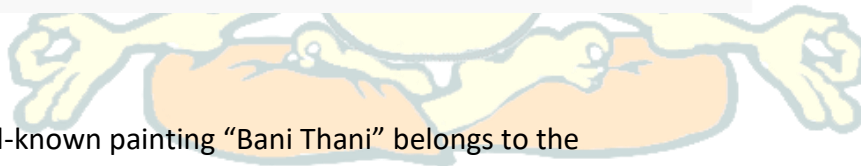
- ☒ a 1 only
- ☐ b 2 only
- ☐ c Both 1 and 2
- ☐ d Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Solution (a)

Statement 2 is incorrect- Civil proceedings can be instituted against the sitting Governor for his personal acts, only after giving two months' notice.

Like the President, the governor is also entitled to a number of privileges and immunities. During his term of office, he is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts. He cannot be arrested or imprisoned.



Q.22) The well-known painting "Bani Thani" belongs to the

- a) Bundi School
- b) Jaipur School
- c) Kangra School
- d) Kishangarh School**

Solution (d)

Reference: All India Prelims Test Series (AIPTS)-19

13.



MCQ, Single Correct Question

Consider the following statements regarding Kishangarh School of Painting:

1. It is famous for its typical facial features like pointed nose and curved eyes.
2. The basic theme of Kishangarh painting is Radha – Krishna.
3. The most famous painting of Kishangarh style is 'BaniThani'.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a 1 and 2
- b 1 and 3
- c 2 and 3
- d All of the above

Explanation

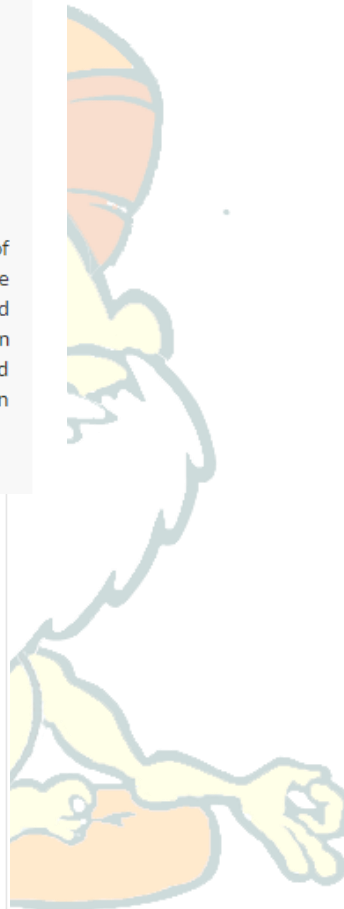
Solution (d)

Kishangarh painting, 18th-century school of the Rājasthānī style of Indian painting that arose in the princely state of Kishangarh. The school is clearly distinguished by its individualistic facial type and its religious intensity. The sensitive, refined features of the men and women are drawn with pointed noses and chins, deeply curved eyes, and serpentine locks of hair. Their action is frequently shown to occur in large panoramic landscapes.

Though competent paintings similar in style to late Mughal art were perhaps being done in Kishangarh at the end of the 17th century, the brilliant series of paintings on the Rādhā-Krishna theme were due largely to the inspiration of Raja Savant Singh.

Bani Thani

The most famous Kishangarh painting is called **Bani Thani**. The Indian government has engraved it on one of its postal stamps. The Bani Thani style of painting got its name from a story with a twist of romance to it. In the Kishangarh court during the 18th century there ruled a poet-king called Raja Samant Singh (1699-1764) who had eyes only for Bani Thani, a court singer and poet. Bani Thani's eyes were what drew Samant Singh to her, and so did her singing. Seeing Bani Thani singing in his court each day helped the king's heart grow fonder. Now Samant Singh wrote poetry under the name of Nagari Das, and since Bani Thani was a poet in her own right too, love was not far behind.



Q.23) What is “Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)”, sometimes seen in the news?

- a) An Israeli radar system
- b) India’s indigenous anti-missile Programme
- c) An American anti-missile system**
- d) A defence collaboration between Japan and South Korea

Solution (c)

Easy Question- Old Current Affairs. We had covered it in 60 Days-2017 and Test Series as well.

Reference: Babapedia

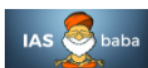
08 March/ Defence

News: The Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system, known as Thaad, is supposed to help South Korea protect itself from a North Korean military attack.

Highlights

- It is designed to hit missiles as they dive towards the earth, not when they go up.’
- THAAD can “intercept and destroy short, medium, and intermediate-range ballistic missiles in their terminal phase.
- Each THAAD system is comprised of five major components: interceptors, launchers, a radar, a fire control unit and support equipment, according to Lockheed Martin, the security and aerospace company that serves as the prime contractor for the equipment.

<http://www.financialexpress.com/world-news/why-china-cant-let-trump-deploy-thaad-in-s-korea-what-is-it-and-what-it-can-do-all-you-need-to-know/536246/>



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- a. It is world's first malaria vaccine
- b. It is world's first injectable vaccine for Ebola
- c. It is world's first leprosy vaccine
- d. It is world's first oral vaccine for rabies

Q.18) Consider the following statements about THAAD

1. It is a missile defence system that is designed to intercept and destroy short and medium-range ballistic missiles in their final flight phase
2. Each THAAD system is comprised of interceptors, launchers, radar and a fire control unit

Select the correct statements

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Q.24) With reference to cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Most of the Tyagaraja Kirtis are devotional songs in Praise of Lord Krishna.
2. Tyagaraja crated several new ragas.
3. Annamacharay and Tyagaraja are contemporaries.
4. Annamacharaya kirtanas are devotional songs in praise of Lord Venkateshwara.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 4 only**
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2, 3 and 4

Solution (b)

Tyagaraja- Lord Rama

Reference: ILP Tests-Set 6 Block 1/Set 8 Block 3 and 60 Days 2018-History.

Look at Day 36-Q.22 and Day 42- Q.22 Solution, Questions of 60 Days. The right answer can easily be easily derived by eliminating statement 3.

15.



MCQ Single Correct Question

What is performed today as Carnatic music is derived most immediately from three outstanding composers of the eighteenth century, known collectively as the Trinity. Identify from below which composer was not part of this Trinity:

- a) Thyagaraja
- b) Swami Shastri
- c) Dikshitar
- d) Annamacharya**

Explanation

Solution (d)

Q.22) Solution (d)**Thyāgarāja**

- He was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music
- He was a prolific composer and highly influential in the development of the South Indian classical music tradition.
- Thyāgarāja has composed thousands of devotional compositions, most of them in praise of Lord Rāma — most of which remain very popular even today.
- He is one of the Music trinities in Carnātic music.
- Tyagaraja and his contemporaries Syama Sastri and Muthuswami Dikshitar were regarded as the Trinity of modern Carnatic music.
- He saw the reigns of four kings of Maratha dynasty — Tulaja II (1763-1787), Amarasimha (1787-1798), Serfoji II (1798-1832) and Sivaji II (1832-1855).

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1517159>

Find the questions in History Compilation- [Click Here](#)

Q.25) Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the “Rule of Law”?

1. Limitation of powers
2. Equality before law
3. People’s responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution (c)

Reference: ILP Value Add-SET 2 Block 1 History. Can be easily solved

The Rule of Law

- Introduced by British
- It was obedience to laws, which clearly defined the rights, privileges, and obligations of the subjects and not according to the caprice or personal discretion of the ruler

In practice opposite things happened.

- Important feature - any official could be brought before a court of law for breaches of official duty or for acts done in excess of his official authority
- The rule of law was to some extent a guarantee of the personal liberty of a person.
- In previous times rulers were bounded by tradition and custom but sometimes they take steps by their own wish and there was no authority to check them.
 - While British administration was carried by according to laws but many laws were defective and not made by people through democratic process
 - Instead they were made by autocratic British and vested power in hands of civil servants and police



56.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Article 14 of the Constitution provides for 'Doctrine of Reasonable Classification'. Which of the following statements correctly defines that?

- a Privileged, underprivileged and unprivileged are equal before law.
- b Law provides equal opportunities to all those who are in similar circumstances or situations.
- c State can treat different person in differently if circumstances justify such treatment.**
- d All of the above

Explanation

Solution (c)

Equality before Law

The phrase means that all are equal in the eyes of the law. No one is above the law. This concept is derived from the theory of Rule of Law. According to Rule of Law, a person can only be punished for violating a law which has been laid down and nothing else.

Q.26) Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education of India?

1. Charter Act of 1813
2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3**

Solution (c)

Reference: Set 2 Block 1- ILP Test, can be directly solved.



44.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Consider the following statements with regard to the development of Education in British India:

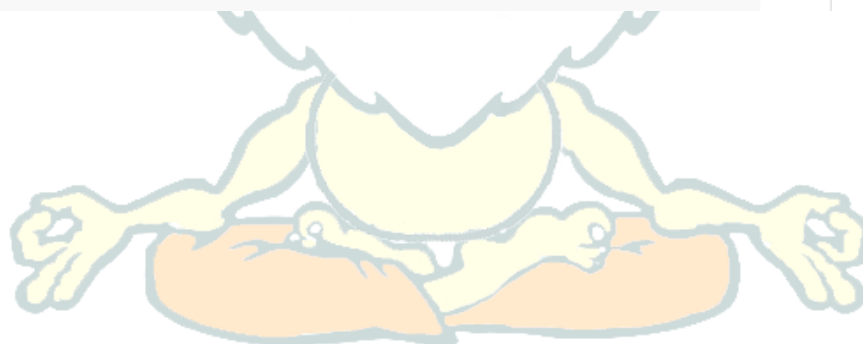
1. The very first beginning of education was laid out by the Charter Act of 1833, which directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually to encourage learned Indians and promoting of modern sciences and not oriental knowledge.
2. Wood's Despatch of 1854 asked the Government of India to assume the responsibility to spread education.

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

Explanation

Solution (b)



The first humble beginnings with respect to education were made by the Charter Act of 1813, which directed the East India Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually to encourage learned Indians and promoting of modern sciences and not oriental knowledge.

However, there arose a debate among the members within the General Committee on Public Instruction, popularly known as Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, with respect to government spending on education on which subjects and medium of instruction. It was Lord Macaulay, who settled this row in favour of Anglicists i.e. the government resources to be spent on teaching western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone, through his famous Macaulay Minute in 1835.

Wood's Despatch of 1854, also known as Magna Carta of English Education in India, was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education and asked the Government to assume the responsibility for education of the masses.

Q.27) Which one of the following is an artificial lake?

- a) **Kodiakanal (Tamil Nadu)**
- b) Kolleru (Andhra Pradesh)
- c) Nainital (Uttarakhand)
- d) Renuka (Himachal Pradesh)

Solution (a)

Kodaikanal Lake, also known as Kodai Lake is a manmade lake located in the Kodaikanal city in Dindigul district in Tamil Nadu, India.

Q.28) With reference to Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna, consider the following statements:

1. It is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

2. It, among other things, will also impart training in soft skills, entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy.
3. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the national Skill Qualification Framework.

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 (c)

Reference: Daily Quiz- Question number- 2

<https://iasbaba.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/IASbabas-Daily-Quiz-26th-October-min.pdf>

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY)

1. Under this Scheme, Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
2. The scheme will be implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

Select the correct statements

- a. 1 Only
- b. 2 Only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Q.29) In 1920, which of the following changed its name to “Swarajya Sabha”?

- a) **All India Home Rule League**
- b) Hindu Mahasabha
- c) South Indian Liberal Federation
- d) The Servants of Indian Society

Solution (a)

Q.30) Which among the following event happened earliest?

- a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj
- b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan**
- c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath
- d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.

Solution (b)

Reference: History Value Add Notes- Set 2 Block 1-Part 2 under Indigo Revolt Topic, AIPTS-Test 9- Arya Samaj, Anandmath- AIPTS-22 and Set 2 Block 1-ILP Test, Satyendranath Tagore-Test 9-AIPTS

- **Indigo Revolt – Bengal 1859-60**
 - Planters forced peasants to get into shoddy contracts causing great loss to peasants
 - Forced to use the best lands and got paid a price below Market Price.
 - Famous slogan 'je rakhak te bhakak'
 - Got support from Bengali middle class and lawyers
 - Finally, Ryots won and Indigo plantation was wiped out when government issued a notification in 1860 that peasants cannot be compelled

- Features of the movement – cooperation, organization and discipline of the peasants complete unity among Hindu and Muslims, role of Intelligentsia
- **Neel Darpan** – Deen Bandhu Gupta's play which portrayed the movement

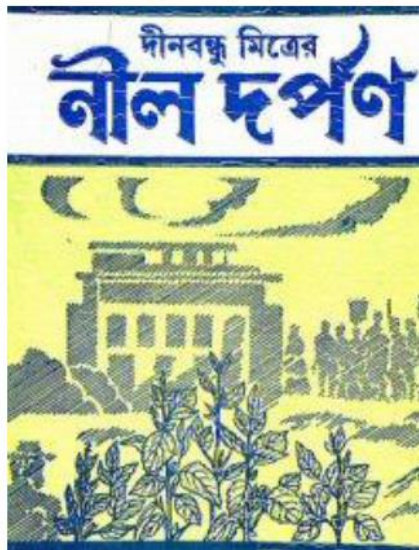


Fig: Cover page of Neel Darpan

- Reasons for success – awareness of law on part of the peasants

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50.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

The Arya Samaj undertook the task of reforming Hindu religion in north India. It was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the teachings of Arya Samaj?

1. It believed in the infallibility of Vedas.
2. It was opposed to idolatry, ritual and priesthood, and particularly to the prevalent caste practices.
3. It opposed western Education and believed that it is corrupting the mind of Indians.

Select the code from following:

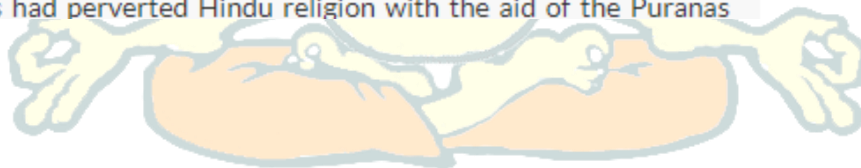
- ☒ a 1 and 2
- ☐ b 2 and 3
- ☐ c 1 and 3
- ☐ d All of the above

Explanation

Solution (a)

Arya Samaj

The Arya Samaj undertook the task of reforming Hindu religion in north India. It was founded in 1875 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824–83). Swami Dayanand believed that selfish and ignorant priests had perverted Hindu religion with the aid of the Puranas



/8.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Consider the following statement regarding books written in British rule:

1. Anandmath is based on sanayasi rebellion
2. Neel darpan is a play written on impact of Gandhiji on Champaran's indigo cultivator.
3. Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Economic History of India' blamed British for India's economic illness.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

- ☒ a 1 only
- ☐ b 2 and 3
- ☐ c 1 and 3
- ☐ d 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Solution (a)

Statement 1 is right. Anandmath is one of the most popular Bengali novels written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee based on Sanayasi rebellion. The Sanayasi rebellion took place in Bengal against East India Company in late 18th century.

Statement 2 is wrong. Neel Darpan is a play by Din Bandhu Mitra based on Indigo revolt of February–March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to sow indigo in their fields to protest against

Do you Know?

- Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to get selected in Indian civil services in 1863

THINK!

- Civil Services reforms in India

Q.31) Which of the following is/are the possible consequence/s of heavy and mining to riverbeds?

1. Decreased salinity in the river
2. Pollution of groundwater
3. Lowering of the water –table

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 only

Solution (b)

Q.32) With reference to agricultural soils, consider the following statement:

1. A high content of organic matter in soil drastically reduces its water holding capacity
2. Soil does not play any role in the sulphur cycle
3. Irrigation over a period of time can contribute to the salinization of some agricultural lands.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only**
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (b)

Reference: AIPTS TEST 5-ENVIRONMENT and SET 5 Block 3- Environment/S&T Test-ILP and Environment VAN-Set 2 Block 2-Biogeochemical Cycle

Statement 1- It is incorrect since organic matters are colloidal particles and hold the water in the soil surface and maintain moisture. This is a very basic concept.

Statement 2- It is also incorrect. You could have eliminated this as well if have solved below question.

26.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Which of the following statements about sulphur cycle are correct:

1. Sulphur cycle is called sedimentary cycle as sulphur is largely found in soil and rocks.
2. Sulphur enters the atmosphere through several sources like burning of fossil fuels, volcanic eruptions, ocean surface and decomposition of organic material.
3. Weak sulphuric acid is formed when atmospheric sulphur gets dissolved in rain water.
4. Sulphur is locked in both organic and inorganic deposits in soil.

Select the code from following:

- a 1,2 and 3
- b 2,3 and 4
- c 1,3 and 4
- d All of the above

Statement 3- is correct. Read this question of ILP Test

14.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

The principal cause of soil damage in Punjab and Haryana is:

- a Salinity and over irrigation
- b Deforestation
- c Gully erosion
- d Overgrazing

Explanation

Solution (a)

Q.33) The partnership for action on green economy (PAGE) a UN mechanism to assist countries transition towards greener and more inclusive economics emerged at

- a) The Earth summit on sustainable Development 2002, Johannesburg
- b) The United Nation conference on sustainable Development 2012, Rio de Janeiro**
- c) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015, Paris
- d) The World sustainable Development Summit 2016, New Delhi

Solution (b)

<http://www.un-page.org/about/who-are-we>

Q.34) "3D printing" has application in which of the following?

- 1. Preparation of confectionery items
- 2. Manufacture of bionic ears
- 3. Automotive Industry
- 4. Reconstruction surgeries
- 5. Data processing technologies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3 and 5 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5**

Solution (d)

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Barren Island volcano is an active volcano located in the Indian Territory.
- 2. Barren Island lies about 140 km east of Great Nicobar
- 3. The last time the Barren Island volcano erupted was in 1991 and it has remained inactive since then.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only**

- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 3

Solution (a)

Reference: AIPTS-Test 2, AIPTS Test 12, 60 Day Plan-Day 8

<https://iasbaba.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/IASbabas-60-Days-Plan-2018-Day-8-Geography-1.pdf>

Note- You can easily eliminate option 2 because it lies east to Andaman. Regarding Option 3- It was in news in 2017 due to eruption (was covered in quiz, tests etc. So option 3 can also be eliminated.

43.

**MCQ Single Correct Question**

Which of the following is the only active volcano of India?

- a) Narcondam Island
- b) Kavaratti Island
- c) Barren Island
- d) Blue Mountain

Explanation

Solution (c)

The Barren Island volcano, located 140-km north-east of Port Blair, dormant for more than 150 years started erupting in 1991 and has since then shown intermittent activity.

It is the only active volcano of India.

53.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Distribution of Volcanoes over the earth does not have any defined pattern at all.
2. Barren Island has India's only active volcano and is part of Great Nicobar Island.
3. India's Deccan plateau is formed by fluid basic lava.

Select the correct answer using codes given below.

- a** 3 only
- b 1 and 3 only
- c 2 and 3 only
- d 1, 2 and 3

Q.36) Why is a plant called Prosopis juliflora often mentioned in news?

- (a) Its extract is widely used in cosmetics.
- (b) It tends to reduce the biodiversity in the area in which it grows.**
- (c) Its extract is used in the synthesis of pesticides.
- (d) None of the above

Solution (b)

Vilayati kikar, or Prosopis juliflora, introduced by the British, has wiped out other trees wherever it has grown.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Value Add Notes- Set 4 Block 1-Environment Part 2



- The **Indian wild ass** or **Baluchi wild ass** (*Equus hemionus khur*) also called as the **ghudkhur** in the local Gujarati language.
- **Distribution** - Mostly occurs in Rann of Kutch region and Rajasthan (only Jalore district)
- Population steadily increasing.
- Today, its last refuge lies in – **Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch**.
- **Threat** – Diseases, habitat degradation due to salt activities, Invasive species *Prosopis juliflora* shrub, and encroachment and grazing by the Maldhari.

Reference:

<http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/delhi-government-vilayati-kikar-removal-order-environmental-impact-5194797/>

<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/letters/the-tree-we-love-to-hate/article18029648.ece>

Q.37) Consider the following statements:

1. Most of the world's coral reefs are in tropical waters.
2. More than one-third of the world's coral reefs are located in the territories of Australia, Indonesia and Philippines.
3. Coral reefs host far more number of animal phyla than those hosted by tropical rainforests.

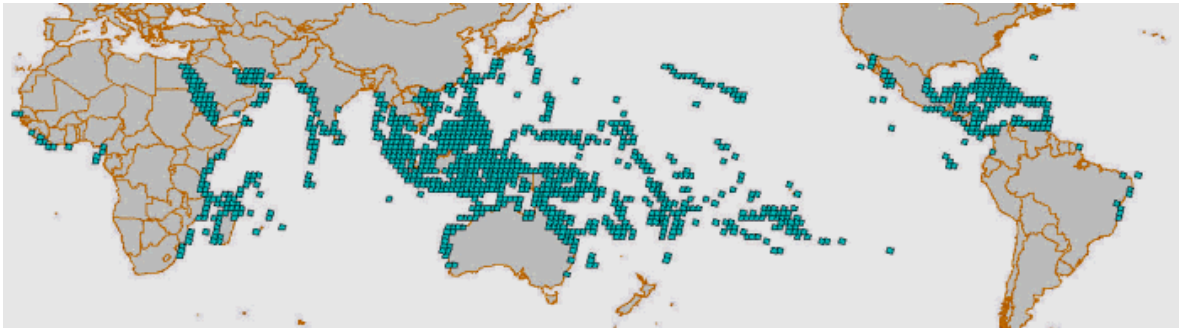
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (d)

Tropical reefs can grow upwards at rates of 1cm to 100cm per year. They can form huge structures over incredibly long periods of time, making them the largest and oldest living systems on earth. For example, Australia's 2,000-km long Great Barrier Reef was formed over the course of five million years.

The global distribution of coral reefs is largely determined by the ecological requirements of the reef-building corals themselves. Most of the world's coral reefs are in tropical waters. (Refer fig below)



The largest coral reef is the Great Barrier Reef, which spans 1,600 miles (2,600 km) off the east coast of Australia. It is so large that it can be seen from space!

IASbaba's Reference:

ILP Value Add Notes- Revision Module, ILP Test- Set 5 Block 3 and AIPTS Test-12

ILP REVISION-ENVIRONMENT & GEOGRAPHY | 2018

Coral Reefs



Reefs created by the Coral Polyp along the shallow shores of some tropical areas are known as Coral reefs.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate



61.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Coral reefs destruction is a major concern in the backdrop of Climate Change. Consider the statements regarding the coral reefs.

1. Coral reefs are marine equivalent of tropical rain forest.
2. Coral reefs are example of a symbiotic relation between coral polyps and photosynthetic algae.
3. Coral reefs are confined to deep waters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- ☒ a 1 and 2 only
- ☐ b 2 and 3 only
- ☐ c 1 and 3 only
- ☐ d All the above

Explanation

Solution (a)

- Corals are related to sea anemones, and they all share the same simple structure, the polyp. The polyp is like a tin can open at just one end: the open end has a mouth surrounded by a ring of tentacles. The tentacles have stinging cells, called nematocysts that allow the coral polyp to capture small organisms that swim too



Explanation**Solution (b)**

Since Sunderban Islands does not have corals (as they don't meet the criteria for coral survival as mentioned below), statement (1) is wrong.

Coral reefs are restricted to narrow latitudinal, horizontal, and vertical ranges along the **tropical continental shelves**. Their contribution to global coastal biodiversity is disproportionate to their spatial extent: Although they cover less than 1% of the world's oceans, they are inhabited by one-third of globally known marine species.

What Do Coral Reefs Need to Survive?

1. **Sunlight:** Corals need to grow in shallow water where sunlight can reach them. Corals depend on the zooxanthellae (algae) that grow inside of them for oxygen and other things, and since these algae needs sunlight to survive, corals also need sunlight to survive. Corals rarely develop in water deeper than 165 feet (50 meters).
2. **Clear water:** Corals need clear water that lets sunlight through; they don't thrive well when the water is opaque. Sediment and plankton can cloud water, which decreases the amount of sunlight that reaches the zooxanthellae.

Reference:

<https://www.coral-reef-info.com/where-are-coral-reefs-located.html>

Q.38) "Momentum for Change: Climate Neutral Now" is an initiative launched by

- (a) The Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change
- (b) The UNEP Secretariat
- (c) The UNFCCC Secretariat**
- (d) The World Meteorological Organization

Solution (c)

The UNFCCC secretariat launched its Climate Neutral Now initiative in 2015. The following year, the secretariat launched a new pillar under its Momentum for Change initiative focused on Climate Neutral Now, as part of larger efforts to showcase successful climate action around the world.

Reference:

<https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/climate-neutral-now>

Q.39) With reference to educational institutions during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs:

Institution**Founder**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sanskrit College at Benaras | William Jones |
| 2. Calcutta Madarsa | Warren Hastings |
| 3. Fort William College | Arthur Wellesley |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 3 only

Solution (b)

Sanskrit College at Benaras:: Jonathan Duncan

Calcutta Madarsa:: Warren Hastings

Fort William College:: Lord Wellesley (not Arthur Wellesley)

IASbaba's Reference:**ILP Test- Set 2 Block 1**

21.

MCQ, Single Correct Question

With regard to Education system during British rule which of the following pair is/are INCORRECT:

1. Warren Hastings --- Calcutta Madrasah
2. Jonathan Duncan --- Sanskrit College at Varanasi
3. Lord Macaulay --- Teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone

Choose the appropriate answer:

- a 1 and 2 only
- b 2 only
- c 1, 2 and 3
- d None of the above

Explanation

Solution (d)

Explanation:

The British were more successful in helping to revolutionize the intellectual life of India through the introduction of modern education. For the first 60 years of its dominion in India the East India Company a trading, profit making concern- took little interest

Q.40) Consider the following pairs :

Regions sometimes mentioned in news

Country

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Catalonia | Spain |
| 2. Crimea | Hungary |
| 3. Mindanao | Philippines |
| 4. Oromia | Nigeria |

Which of the pairs given, above are correctly matched ?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 3 and 4 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 and 4 only

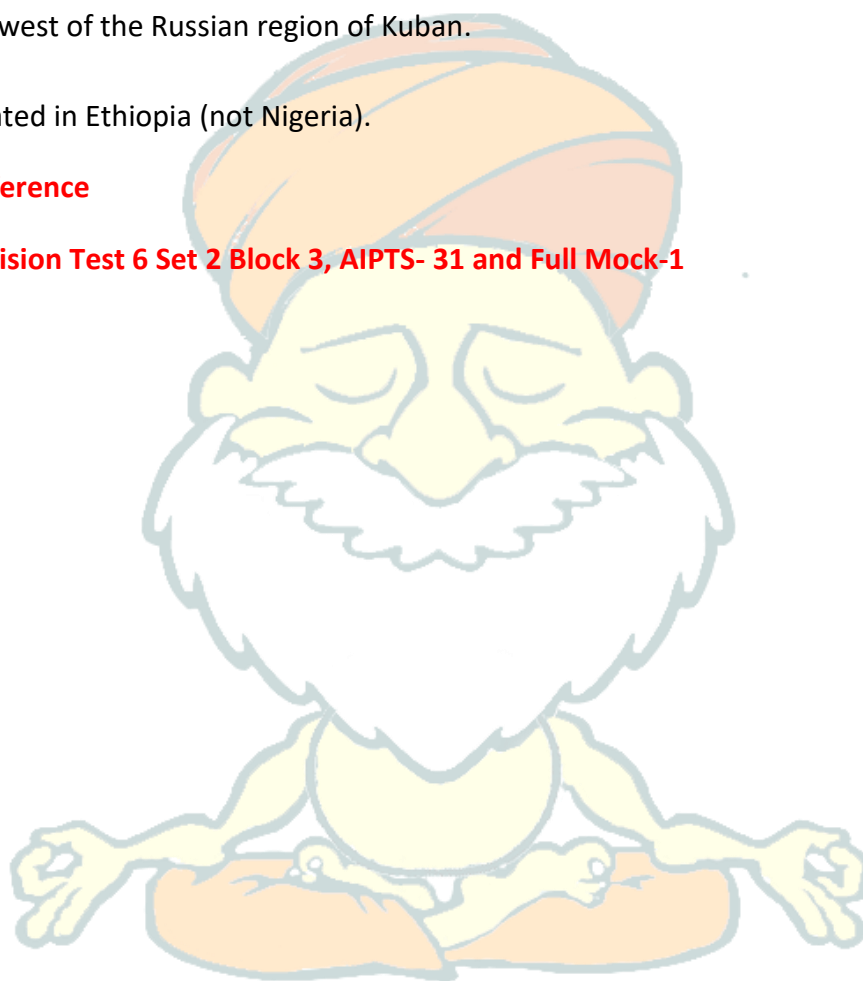
Solution (c)

Crimea : : is a peninsula on the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe that is almost completely surrounded by both the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov to the northeast. It is located south of the Ukrainian region of Kherson, to which it is connected by the Isthmus of Perekop, and west of the Russian region of Kuban.

Oromia is located in Ethiopia (not Nigeria).

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Tests- Revision Test 6 Set 2 Block 3, AIPTS- 31 and Full Mock-1



94.

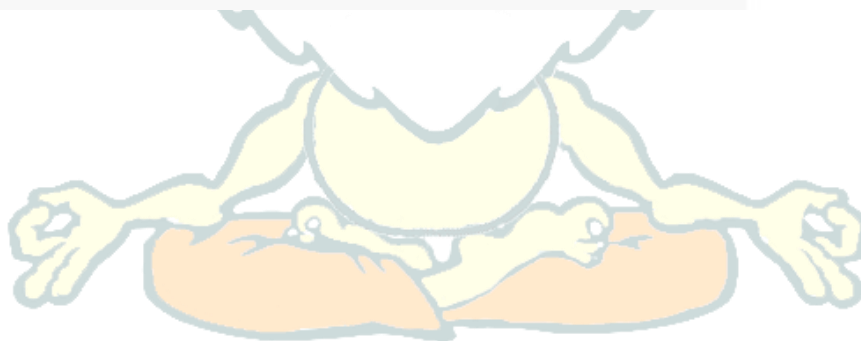
**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Catalonia is one of the richest and most highly industrialised regions of

- a Italy
- b Spain**
- c Switzerland
- d Germany

Explanation

Solution (b)



61.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Marawi, was in news recently. It is located in

- a** Philippines
- b Syria
- c Iraq
- d Laos

Explanation

Solution (a)

Marawi is the capital and the only city in the province of Lanao del Sur on the island of **Mindanao in the Philippines**.

The people of Marawi are called the Maranaos and speak the Maranao language. They are named after Lake Lanao, which is called Meranau in the language, upon whose shores Marawi lies. The city is also called the "Summer Capital of the South" because of its higher elevation and cooler climate, a nickname it shares with Malaybalay, which legally holds the title.

An armed conflict against the ISIL-affiliated Maute group was in progress within the city since May 2017. The city was liberated on Oct 17, 2017

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/duterte-declares-marawi-liberated/article19877487.ece>

Q.41) With reference to the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS), consider the following statements:

1. IRNSS has three satellites in geostationary and four satellites in geosynchronous orbits.
2. IRNSS covers entire India and about 5500 sq. km beyond its borders.
3. India will have its own satellite navigation system with full global coverage by the middle of 2019.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None

Solution (a)

IRNSS is an independent regional navigation satellite system being developed by India. It is designed to provide accurate position information service to users in India as well as the region extending up to 1500 km from its boundary, which is its primary service area. An Extended Service Area lies between primary service area and area enclosed by the rectangle from Latitude 30 deg South to 50 deg North, Longitude 30 deg East to 130 deg East.

The space segment consists of the IRNSS constellation of seven satellites, NavIC. Three satellites are located in suitable orbital slots in the geostationary orbit and the remaining four are located in geosynchronous orbits with the required inclination and equatorial crossings in two different planes. All the satellites of the constellation are configured identically. The satellites are configured with I-1K Bus to be compatible for launch on-board PSLV.

IASbaba's Reference**ILP 2018 Value Add – Science Series/Space****IRNSS-NavIC**

- IRNSS is an independent regional navigation satellite system being developed by India.
- It is designed to provide accurate position information service to users in India as well as the region extending up to 1500 km from its boundary, which is its primary service area.
- IRNSS will provide two types of services, namely, Standard Positioning Service (SPS) which is provided to all the users and Restricted Service (RS), which is an encrypted service provided only to the authorized users.
- The IRNSS System is expected to provide a position accuracy of better than 20 m in the primary service area.

Components of IRNSS

- IRNSS comprises of a space segment and a ground segment.
- The IRNSS space segment consists of seven satellites, with three satellites in geostationary orbit and four satellites in inclined geosynchronous orbit.
- IRNSS ground segment is responsible for navigation parameter generation and transmission, satellite control, ranging and integrity monitoring and time keeping.

Q.42) Consider the following phenomena:

1. Light is affected by gravity.
2. The Universe is constantly expanding.
3. Matter warps its surrounding space-time.

Which of the above is/are the prediction/predictions of Albert Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, often discussed in media?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) **1 and 3 only**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (c)

Albert Einstein, in his theory of special relativity, determined that the laws of physics are the same for all non-accelerating observers, and he showed that the speed of light within a vacuum is the same no matter the speed at which an observer travels. As a result, he found that space and time were interwoven into a single continuum known as space-time. Events that occur at the same time for one observer could occur at different times for another.

As he worked out the equations for his general theory of relativity, Einstein realized that massive objects caused a distortion in space-time. Imagine setting a large body in the center of a trampoline. The body would press down into the fabric, causing it to dimple. A marble rolled around the edge would spiral inward toward the body, pulled in much the same way that the gravity of a planet pulls at rocks in space.

Light around a massive object, such as a black hole, is bent, causing it to act as a lens for the things that lie behind it. Astronomers routinely use this method to study stars and galaxies behind massive objects.

Note: Einstein in his theory propounded that Universe is static. Only after he was shown from the Hubble Telescope that universe is expanding, he changed his point of view. So second statement is incorrect. Hence answer is (c)

<https://www.space.com/17661-theory-general-relativity.html>

Q.43) With reference to the Genetically Modified mustard (GM mustard) developed in India, consider the following statements:

1. GM mustard has the genes of a soil bacterium that give the plant the property of pest-resistance to a wide variety of pests.
2. GM mustard has the genes that allow the plant cross-pollination and hybridization.
3. GM mustard has been developed jointly by the IARI and Punjab Agricultural University.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) **2 only**
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (b)

DMH -11 is transgenic mustard had been **developed by a team of scientists Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants at Delhi University led by for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants at Delhi University** led by former Vice-Chancellor Deepak Pental under Government sponsored project. It is genetically modified variety of **Herbicide Tolerant (HT) mustard**. (Not pest Resistant)

It was created by using “barnase/barstar” technology for genetic modification by adding genes from soil bacterium that makes mustard **self-pollinating** plant. DMH -11 contains three genes viz. Bar gene, Barnase and Barstar sourced from soil bacterium. The bar gene had made plant resistant to herbicide named Basta.

IASbaba's Reference

DNA

<https://iasbaba.com/2017/05/iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-15th-may-2017/>

Q.44) Consider the following pairs:

Terms sometimes seen in news

Context /Topic

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Belle II experiment | Artificial Intelligence |
| 2. Blockchain technology | Digital/ Cryptocurrency |
| 3. CRISPR — Cas9 | Particle Physics |

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

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only**
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (b)

This question can easily be done through elimination. CRISPR – Cas9 is very famous enzyme for gene cutting in biotechnology.

The Belle II experiment is a particle physics experiment designed to study the properties of B mesons (heavy particles containing a bottom quark).

46.



MCQ, Single Correct Question

Consider the following statements with reference to the CRISPR

1. It is a naturally occurring defence mechanism in bacteria.
2. CRISPR-Cas9 technique can be used to cut DNA at specific location.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a** Only 1
- b** Only 2
- c** Both 1 and 2
- d** Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Solution (c)

CRISPR

(Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) is a naturally occurring defence mechanism in bacteria. CRISPR-Cas9 was adapted from this naturally occurring genome editing system.

IASbaba Daily Prelims Quiz Day – 95

<https://iasbaba.com/2017/12/upsc-quiz-2017-iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-quiz-day-95/>

Q.45) Which of the following statements best describes “carbon fertilization”?

- a) **Increased plant growth due to increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere**
- b) Increased temperature of Earth due to increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- c) Increased acidity of oceans as a result of increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- d) Adaptation of all living beings on Earth to the climate change brought about by the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Solution (a)

The CO₂ fertilization effect or carbon fertilization effect suggests that the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases the rate of photosynthesis in plants. The effect varies depending on the plant species, the temperature, and the availability of water and nutrients.

Q.46) When the alarm of your smartphone rings in the morning, you wake up and tap it to stop the alarm which causes your geyser to be switched on automatically. The smart mirror in your bathroom shows the day’s weather and also indicates the level of water in your overhead tank. After you take some groceries from your refrigerator for making breakfast, it recognises the shortage of stock in it and places an order for the supply of fresh grocery items. When you step out of your house and lock the door, all lights, fans, geysers and AC machines get switched off automatically. On your way to office, your car warns you about traffic congestion ahead and suggests an alternative route, and if you are late for a meeting, it sends a message to your office accordingly.

In the context of emerging communication technologies, which one of the following terms best applies to the above scenario?

- a) Border Gateway Protocol
- b) **Internet of Things**
- c) Internet Protocol
- d) Virtual Private Network

Solution (b)

The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances and other items embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and connectivity which enables these things to connect and exchange data, creating opportunities for more direct integration of the physical world into computer-based systems, resulting in efficiency improvements, economic benefits and reduced human intervention.

Q.47) With reference to solar power production in India, consider the following statements:

1. India is the third largest in the world in the manufacture of silicon wafers used in photovoltaic units.
2. The solar power tariffs are determined by the Solar Energy Corporation of India.

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 (d)

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/power/solar-power-tariff-drops-to-historic-low-at-rs-2-44-per-unit/articleshow/58649942.cms>

Both the statements are wrong.

Q.48) The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were

- a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
- b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
- c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
- d) **Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium**

Solution (d)

Q.49) Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?

- a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
- b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
- c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement**
- d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops

Solution (c)

During British rule, many tenant farmers were forced to grow indigo on part of their land, often working under oppressive conditions. This indigo was used to make dye. But the demand for indigo dropped when the Germans invented a cheaper artificial dye. However, during the First World War the German dye ceased to be available and indigo once more became profitable for the British. Many tenants were forced again into indigo cultivation --required by their lease under British law.

This led to anger and resentment among the tenants, with several alleging the landlords were using strong-arm tactics. A farmer named Raj Kumar Shukla appealed to Gandhiji to organize the struggle to save the plantation workers. Shukla's persuasion paid off and Gandhi visited the district in April 1917.

Gandhi's arrival unsettled the British and he was ordered to leave the district. When Gandhi refused, he was arrested by the police on the charge of creating unrest, leading to massive non-violent protests and rallies, which eventually led to his release.

Subsequently, the civil disobedience movement continued and Gandhiji succeeded in shaping public frustration into a viable political tool. The protests and strikes against the landlords eventually came to an end with the abolition of indigo cultivation (known then as the Tinkathia system). Testimonies collected of over 8,000 peasants by Gandhi and his colleagues contributed in large measure to the end of the practice. The landlords signed an agreement, with the guidance of the British government, granting farmers more compensation and control over farming, along with other benefits.

This was Mahatma Gandhi's first Civil Disobedience movement which ensured joining of peasant unrest with India's National Movement.

IASbaba AIPTS Test 14

13. Which of the following is/are correct regarding Champaran Satyagraha?
1. Peasants were forced to grow indigo on 3/10 of the total land under Tinkathia system.
 2. Raj Kumar Shukla requested Mahatma Gandhi to look into the problem.
 3. Gandhi used Non-Cooperation to solve the matter.

Select the correct code

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 2 and 3

Correct Answer

B

Explanation

Solution (b)

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—First Civil Disobedience

Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits before the peasant Europeans.

When Gandhi, joined now by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani, reached Champaran to probe into the matter, the authorities (passive resistance or civil disobedience of an unjust order was a novel method at that time. Finally, the authorities retreated and permitted Gandhi to make an enquiry. Now was able to convince the authorities that the tinkathia system should be abolished and that the peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them. As

Within a decade, the planters left the area. Gandhi had won the first battle of civil disobedience in India.

Do you know?

- Gandhi used civil disobedience in South Africa against Registration certificates

Q.50) Who among the following were the founders of the “Hind Mazdoor Sabha” established in 1948?

- a) B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George
- b) Jayaprakash Narayan, De Dayal Upadhyay and M.N. Roy
- c) C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu
- d) Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta

Solution (d)

The Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS, a Hindi name with approximate meaning 'Workers Assembly of India') is a national trade union centre in India.

The HMS was founded in Howrah in west bengal on 29 December 1948, by socialists, Forward Bloc followers and independent unionists. **Its founders included Basawon Singh (Sinha), Ashok Mehta, R.S. Ruikar, Maniben Kara, Shibnath Banerjee, R.A. Khedgikar, T.S. Ramanujam, V.S. Mathur, G.G. Mehta. R.S. Ruikar was elected president and Ashok Mehta general secretary.** HMS absorbed the Royist Indian Federation of Labour and the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat, which was formed in 1948 by socialists leaving the increasingly communist dominated AITUC. In March 1949, HMS claimed to have 380 affiliated unions with a combined membership of 618802.

Q.51) With reference to the religious practices in India, the “Sthanakvasi” sect belongs to

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism**
- (c) Vaishnavism
- (d) Shaivism

Solution (b)

Sthānakavāsī is a sect of Śvētāmbara Jainism founded by a merchant named Lavaji in 1653 AD. It believes that idol worship is not essential in the path of soul purification and attainment of Nirvana/Moksha. The sect is essentially a reformation of the one founded on teachings of Lonka, a fifteenth-century Jain reformer. Sthānakavāsins accept thirty-two of the Jain Agamas, the Śvētāmbara canon. Śvētāmbarins who are not Sthānakavāsins are mostly part of the Murtipujaka sect.

Q.52) With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri.
2. Red sandstone and marble were used in making Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow.

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 (a)

Buland Darwaza: : It is made of red and buff sandstone, and decorated by carving and inlaying of **white and black marble**.

Q.53) Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India?

- (a) Francois Bernier
- (b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier**
- (c) Jean de Thevenot
- (d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre

Solution (b)

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689) was a French explorer and merchant. He was the first European to describe the diamond mines in India.

Jean Baptiste Tavernier made several trips to India in the 17th century and documented most of the diamonds mined in Golconda.

Q.54) With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- (a) Avalokiteshvara
- (b) Lokeshvara
- (c) Maitreya**
- (d) Padmapani

Solution (c)

According to Buddhist tradition, Maitreya is a bodhisattva who will appear on Earth in the future, achieve complete enlightenment, and teach the pure dharma. According to scriptures, Maitreya will be a successor to the present Buddha, Gautama Buddha (also known as Śākyamuni Buddha).

Q.55) Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?

- (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
- (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
- (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company**
- (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States

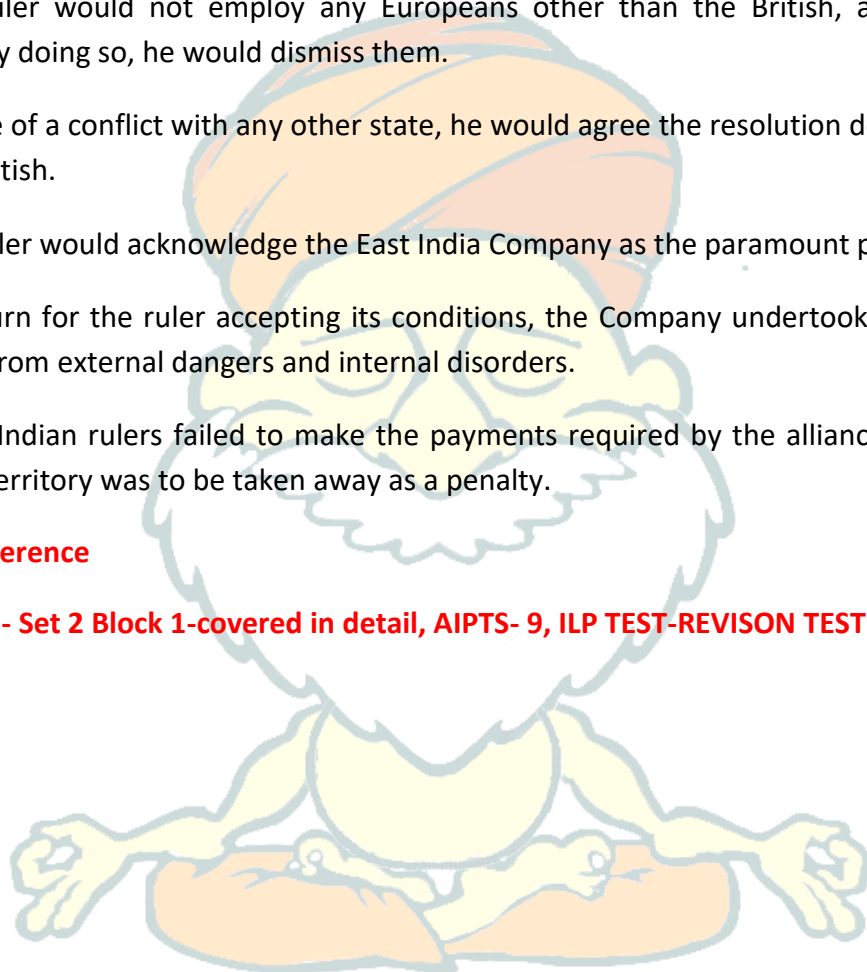
Solution (c)

The main principles of a subsidiary alliance were:

- An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to accept British forces within his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.
- The ruler would accept a British Resident in his state.
- An Indian ruler who entered into a subsidiary alliance would not enter into any further alliance with any other power, nor would he declare war against any power without the permission of the British.
- The ruler would not employ any Europeans other than the British, and if he were already doing so, he would dismiss them.
- In case of a conflict with any other state, he would agree the resolution decided upon by the British.
- The ruler would acknowledge the East India Company as the paramount power in India.
- In return for the ruler accepting its conditions, the Company undertook to protect the state from external dangers and internal disorders.
- If the Indian rulers failed to make the payments required by the alliance, then part of their territory was to be taken away as a penalty.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Value Add- Set 2 Block 1-covered in detail, AIPTS- 9, ILP TEST-REVISION TEST 1



31.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Which one of the following was NOT a feature of the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley?

a

The British were responsible for protecting the ally from any external threats

b

All internal threats were to be handled by the ally alone, with no help from the British

c

The ally was to provide resources for maintaining a British armed contingent stationed in its territory

d

The ally could not enter into any agreement with other rulers without the permission of the British

Explanation

Solution (b)



30.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

The Policy of Subsidiary Alliance, framed by Lord Wellesley, played an important role in expansion of British rule in India. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Subsidiary Alliance?

1. The ruler getting into alliance will have to maintain British troops in his territory.
2. The Company undertook to protect the state from external dangers and internal disorders.
3. The ruler would not employ any other Europeans with the permission of British.
4. A British resident will stay in the ruler's court and assist him in internal administration.

Select the code from below:

- ☒ a 1,2 and 3
- ☐ b 2,3 and 4
- ☐ c 1,3 and 4
- ☐ d All of the above

Q.56) Which one of the following statements correctly describes the meaning of legal tender money ?

- a) The money which is tended in courts of law to defray the fee of legal cases
- b) The money which a creditor is under compulsion to accept in settlement of his claims**
- c) The bank money in the form of cheques drafts, bills of exchange, etc.
- d) The metallic money in circulation in a country

Solution (b)

Legal tender is any official medium of payment recognized by law that can be used to extinguish a public or private debt, or meet a financial obligation. The national currency is legal

tender in practically every country. A creditor is obligated to accept legal tender toward repayment of a debt.

IASbaba's Reference

IASbaba AIPTS Test – 8

19.



MCQ Single Correct Question

Recently Rs 500 and Rs 1000 were demonetized and they no more remained a legal tender. Which of the following statements are correct about 'Legal Tender' money?

1. It is the money issued by monetary authority of the country.
2. It is compulsory to accept that money.
3. Payment made through cheques is a legal tender.

Select the code from following:

- ☒ a 1 and 2
- ☐ b 2 and 3
- ☐ c 1 and 3
- ☐ d All of the above

Explanation

Solution (a)

Legal tender is any official medium of payment recognized by law that can be used to extinguish a public or private debt, or meet a financial obligation. The national currency is legal tender in practically every country. A creditor is obligated to accept legal tender toward repayment of a debt. Legal tender can only be issued by the national body that is authorized to do so, like RBI.

Q.57) If a commodity is provided free to the public, by the Government, then

- a) the opportunity cost is zero.
- b) the opportunity cost is ignored.
- c) the opportunity cost is transferred from the consumers of the product to the tax-paying public.**
- d) the opportunity cost is transferred from the consumers of the product to the Government.

Solution (c)

.58) Increase in absolute and per capita real GNP do not connote a higher level of economic development, if

- a) industrial output fails to keep pace with agricultural output.
- b) agricultural output fails to keep pace with industrial output.
- c) **poverty and unemployment increase.**
- d) imports grow faster than exports.

Solution (c)

GNP is quantitative while Economic development is qualitative. An increase in GNP will be translated in economic development only if there if the living conditions are improved i.e. poverty and unemployment decrease.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Test- Set 3 Block 2, AIPTS-3



5.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Gross National Product is calculated

- a By measuring the sum total of gross value added by all the firms in the economy including depreciation.
- b By measuring the sum total of gross value added by all the firms in the economy excluding depreciation.
- c** By measuring the sum total of gross value added by all the firms in the economy including depreciation and net factor income from abroad.
- d By measuring the sum total of gross value added by all the firms in the economy excluding depreciation and net factor income from abroad

Explanation

Solution (c)



The macroeconomic variable which takes into account such additions and subtractions is known as **Gross National Product (GNP)**.

GNP measures the total monetary value of the total output produced by a country's residents. Therefore, any output produced by foreign residents within the country's borders must be excluded in calculations of GNP, while any output produced by the country's residents outside of its borders must be counted.

GNP is related to another important economic measure called gross domestic product (GDP), which takes into account all output produced within a country's borders regardless of who owns the means of production. GNP starts with GDP, adds residents' investment income from overseas investments, and subtracts foreign residents' investment income earned within a country.

$$\text{GNP} = \text{GDP} + \text{Factor income earned by the domestic factors of production employed in the rest of the world} - \text{Factor income earned by the factors of production of the rest of the world employed in the domestic economy.}$$

Hence, $\text{GNP} = \text{GDP} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$

Q.59) Consider the following statements:

Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of a process which enables

1. individuals of a country to accumulate more capital.
2. increasing the knowledge, skill levels and capacities the people of the country.
3. accumulation of tangible wealth.
4. accumulation of intangible wealth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

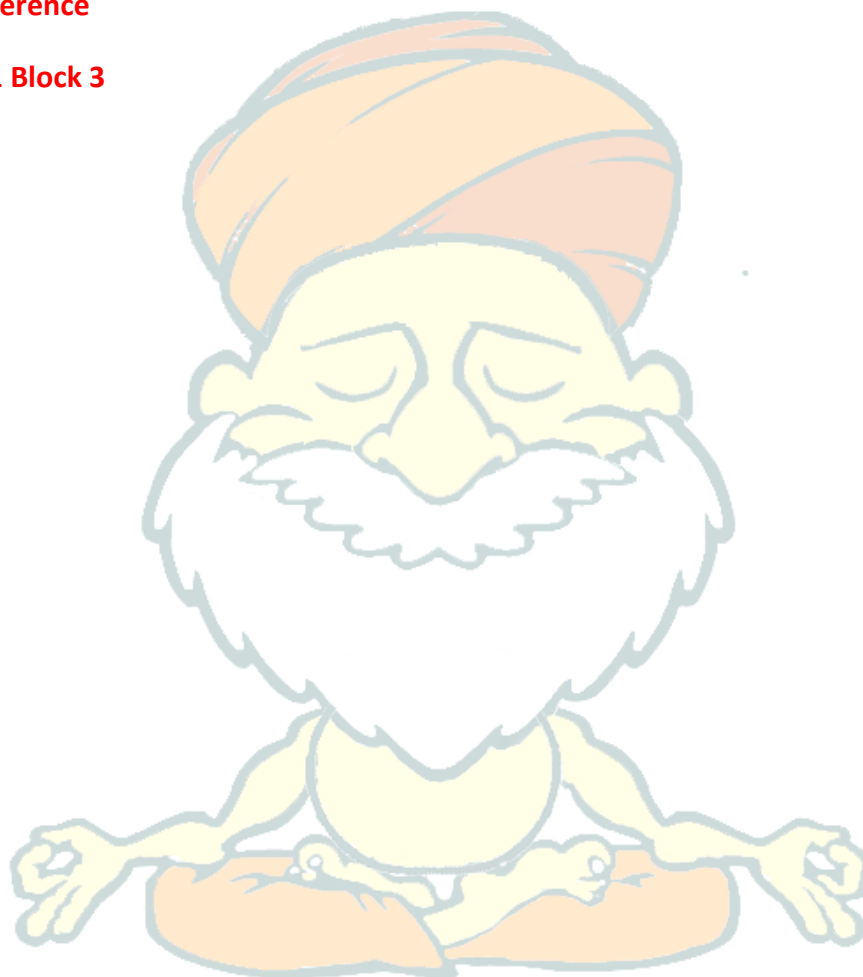
- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) **2 and 4**
- d) 1, 3 and 4

Solution (c)

The human capital theory refers to the stock of knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value. The subject is closely associated with the study of human resources management as found in the practice of business administration and macroeconomics.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Test- Set 1 Block 3



6.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

The stock of skill, ability, expertise, education and knowledge of a nation at a given point of time known as

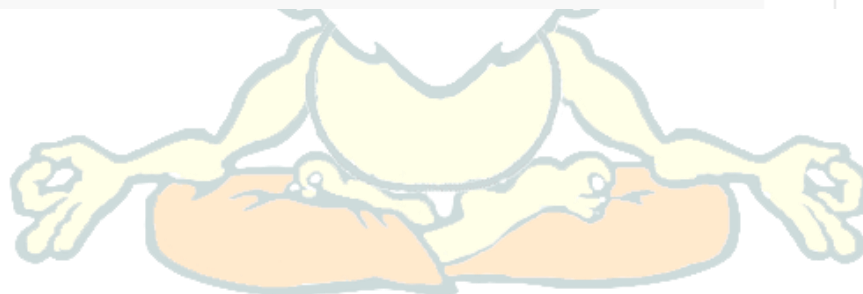
- a Human Resource
- b Human Capital**
- c Human Development
- d None of the above

Explanation

Solution (b)

Human capital is a term popularized by Gary Becker, an economist from the University of Chicago, and Jacob Mincer that refers to the stock of knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value.

Human capital is a measure of the economic value of an employee's skill set. This measure builds on the basic production input of labor measure where all labor is thought to be equal. The concept of human capital recognizes that not all labor is equal and that the quality of employees can be improved by investing in them; the education, experience and abilities of employees have economic value for employers and for the economy as a whole.



It is an aggregate economic view of the human being acting within economies, which is an attempt to capture the social, biological, cultural and psychological complexity as they interact in explicit and/or economic transactions. Many theories explicitly connect investment in human capital development to education, and the role of human capital in economic development, productivity growth, and innovation has frequently been cited as a justification for government subsidies for education and job skills training.

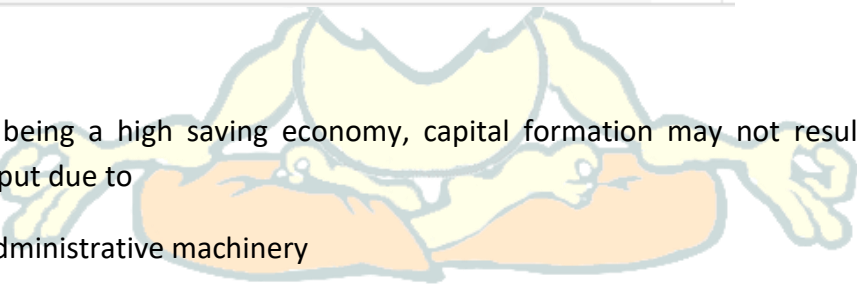
resources are the total means available or an available supply that can be drawn on when needed. Resources, quite simply, can be drawn on until exhausted. Capital, however, is defined as any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth. Capital can grow with investment to produce more capital.

Difference between Human Resource and Human Capital:

Human Resource is simply human potential. Potential with infinite capabilities and capacity with the possibility of beneficial engagement. Potential however, it must be noted does not have to be productive and that an opportunity has to be provided to translate potential into real value.

Human Capital is a well employed human resource that is actively engaged in meaningful, worthwhile work and delivering some level of desired productivity. Human Capital is a question of factoring knowledge and application to physicality.

Q.60) Despite being a high saving economy, capital formation may not result in significant increase in output due to

- 
- a) weak administrative machinery
 - b) illiteracy
 - c) high population density
 - d) **high capital-outputs ratio**

Solution (d)

A frequently used tool that explains the relationship between the level of investment made in the economy and the consequent increase in GDP is **Capital Output Ratio**. The concept of

capital output ratio expresses the relationship between the value of capital invested and the value of output.

Capital output ratio is the amount of capital needed to produce one unit of output. For example, suppose that investment in an economy, investment is 32% (of GDP), and the economic growth corresponding to this level of investment is 8%.

Capital output ratio thus explain the relationship between level of investment and the corresponding economic growth.

IASbaba's Reference

IASbaba AIPTS Test 8

66.

MCQ, Single Correct Question

Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) is calculated to know the production efficiency of an economy. Which of the following statements are correct about ICOR?

- ☐ a Higher the value of ICOR higher is the efficiency
- ☒ b Lower the value of ICOR higher is the efficiency
- ☐ c There is no relation between the value of ICOR and efficiency.
- ☐ d It depends on the type of economic system.

Explanation

Solution (b)

The incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) is a metric that assesses the marginal amount of investment capital necessary for an entity to generate the next unit of production. Overall, a higher ICOR value is not preferred because it indicates that the entity's production is inefficient. The measure is used predominantly in determining a country's level of production efficiency.

ICOR is calculated as:

$$\text{ICOR} = \frac{\text{Gross Fixed Capital Formation}}{\text{Annual Increase in GDP}} = 1/\text{efficiency}$$

The ICOR indicate additional unit of capital or investment needed to produce an additional unit of output. The utility of ICOR is that with more and more investment, the capital output ratio itself may change and hence the usual capital output ratio will not be useful.

Q.61) After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?

1. The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.
2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

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 (c)

After Effects of Santhal Rebellion

To suppress the Santhal rebellion, the British army was put under the command of Brigadier General Lyoed. The government imposed the martial law. Gradually the mutiny slackened. However, the fire lit by them could not be extinguished by the British administration in India.

As it happened, the colonial state stepped in very quickly and efficiently to redress the grievances of the Santhals, with the result that a more cordial relationship ensued. The territories that they inhabited were grouped under a new territorial unit – Santhal Parganas and it was henceforth stipulated that the usual bureaucratic and judicial procedures of British India would not apply there. Further, there were special provisions for land rights and it became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to non-Santhals. The administrative centre moved to Dumka while a new role was assigned to Santhal village headmen, thereby making them protected tribal subjects of the colonial state.

IASbaba's Reference

AIPTS-22

55.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Santhal Revolt?

1. It was an armed rebellion led by Birsa Munda.
2. The main target of the tribals' was the outsiders 'Dikus'.
3. To pacify Santhals, Santhal Pargana was made by the British Government.

Select the code from following:

- a 1 and 2
- b 2 and 3**
- c 1 and 3
- d All of the above

Explanation

Solution (b)

Santhal Revolt

The **Santhal rebellion** (sometimes referred to as the **Sonthal rebellion**), commonly known as **Santhal Hool**, was a native rebellion in present-day Jharkhand, in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and zamindari system by the Santhal people.



Before the British advent in India, Santhals resided in the hilly districts of Manbhum, Barabhum, Chhotanagpur, Palamau, and Birbhum. They lived an agrarian lifestyle, by clearing forest patches, cultivation and hunting for subsistence. But as the agents of the new colonial rule claimed their rights on the lands, the Santhals retreated to the hills of Rajmahal. After a brief period, the British operatives with their native underlings i.e. the local landlords lay claim on this new land as well. Zamindars and the money lenders allured them by goods lent to them on loans, through corrupt practices of the money lenders, the loan grew to prohibitive proportions, for repaying which entire family had to work as bonded labourers. This dispossession turned the Santhals into rebels and finally they took an oath to launch an attack on the ruling authority, i.e. the British.

On 30 June 1855, two Santal rebel leaders, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, mobilized ten thousand Santhals and declared a rebellion against British colonists. Sidhu Murmu had accumulated about ten thousands Santhal to run parallel government against British rule. The basic purpose was to collect taxes by making his own laws.

Soon after the declaration the Santhals took to arms. In many villages the Zamindars, money lenders and their operatives were put to death. The open rebellion caught the British Government by surprise.

The revolt was brutally crushed, the two celebrated leaders Sidhu and Kanhu were killed. Elephants supplied by the Nawab of Murshidabad were used to demolish Santhal huts and likewise atrocities were committed by the British army and its allies in suppressing the Rebellion.

Finally a Santhal Pargana was carved out in Bengal Province to pacify the Santhals so that they don't rise again in rebellion.

Q.62) Economically, one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19th century was the

- a) increase in the export of Indian handicrafts
- b) growth in the number of Indian owned factories
- c) **commercialization of Indian agriculture**
- d) rapid increase in the urban population

Solution (c)

In 19th Century the British government in England adopted protectionist policy to protect its market from Indian manufactured products. This reduced the demand of Indian handlooms in

England and exports declined. This gave a setback to Indian industries too. Hence First and second statement are NOT correct.

India was made an exporter of cheap raw material which promoted commercial agriculture in India. Hence © is correct.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Test- Set 2 Block 1 and ILP Value Add- Set 2 Block 1-History

25.

MCQ, Single Correct Question

The **Economic impact** of British rule in India led to

1. Prevalence of extreme poverty among its people
2. Establishment of large scale machine based industries in India
3. Subdivision and fragmentations of land
4. Rise in Indian industries particularly rural artisan and handicraft industries

Choose the correct statements:

- ☒ a 1, 2 and 3
- ☐ b 1, 3 and 4
- ☐ c 2, 3 and 4
- ☐ d 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation

Solution (a)

Explanation:

The British conquest had a pronounced and profound **economic impact** on India. The economic policies led to subordination of the Indian economy to the interests of British trade and industry. After 1813 British imposed a policy of one way free trade and invasion of British manufactures led to led to ruins of artisans and craftsmen. There was stagnation and deterioration of agriculture after Permanent settlement, Ryotwari and Mahalwari system, as a result of which overcrowding, excessive land revenue demand, increasing indebtedness, subdivision and fragmentation led to extremely low yields per acre. A major characteristic of British rule in India was the prevalence of extreme poverty among its people. British Economic exploitation, the decay of indigenous industries, the failure of modern industries to replace them, high taxation, the drain of wealth to Britain, all these factors gradually reduced the Indian people to extreme poverty and prevented them from progressing

Q.63) If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then

- a) the Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
- b) the powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.**
- c) Article 19 is suspended in that State.
- d) the President can make laws relating to that State.

Solution (b)

First statement is incorrect because State Assembly is not automatically dissolved it can either be dissolved or suspended by the President.

Third statement is true for national Emergency and not president's rule.

Article 357. Exercise of legislative powers under Proclamation issued under Article 356

(1) Whereby a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of Article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent

(a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf;

(b) for Parliament, or for the President or other authority in whom such power to make laws is vested under sub clause (a), to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof;

(c) for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament

(2) Any law made in exercise of the power of the Legislature of the State by Parliament or the President or other authority referred to in sub clause (a) of clause (1) which Parliament or the President or such other authority would not, but for the issue of a Proclamation under Article 356, have been competent to make shall, after the Proclamation has ceased to operate, continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other authority

Q.64) Consider the following pairs:

Craft

1. Puthukkuli shawls
2. Sujni embroidery
3. Uppada Jamdani saris

Heritage of

- Tamil Nadu
Maharashtra
Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) (b) 1 and 2
- c) (c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3

Solution (a)

- Sujni Embroidery – Bihar
- Uppada Jamdani Saries – Andhra Pradesh

Q.65) In which of the following areas can GPS technology be used?

1. Mobile phone operations
2. Banking operations
3. Controlling the power grids

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a) 1 only
- b) (b) 2 and 3 only
- c) (c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (d)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042813024397>

Q.66) Consider the following statements:

1. The Reserve Bank of India manages and services Government of India Securities but not any State Government Securities.
2. Treasury bills are issued by the Government of India and there are no treasury bills issued by the State Governments.
3. Treasury bills offer are issued at a discount from the par value.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) **2 and 3 only**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

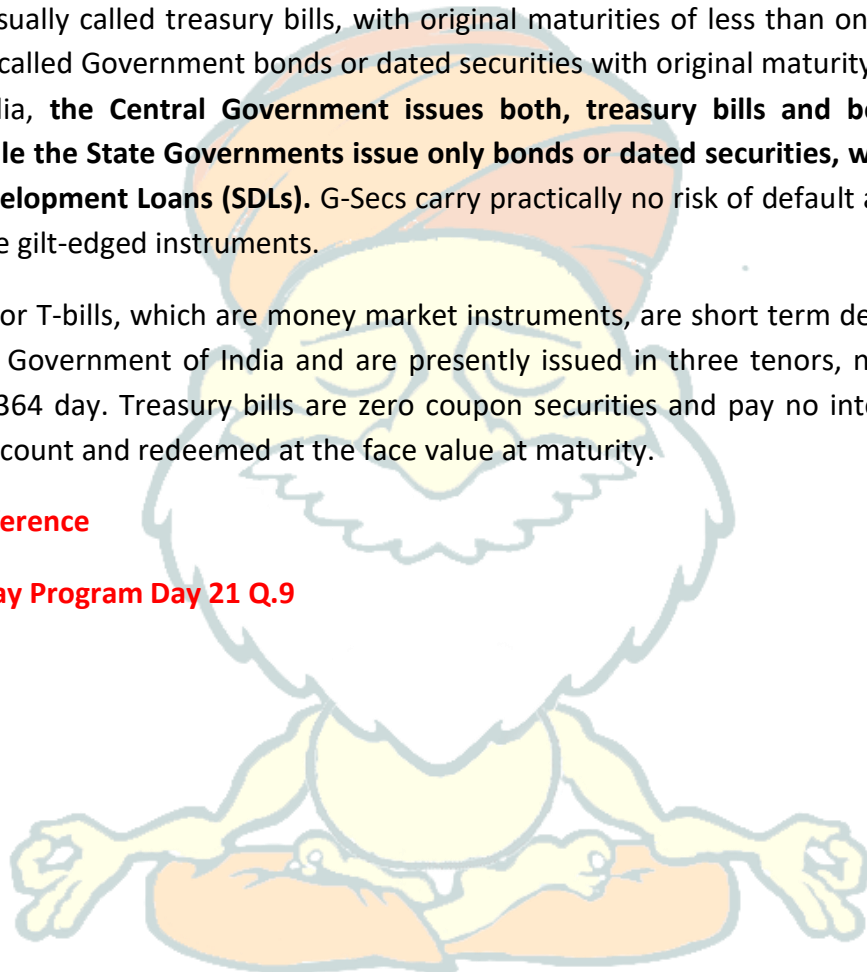
Solution (c)

A Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradeable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments. It acknowledges the Government's debt obligation. Such securities are short term (usually called treasury bills, with original maturities of less than one year) or long term (usually called Government bonds or dated securities with original maturity of one year or more). In India, **the Central Government issues both, treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs).** G-Secs carry practically no risk of default and, hence, are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments.

Treasury bills or T-bills, which are money market instruments, are short term debt instruments issued by the Government of India and are presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91 day, 182 day and 364 day. Treasury bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest. They are issued at a discount and redeemed at the face value at maturity.

IASbaba's Reference

IASbaba 60 day Program Day 21 Q.9



Q.9) Treasury bills are issued by the RBI on behalf of the government of India. Consider the following statements regarding Treasury bills:

7 |

IASbaba's 60 Days Plan – Day 21 (Economics) | 2018

1. Treasury bills are issued through auctions and for a period of 91 days only.
2. State governments are also allowed to issue Treasury bills.
3. Treasury bills are available for a minimum amount of 1 lakh and then in multiples of 25000.

Which of the above statements are NOT correct?

<https://iasbaba.com/2018/03/iasbabas-60-day-plan-prelims-test-2018-economics-current-affairs-day-21/>

Q.67) Consider the following statements:

1. The Earth's magnetic field has reversed every few hundred thousand years.
2. When the Earth was created more than 4000 million years ago, there was 54% oxygen and no carbon dioxide.
3. When living organisms originated, they modified the early atmosphere of the Earth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (c)

The planet Earth was formed about 4500 million years ago. Its volcanic activity was very high and was responsible for throwing into the atmosphere the components that made it during its early days.

About 4500 million years ago, Earth's earliest atmosphere was made up of helium and hydrogen. However, these light gases were slowly escaping into space so that the atmosphere virtually disappeared.

The high volcanic activity expelled to the atmosphere other gases that formed what is known as primitive atmosphere.

It is estimated that for about 2000 million years the atmosphere had very little or no oxygen, and was composed of elements that made life impossible for any form of life.

It is considered that the first bacteria appeared about 3900 million years ago. 400 million years later, some of them began using sunlight to perform the process of photosynthesis, releasing oxygen into the atmosphere.

As the first forms of plant life and later animal life developed, the atmosphere changed. The concentration of oxygen increased and that of carbon dioxide began to decrease until reaching a constant state.

Once oxygen had spread through the atmosphere, ultraviolet light began to generate a fundamental process. By dividing the oxygen molecules, it gave rise to the ozone layer as a by-product.

Thanks to this process, life came out of the oceans and it was possible the development of animals on the earth's surface.

<https://news.nationalgeographic.com/2018/01/earth-magnetic-field-flip-north-south-poles-science/>

<https://www.lifepersona.com/the-earth-s-primal-atmosphere-characteristics-and-principal-components>

Q.68) The terms WannaCry, Petya and EternalBlue' sometimes mentioned in the news recently are related to

- a) Exoplanets
- b) Cryptocurrency

- c) Cyber attacks
- d) Mini satellites

Solution (c)

IASbaba's Reference

AIPTS- 15 and Prelims Daily Quiz Day 1

88.



MCQ, Single Correct Question

India is one of the top 5 countries in terms of Data Breaches in 2016. Which of the following are the notable examples of 'Ransomware Attack'?

1. WannaCry
2. Bad Rabbit
3. CryptoWall
4. Petya

Select the correct code:

- a 1, 3 and 4
- b 2, 3 and 4
- c 1, 2 and 3
- d 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation

Solution (d)

Ransomware is a type of malware that prevents or limits users from accessing their system, either by locking the system's screen or by locking the users' files unless a ransom is paid.

More modern ransomware families, collectively categorized as crypto-ransomware, encrypt certain file types on infected systems and forces users to pay the ransom through certain online payment methods to get a decrypt key.



Q.3) Terms like WannaCry, Petya and Locky were in news recently. They are associated with

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

July 11, 2017

- a) Bitcoins
- b) Ransomware
- c) Operating Systems
- d) Server less computing

Q.3) Solution (b)

Ransomware is malicious code that is used by cybercriminals to launch data kidnapping and lockscreen attacks. The motive for ransomware attacks is monetary, and unlike other types

<https://test.iasbaba.com/posts/iasbaba-daily-current-affairs-quiz-day-1-2/>

Q.69) With reference to the circumstances in Indian agriculture, the concept of "Conservation Agriculture" assumes significance. Which of the following fall under the Conservation Agriculture?

1. Avoiding the monoculture practices
2. Adopting minimum tillage
3. Avoiding the cultivation of plantation crops
4. Using crop residues to cover soil surface
5. Adopting spatial and temporal row sequencing/crop rotations.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4
- b) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- c) 2, 4 and 5**
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 5

Solution (c)

Conservation Agriculture is a farming system that promotes maintenance of a permanent soil cover, minimum soil disturbance (i.e. no tillage), and diversification of plant species. It enhances biodiversity and natural biological processes above and below the ground surface, which contribute to increased water and nutrient use efficiency and to improved and sustained crop production.

<http://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture/en/>

Q.70) The term “sixth mass extinction/sixth extinction” is often mentioned in the news in the context of the discussion of

- a) Widespread monoculture practices in agriculture and large-scale commercial farming with indiscriminate use of chemicals in many parts of the world that may result in the loss of good Native ecosystems.
- b) Fears of a possible collision of a meteorite with the Earth in the near future in the manner it happened 65 million years ago that caused the mass extinction of many species including those of dinosaurs.
- c) Large scale cultivation of genetically modified crops in many parts of the world and promoting their cultivation in other parts of the world which may cause the disappearance of good native crop plants and the loss of food biodiversity.
- d) Mankind's over-exploitation/misuse of natural resources, fragmentation/loss of natural habitats, destruction of ecosystems, pollution and global climate change.**

Solution (d)

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/earth-facing-sixth-mass-extinction/article19260792.ece>

IASbaba AIPTS Test 5

27.



MCQ, Single Correct Question

World is recently going through sixth mass extinction cycle of plants and animals. Which of the following statements are correct regarding extinction process?

1. Extinction of species is basically a natural process.
2. Past mass extinctions were caused by asteroid strikes, volcanic eruptions and natural climatic shifts.
3. Earth is currently going through sixth mass extinction of plants and animals caused almost entirely due to anthropogenic reasons.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a 1 and 2
- b 2 and 3
- c 1 and 3
- d All of the above

Q.71) Consider the following statements:

1. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the amount that banks have to maintain in the form of their own funds to offset any loss that banks incur if the account-holders fail to repay dues.
2. CAR is decided by each individual bank

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 (a)

- Statement 1 is correct.

- Statement 2 is Incorrect – CAR is decided by RBI.

Reference: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/capital-adequacy-ratio>

IASbaba Reference: Babapedia and AIPTS-8 and ILP Test- Set 8 Block 2



30th December – Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

🏠 / 2017 / DECEMBER 2017 / 30 December / ECONOMY / Economy Miscellaneous / 30th December – Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

30 December / Economy Miscellaneous

About

- It is the ratio of a bank's capital in relation to its risk weighted assets and current liabilities. It is decided by central banks and bank regulators to prevent commercial banks from taking excess leverage and becoming insolvent in the process.
- It is measured as – Capital Adequacy Ratio = $(\text{Tier I} + \text{Tier II} + \text{Tier III (Capital funds)}) / \text{Risk weighted assets}$
- The risk weighted assets take into account credit risk, market risk and operational risk.
- The Basel III norms stipulated a capital to risk weighted assets of 8%.
- Banks are mandated to maintain minimum 9% capital adequacy ratio (CAR) plus a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.



14.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Consider the below statements in regard to Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio (CRAR)

1. CRAR is a standard metric to measure balance sheet strength of banks.
2. In India, RBI has implemented BASEL III norms which prescribes the minimum capital adequacy ratio that banks must maintain is 8%.

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

Explanation

Solution (a)

The Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio (CRAR) or capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is a measure of a **bank's capital**. It is expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk weighted credit exposures.

BASEL III norms are global capital adequacy rules that prescribe a minimum amount of capital a bank has to hold given the size of its risk weighted assets.



34.

MCQ, Single Correct Question

According to RBI guidelines, Basel III norms are to be implemented by all banks till 2019. Consider the following statements:

1. Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) is the percentage of bank's risk weighted credit exposures.
2. RBI has fixed CRAR as 9%.
3. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is expressed as CRAR.
4. Higher the CAR, higher is the risk.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- ☒ a 1,2 and 3
- ☐ b 2,3 and 4
- ☐ c 1,3 and 4
- ☐ d All of the above

Explanation

Solution (a)

The capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is a measure of a bank's capital. It is expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk weighted credit exposures. Also known as capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR), it is used to protect depositors and promote the stability and efficiency of financial systems around the world.

In simple terms Capital Adequacy Ratio is Capital/risk. Lower the CAR, higher is the risk.

Q.72) The identity platform 'Aadhaar' provides open "Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)". What does it imply?

1. It can be integrated into any electronic device.
2. Online authentication using iris 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 (c*)

- Statement 1 - APIs provided by Aadhaar can be integrated easily into any electronic device.
- Statement 2 - APIs enable online authentication using a fingerprint or iris.

Reference: <https://blogs.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/toi-edit-page/how-digital-will-save-india-unlike-china-indias-economic-revolution-will-come-from-services-not-manufacturing/>

Q.73) Very recently, in which of the following countries have lakhs of people either suffered from severe famine/acute malnutrition or died due to starvation caused by war/ethnic conflicts?

- a) Angola and Zambia
- b) Morocco and Tunisia
- c) Venezuela and Colombia
- d) **Yemen and South Sudan**

Solution (d)

Reference:

- <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/famine-again-a-threat-in-south-sudan-new-report-says/article22856328.ece>
- <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/un-aid-groups-warn-of-starvation-and-death-in-yemen/article20016002.ece>

Q.74) Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?

1. Grants-in-Aid system was introduced.
2. Establishment of universities was recommended.
3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.

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 (a)

- Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- Statement 3 is incorrect, as it recommended English as medium of instruction for Higher Education.

IASbaba Reference:**Set 2 Block 1 (Q.56)**

As per **Wood's** Despatch 1854,

- An education department was to be set in every province.
- Universities on the model of the London University be established in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Later more universities were opened in Punjab in 1882 and at Allahabad 1887.
- At least one government school be opened in every district.
- Affiliated private schools should be given grant in aid.

Statement 2 is wrong because it was Sargent scheme which had recommended this in 1944.

Statement 3 is wrong because this, too, was a part of Sargent scheme.

Do you know?

- **Wood** suggested that primary schools must adopt vernacular languages, high school must adopt Anglo vernacular language and on college level English medium for education.
- Vocational and women's education were stressed upon in **Wood's** despatch, 1854.

Q.75) With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation ?

- a) Committee on Government Assurances

b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation

- c) Rules Committee
- d) Business Advisory Committee

Solution (b)

Committee on Subordinate Legislation consists of 15 members nominated by the Speaker. A Minister is not nominated to this Committee. The Committee scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised by the executive within the scope of such delegation.

IASbaba Reference:**ILP 2018 – Set 2 Block 1 (Q.4)****Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Lok Sabha)**

The Committee consists of 15 members nominated by the Speaker. A Minister is not nominated to this Committee. The Committee scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised by the executive within the scope of such delegation.

Q.76) Consider the following statements:

1. As per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in a State, a person would be required to possess the minimum qualification laid down by the concerned State Council of Teacher Education.
2. As per the RTE Act, for teaching primary classes, a candidate is required to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test conducted in accordance with the National Council of Teacher Education guidelines.
3. In India, more than 90% of teacher education institutions are directly under the State Governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only**
- c) 1 and 3 only

d) 3 only

Solution (b)

NCTE, under RTE, has laid down the minimum educational & professional qualifications for a person to be eligible for an appointment as a teacher for classes' I-VIII, which are applicable to all schools imparting elementary education, including the schools under the State Governments and to qualify under a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET).

Reference:

General Reference -

http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/RTE_TET.pdf

IASbaba Reference – DNA – 3rd August 2017 - <https://iasbaba.com/2017/08/iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-3rd-aug-2017/>

Q.77) Consider the following pairs:

- | Traditions | State |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Chapchar Kut festival - Mizoram | |
| 2. Khongjom Parba ballad - Manipur | |
| 3. Thang-Ta dance - Sikkim | |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3

Solution (b)

- Chapchar Kut festival - Mizoram
- Khongjom Parba ballad - Manipur
- Thang-Ta dance – Manipur

IASbaba Reference:

Babapedia – 22nd November (2017) and ILP Value Add- Set 8 Block 3

Manipur's famous martial arts- **Thang Ta** (a combination Spear & Sword skills), **Yubi-Lakpi** (a game played with greased coconut like rugby), **Mukna Kangjei** (a game that combines hockey and wrestling), and **Sagol Kangjei**- Modern Polo (believed to have evolved in Manipur) will all form part of the festival.

Manipur
Religious Institutions: Jorebangla Temple, Sanamahi Temple, Lord Krishna Temple, Gopinath Mandir, Leimapokpam Keirungba Temple, St. Joseph's Cathedra Festivals & Fairs: Cheiraoba (Manipur New Year), Lai Haraoba, Kang, Yaoshang, Kut Festival, Ningol Chakouba Arts & Crafts: Handloom, Hand Block Printing, Wood Carving, Cane & Bamboo Craft, Kauna Dance: Raslila, Pung Cholom Dance, Khamba Thoibi Dance, Maibi Dance Folk Arts: Dhol Cholom, Nupa Pala, Thang-Ta
Meghalaya
Religious Institutions: Cathedral of Mary, Mahadev Khola Temple, Nartiang Durga Temple, Matri Temple, Borghat Temple, Hazrat Shah Kamal Baba Dargah Festivals & Fairs: Behdienkhlam Festival, Nongkrem Festival, Shad Suk Mynsiem, Wangala Festival Arts & Crafts: Cane & Bamboo craft, textiles Folk Dances: Shyngwiang Thangiap Dance, Chad Aideit Dance, Chambil Mesara Dance, Nongkrem Dance, Lah-ho Dance, Derogata Dance
Mizoram
Religious Institutions: Mizoram Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church of Mizoram, Vengeli Church of Maraland Festivals & Fairs: Chapchar Kut, Mim Kut, Pawl Kut, Thalfavang Kut Arts & Fairs: Bamboo Art, Toys, Handicrafts Folk Arts: Khualam Dance, Sarlamkai/Solakia, Rallu Lam, Chheihlam Dance, Chaiu/Chailam Dance, Cheraw Dance, Chawnglaizawn Dance

68

Q.78) Consider the following statements:

1. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 replaced the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
2. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is under the charge of Director General of Health Services in the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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 (a)

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is an autonomous body established under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. It is not under the charge of Director General of Health Services.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Full Mock 2, Revision Test 8 and DNA-8th May 2018

65.

MCQ Single Correct Question

Consider the following statements with respect to Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

1. It is established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
2. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is administrative ministry for the implementation of FSSAI
3. 'Project Dhoop' is launched by FSSAI

Select the correct statements

- a 1 Only
- b 1 and 2
- c 1 and 3**
- d 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Solution (c)

Explanation

Solution (c)

FSSAI

- FSSAI is established under FSS Act, 2006
- It is a statutory body for laying down science based standards for articles of food and regulating manufacturing, processing, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure safe and wholesome food for human consumption
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry for the implementation of FSSAI.
- Chairperson and CEO of FSSAI is appointed by Government of India
- The Chairperson is in the rank of Secretary to Government of India

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) launched a nationwide campaign today (April 9) at National Bal Bhawan in Delhi to spread awareness about availing Vitamin D through natural sunlight and consuming fortified food among school-going children.

- FSSAI was already in news.
- FSSAI launched 'Project Dhoop' in April 2018 – an initiative aimed at shifting the school assembly time to noon to ensure maximum absorption of Vitamin D in students through natural sunlight.



**FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS
AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

Inspiring Trust, Assuring Safe & Nutritious Food

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

About FSSAI

- FSSAI is established under **FSS Act, 2006**
- It is a **statutory body** for laying down science based standards for articles of food and regulating manufacturing, processing, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure safe and wholesome food for human consumption.
- **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry for the implementation of FSSAI.

Article link: [New norms for labelling food planned](#)

<https://iasbaba.com/2018/05/iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-prelims-mains-focus-8th-may-2018/>

Reference:

https://foodlicensing.fssai.gov.in/about_fssai.aspx

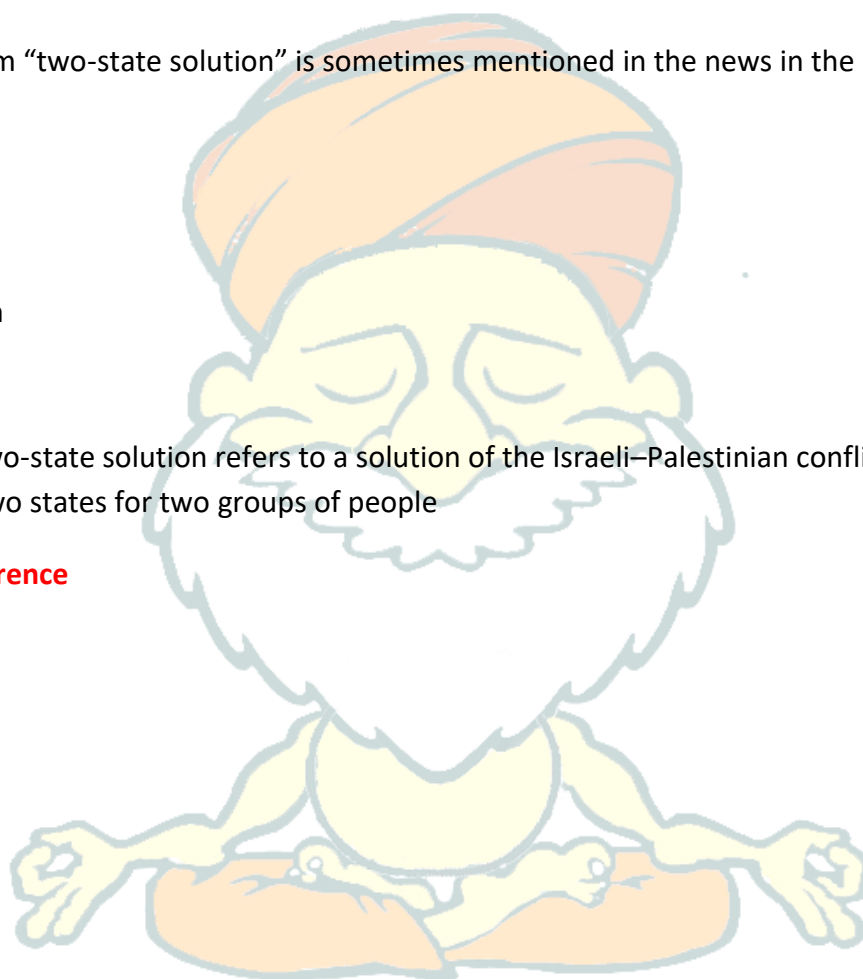
Q.79) The term “two-state solution” is sometimes mentioned in the news in the context of the affairs of

- a) China
- b) Israel**
- c) Iraq
- d) Yemen

Solution (b)

- The two-state solution refers to a solution of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict which calls for "two states for two groups of people"

IASbaba Reference



Q.2) 'The Two State Solution' is concerned with

- a. Spain and Catalonia
- b. Israel and Palestine
- c. China and Taiwan
- d. None of the above

7th November – Two-state solution

📅 / 2017 / DECEMBER 2017 / 07 December / INTERNATIONAL / International Relations / 7th November – Two-state solution

07 December/ International Relations

News: US recognised Jerusalem as the capital of Israel

About

- It helps to start with the problem the solution is meant to address: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- At its most basic level, the conflict is about how or whether to divide territory between two peoples.
- The territory question is also wrapped up in other overlapping but distinct issues: whether the Palestinian territories can become an independent state and how to resolve years of violence that include the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the partial Israeli blockade of Gaza and Palestinian violence against Israelis.
- The two-state solution would establish an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel — two states for two peoples.
- In theory, this would win Israel security and allow it to retain a Jewish demographic majority (letting the country remain Jewish and democratic) while granting the Palestinians a state.

Babapedia - <https://babapedia2018.iasbaba.com/2017/12/07/7th-november-two-state-solution/>

Daily Quiz – 30th November 2017 (Q.2) - <https://iasbaba.com/2017/11/upsc-quiz-2017-iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-quiz-day-92/>

Q.80) With reference to the provisions made under the National Food Security Act, 2013; consider the following statements:

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidised food grains.
2. The eldest woman in a household, of age 18 years or above, shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuance of a ration card.

3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a 'take home ration' of 1600 calories per day during pregnancy and for six months thereafter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

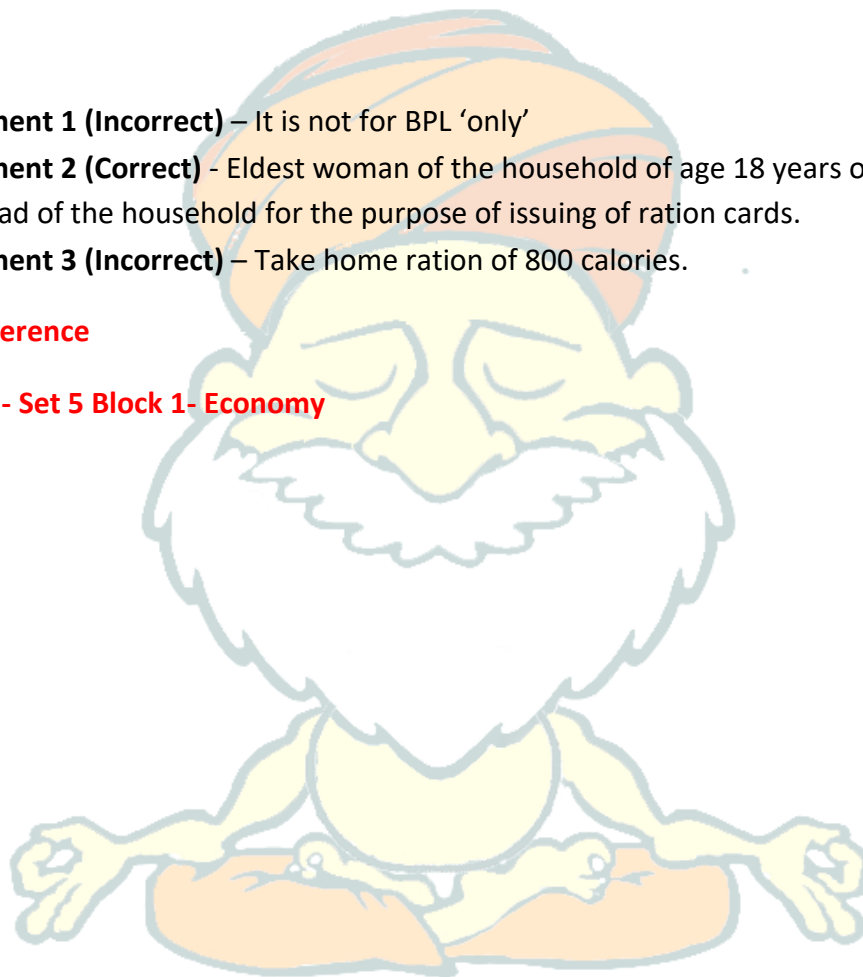
- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only**
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 3 only

Solution (b)

- **Statement 1 (Incorrect)** – It is not for BPL 'only'
- **Statement 2 (Correct)** - Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
- **Statement 3 (Incorrect)** – Take home ration of 800 calories.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Value Add- Set 5 Block 1- Economy



National Food Security Act 2013

Salient features:

- **Coverage and entitlement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):** Up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population will be covered under TPDS, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg per person per month. However, since Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households constitute poorest of the poor, and are presently entitled to 35 kg per household per month, entitlement of existing AAY households will be protected at 35 kg per household per month.
- **State-wise coverage:** Corresponding to the all India coverage of 75% and 50% in the rural and urban areas, State-wise coverage will be determined by the Central Government. Planning Commission has determined the State-wise coverage by using the NSS Household Consumption Survey data for 2011-12.
- **Identification of Households:** Within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the work of identification of eligible households is to be done by States/UTs.
- **Nutritional Support to women and children:** Pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years will be entitled to meals as per prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) schemes. Higher nutritional norms have been prescribed for malnourished children upto 6 years of age.
- **Maternity Benefit:** Pregnant women and lactating mothers will also be entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000.
- **Women Empowerment:** Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
- **Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** Grievance redressal mechanism at the District and State levels. States will have the flexibility to use the existing machinery or set up separate mechanism.

Activate Windows

Reference:

<http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/Food%20Security/Food%20Security%20Bill,%202013.pdf>

Q.81) India enacted The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 in order to comply with the obligations to

- a) ILO
- b) IMF
- c) UNCTAD
- d) WTO

Solution (d)

The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (GI Act) is a sui generis Act of the Parliament of India for protection of geographical indications in India. India, as a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), enacted the Act to comply with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

IASbaba Reference**ILP Value Add- Set 8 Block 2- Economic Organization- WTO-TRIPS****Trade-Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)**

It is a most comprehensive multilateral agreement on intellectual property which came into effect on 1st January 1995.

The areas of intellectual property that it covers are:

- **Copyright** and related rights (i.e. the rights of performers, producers of sound recordings and broadcasting organizations)- **Berne Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Works** (copyright)
- Trademarks including service marks;
- Geographical Indications including appellations of origin;
- Industrial Designs; patents including the protection of new varieties of plants- **Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property** (patents, industrial designs, etc)

GI Act, 1999:

- GIs indicate goods as originating in a specific geographical region, the characteristics, qualities or reputation thereof essentially attributable to such region.
- Complying with the World Trade Organisation-Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (WTO-TRIPS) obligations, India enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 (GI Act) and has set up a registry in Chennai to register such names.
- Covering agricultural goods, manufactured and natural goods, textiles, handicrafts and foodstuffs, the GI Registry's website lists popular GIs like Basmati rice, Darjeeling tea and Pashmina shawls etc.

DNA (27th November) - Reviewing the GI Act, 1999

<https://iasbaba.com/2017/11/iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-prelims-mains-focus-27th-november-2017/>

Q.82) Consider the following statements:

1. In India, State Governments do not have the power to auction non-coal mines.
2. Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand do not have gold mines.
3. Rajasthan has iron ore mines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 3 only**

Solution:

- Statement 1 (Incorrect) – State Government can auction
- Statement 2 (Incorrect) – Jharkhand has gold mines
- Statement 3 (Correct) – Rajasthan has iron ore mines

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Value Add- Set 4 Block 3- Part 1

Gold:

www.iasbaba.com

Page 17

The Indian reserve of gold ore is placed at 17.7 million tonnes. Most of the gold is extracted from the Kolar mines, Hutti mine and Ramgiri field in Kolar, Raichur and Anantapur districts, respectively, in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Reference:

<https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/tags/bhilwara-iron-ore-mine-in-rajasthan.html>

Q.83) With reference to digital payments, consider the following statements:

1. BHIM app allows the user to transfer money to anyone with a UPI-enabled bank account.
2. While a chip-pin debit card has four factors of authentication, BHIM app has only two factors of authentication.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

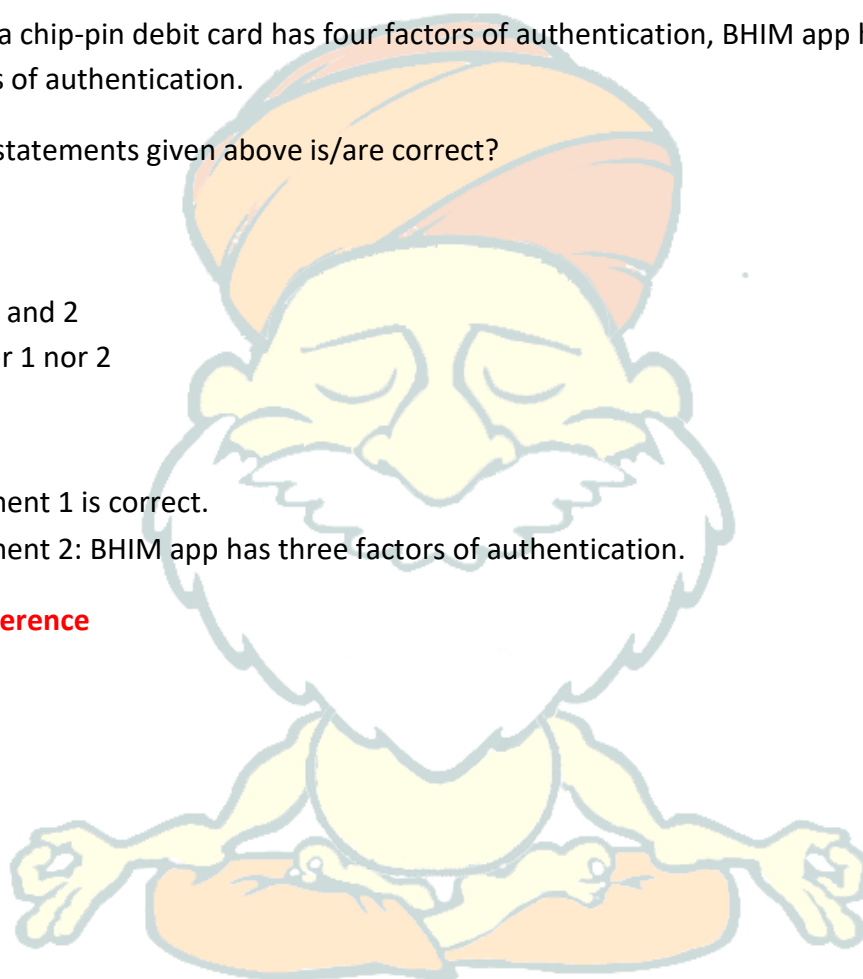
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution (a)

- Statement 1 is correct.
- Statement 2: BHIM app has three factors of authentication.

IASbaba's Reference

AIPTS Test 26



57.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a payment system developed by National Payments Corporation of India. Which of the following statements are correct regarding UP?

1. UPI is built over IMPS infrastructure for real time money transfer.
2. UPI payments can be made 24*7 and across the public holidays.
3. Through UPI, money cannot be transferred to accounts which are not connected to BHIM App.

Select the code from following:

- ☒ a 1 and 2
- ☐ b 2 and 3
- ☐ c 1 and 3
- ☐ d All of the above

Reference:

<http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/BHIM-app-safer-than-mobile-wallets-says-e-security-firm/article17009140.ece>

Q.84) Among the following cities, which one lies on a longitude closest to that of Delhi?

- a) Bengaluru
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Nagpur
- d) Pune

Solution (a)

- Bengaluru is the closest city to the longitude passing through Delhi.

Q.85) International Labour Organisation's Conventions 138 and 182 are related to

- a) Child labour
- b) Adaptation of agricultural practices to global climate change
- c) Regulation of food prices and food security
- d) Gender parity at the workplace

Solution (a)

- ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, 1999
- ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work

IASbaba Reference:

Babapedia – 29th November - <https://babapedia2018.iasbaba.com/2017/11/29/29th-november-minimum-age-convention-1973-no-138-and-worst-forms-of-child-labour-convention-1999-no-182/>

Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

- This fundamental convention sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions).
- It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.

Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

- This fundamental convention defines as a "child" a person under 18 years of age.
- It requires ratifying states to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; child prostitution and pornography; using children for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.
- The convention requires ratifying states to provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration.
- It also requires states to ensure access to free basic education and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training for children removed from the worst forms of child labour.

Reference:

<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/ILOconventionsonchildlabour/lang--en/index.htm>

Q.86) Consider the following statements

1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
2. In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.

3. In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

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 (b)

Eliminating Statement 3 - To become leader of opposition, the single largest political party in opposition should have at least 10% seats in the Lok Sabha.

IASbaba Reference:

AIPTS -Test 31 (Q.63) (One could get the answer by simple elimination)

In each House of Parliament, there is the 'Leader of the Opposition'. The leader of the largest Opposition party having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House is recognized as the leader of the Opposition in that House. In a parliamentary system of government, the leader of the opposition has a significant role to play. His main functions are to provide a constructive criticism of the policies of the government and to provide an alternative government. Therefore, the **leader of Opposition** in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were accorded statutory recognition in 1977. They are also entitled to the salary, allowances and other facilities equivalent to that of a cabinet minister. It was in 1969 that an official leader of the opposition was recognized for the first time.

Reference:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leader_of_the_Opposition_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leader_of_the_Opposition_(India))

Q.87) Which of the following leaf modifications occur(s) in the desert areas to inhibit water loss?

- 1. Hard and waxy leaves

2. Tiny leaves
3. Thorns instead of leaves

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (d)

- A xerophyte is a species of plant that has adaptations to survive in an environment with little liquid water, such as a desert. The plants have waxy, tiny leaves. Plants have few or no leaves.

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Value Add- Set 8 Block 1- World Climate (subtopic-Vegetation)

THE HOT DESERT AND MID-LATITUDE DESERT CLIMATES

Distribution

- Regions of scanty rainfall.
- 2 types – hot and temperate
- Hot like the hot deserts of the Saharan type.
 - They are arid because of off shore trade wind.
 - Also called as Trade Wind Deserts.
- Temperate - the mid-latitude deserts like the Gobi.
 - Reason for aridity - because of their interior location in the temperate latitudes, well away from the rain bearing winds.
- Major hot desert location – western coast of continents between 15° and 30° N and S latitudes.

- **GC Leong (Desert Vegetation –Page 136)**

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Q.88) As per the NSSO 70th Round "Situation Assessment - Survey of Agricultural Households", consider the following statements:

1. Rajasthan has the highest percentage share of agricultural households among its rural households.
2. Out of the total agricultural households in the country, a little over 60 percent; belong to OBCs.
3. In Kerala, a little over 60 percent of agricultural households reported to have received maximum income from sources other than agricultural activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) **1 and 3 only**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (c)

- Statement 1 and 3 are correct
- Statement 2 - The share of OBC households among rural households is around 45%.

Reference:

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/KI_70_33_19dec14.pdf

Q.89) How is the National Green Tribunal (NGT) different from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)?

1. The NGT has been established by an Act whereas the CPCB has been created by an executive order of the Government.
2. The NGT provides environmental justice and helps reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts whereas the CPCB promotes cleanliness of streams and wells, and aims to improve the quality of air in the country.

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 (b)

Statement 1 (Incorrect) – CPCB was established under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.

Statement 2 (Correct)

- CPCB aims to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.
- NGT shall provide speedy environmental justice and help reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts.

IASbaba Reference:

ILP 2018 - Q.59) – Revision Test 7 and ILP Value Add- Set 7 Block 2- Environment VAN on Acts

59.



MCQ Single Correct Question

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is constituted under the

- a Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- b Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- c Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**
- d Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Explanation

Solution (c)

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India is a statutory organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). It was established in 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.



- This is the first body of its kind that is required by its parent statute to apply the **"polluter pays" principle** and the **principle of sustainable development**.
- Members - The tribunal shall consist of a **full time chairperson**, judicial members and expert members. The **minimum number** of judicial and expert member prescribed is **ten** in each category and **maximum number is twenty** in each category.
- A judge of the Supreme Court of India or Chief Justice of High Court are eligible to be Chairperson or judicial member of the Tribunal.
- Even existing or retired judge of High Court is qualified to be appointed as a Judicial Member.
- NGT is mandated to dispose the cases within six months of their respective appeals.
- Speedy environmental justice by NGT will help to reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts.
- Initially, the NGT is proposed to be set up at five places of sittings and will follow circuit procedure for making itself more accessible. New Delhi is the Principal Place of Sitting of the Tribunal and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai shall be the other four place of sitting of the Tribunal.

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National Air Quality Index (AQI)

National Air Quality Index



Central Pollution Control Board,
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

- Launched by – MoEF in 2015.
- Initiative under 'Swachh Bharat'.
- It helps the common man to judge the air quality within his vicinity.
- Index constituted as a part of Government's mission to improve the culture of cleanliness.
- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards has been operating National Air Monitoring Program (NAMP).
- Developed by - IIT Kanpur.
- While the earlier measuring index was limited to 3 indicators, the current measurement index had been made quite comprehensive by the addition of 5 additional parameters.

Need of AQI

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Reference:

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Green_Tribunal_Act
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Pollution_Control_Board

Q.90) Consider the following statements

1. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India
2. The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

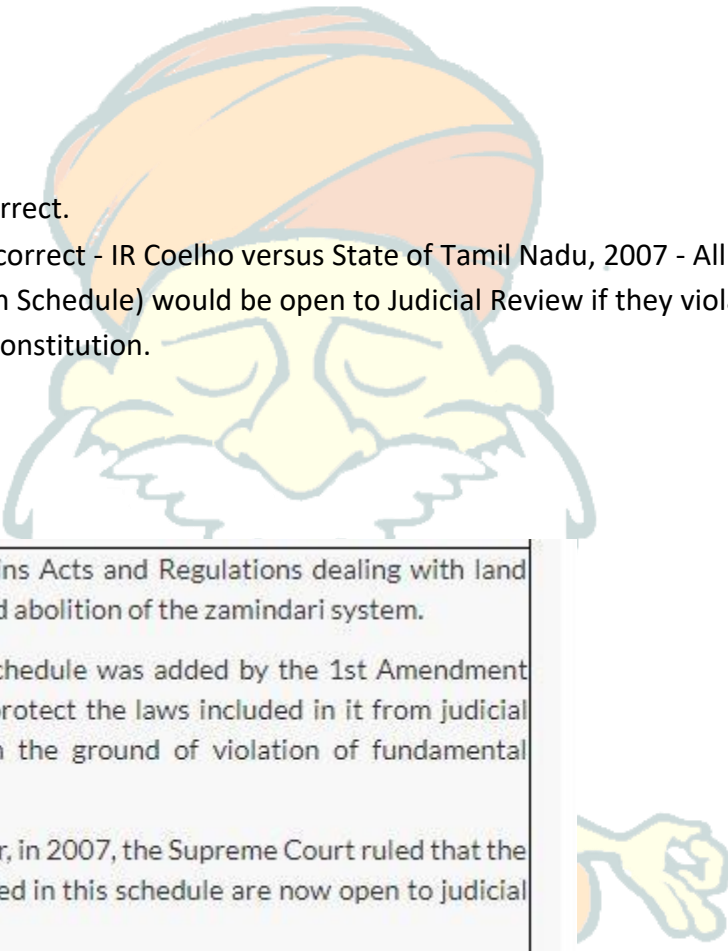
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution (a)

- Statement 1 is correct.
- Statement 2 is incorrect - IR Coelho versus State of Tamil Nadu, 2007 - All laws (including those in the Ninth Schedule) would be open to Judicial Review if they violated the basic structure of the constitution.

IASbaba Reference:

AIPTS – Test 1 (Q.60)



Ninth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contains Acts and Regulations dealing with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system.• This schedule was added by the 1st Amendment (1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights.• However, in 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule are now open to judicial review.
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Reference: <https://lawlex.org/lex-bulletin/case-analysis-i-r-coelho-v-state-of-tamil-nadu-air-2007-sc-861/10158>

Q.91) Which one of the following best describes the term “Merchant Discount Rate” sometimes seen in news?

- a) The incentive given by a bank to a merchant for accepting payments through debit cards pertaining to that bank.
- b) The amount paid back by banks to their customers when they use debit cards for financial transactions for purchasing goods or services.
- c) The charge to a merchant by a bank for accepting payments from his customers through the bank's debit cards.
- d) The incentive given by the Government to merchants for promoting digital payments by their customers through Point of Sale (PoS) machines and debit cards.

Solution (d)

- MDR is a fee charged from a merchant by a bank for accepting payments from customers through credit and debit cards in their establishments.

IASbaba Reference:

- DNA (4th March 2017) - <https://iasbaba.com/2017/03/iasbabas-daily-current-affairs-4th-march-2017/>

Current scenario

- At present, there are various charges on digital transactions. Irrespective of who (purchaser or seller) pays, it will have an impact on the cost of goods/services. (there is 2% extra for using card.)
- This charge is known as **merchant discount rate (MDR)**. Here, the institution issuing credit cards (**the issuer**), the sponsoring bank of the point-of-service (PoS) device with the merchant (**the acquirer**) and the **settlement provider** (typically VISA, Mastercard, RuPay) all charge for a transaction.
- The MDR, charged from the merchant, is divided among these three parties. This method is applicable in the credit and debit cards.
- As the PoS device is supplied by the acquirer, there can be some justification for the charge, although this charge should be minimal.

Reference: <https://www.livemint.com/Money/qD07t9msbVE0grcEX4V0cO/DeJargoned-Merchant-Discount-Rate-on-debit-cards.html>

Q.92) What is/are the consequence/consequences of a country becoming the member of the 'Nuclear Suppliers Group'?

1. It will have access to the latest and most efficient nuclear technologies.
2. It automatically becomes a member of “The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)”.

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 (a)

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a multilateral export control regime and a group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons. If India becomes member of NSG, it can commercially produce nuclear power equipment, which it can then even sell to other countries.

NSG membership has nothing to do with automatic membership of NPT.

IASbaba's Reference**Babapedia****Nuclear Suppliers Group Membership**

🏠 / SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY / Defence / SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY / Nuclear Sector / Nuclear Suppliers Group Membership

Defence/ Nuclear Sector

About: India submitted an application for the membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) on 12 May 2016 reflecting the progress in its engagement with the NSG that began in 2004.

Result: The NSG's annual Plenary meeting in Seoul (June 23-24, 2016) discussed India's membership but concluded without a consensus decision on the matter. However, it is understood that while no nation explicitly opposed India's membership, one country raised procedural objections ostensibly on grounds of India's non-NPT status. A few other countries raised issues regarding the process for India's participation in the NSG.

Why NSG important:

- It is important for India to be part of the "rule making" in the NSG rather than be in a position of "rule taking".
- Membership of the NSG would enable India to have enhanced and uninterrupted access to nuclear technology, fuel and materials required for its expanding civil nuclear programme.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

- International Treaty for Nuclear Disarmament
- Entered into force in 1970
- Objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.
- The treaty defines nuclear-weapon states as those that have built and tested a nuclear explosive device before 1 January 1967; these are the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China.
- India is not a member.

Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ)

- It is recognized by United Nations General Assembly.
- [Click Here](#) for Higher Resolution.



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How important is it for India to be part of NSG?

India and nuclear powers have come a long way from the establishment of Nuclear Suppliers' Group. From no access to basic technologies, to USA promising key drill technologies and supporting India's NSG and MTCR membership, the changing global view of perceiving India as a nuclear power has been brought forward.

Barring China, the 48-member NSG countries including those who resisted earlier, have supported India's NSG entry. (USA, Mexico, Switzerland, Australia). Since 2008, India has been pushing forward to become an NSG member, where **decisions are consensus based and not based on majority votes**. (Even if one member says no, the membership status is denied)

Why India should get membership?

- India has established itself by tradition and nature as a peaceful and non-proliferation nation.
- It has separated its civil and nuclear programmes and put the civilian part under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.
- When NSG was created, it was India-centric. But, from then till now, the world has changed; people who created it have changed and their outlook has changed. Hence, now there is a need to initiate change to identify and acknowledge global space to rising powers

What are the stumbling blocks?

<https://iasbaba.com/2016/06/the-big-picture-how-important-is-it-for-india-to-be-part-of-nsg/>

Reference: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/npt-not-required-for-nuclear-suppliers-group-membership-india/>

Q.93) With reference to India's decision to levy an equalization tax of 6% on online advertisement services offered by non-resident entities, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. It is introduced as a part of the Income Tax Act.
2. Non-resident entities that offer advertisement services in India can claim a tax credit in their home country under the "Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements".

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 (d)

The levy would be under a separate self-contained code and is not part of the income-tax law. It is outside the scope of tax treaties entered into by India with other countries.

Reference:

- <https://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Communications/Notification/Notification382016.pdf>
- [http://www.ev.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Template_Equalisation_Levy_Alert.pdf/\\$FILE/Template_Equalisation_Levy_Alert.pdf](http://www.ev.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Template_Equalisation_Levy_Alert.pdf/$FILE/Template_Equalisation_Levy_Alert.pdf)
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/govt-may-put-off-expansion-of-equalisation-levys-range/articleshow/62596459.cms>

Q.94) Consider the following statements:

1. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Review Committee Report has recommended a debt to GDP ratio of 60% for the general (combined) government by 2023, comprising 40% for the Central Government and 20% for the State Governments.
2. The Central Government has domestic liabilities of 21% of GDP as compared to that of 49% of GDP of the State Governments.
3. As per the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State to take the Central Government's consent for raising any loan if the former owes any outstanding liabilities to the latter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

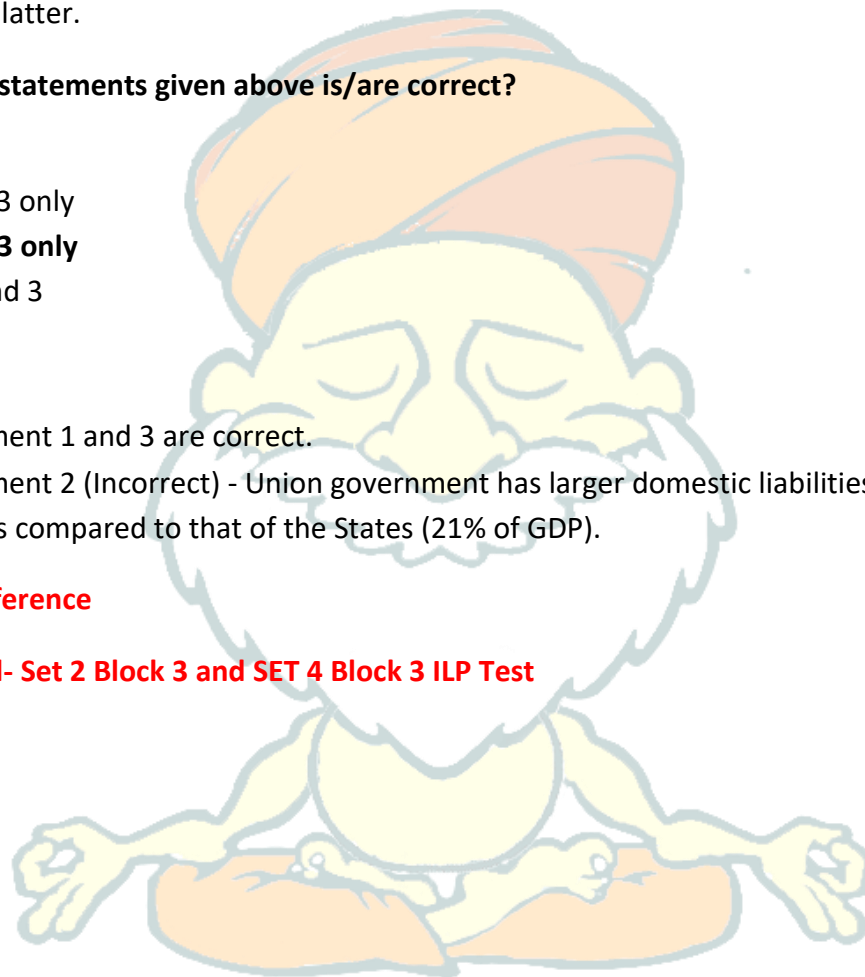
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (c)

- Statement 1 and 3 are correct.
- Statement 2 (Incorrect) - Union government has larger domestic liabilities of 49.23% of GDP as compared to that of the States (21% of GDP).

IASbaba's Reference

ILP Value Add- Set 2 Block 3 and SET 4 Block 3 ILP Test



Explanation**Solution (a)**

Government formed a panel under Former Revenue Secretary and Rajya Sabha MP N.K. Singh to review the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act of 2003.

It had recommended a fundamental shift in fiscal consolidation by targeting overall government (states+centre) debt, which the rating agencies track rather than the current practice of focusing on the centre's fiscal deficit.

The FRBM review committee had recommended a debt-to-GDP ratio of 38.7% for the central government, 20% for the state governments together and a fiscal deficit of 2.5% of GDP, by financial year 2022-23.

The FRBM review panel had also recommended enacting a new Debt and Fiscal Responsibility Act after repealing the existing Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, and creating a fiscal council that would monitor the government's fiscal announcements for any year, provide its own forecasts and analysis, and advise the ministry on when to trigger the escape clause provision.

Source:

<http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/OGNQP9FnB0ioqSLIIHSSDJ/The-case-for-flexible-fiscal-targeting.html>



7. Borrowing by the C & S

- Central govt can borrow either within India or outside upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India or can give guarantees → limits fixed by Parliament
- A state can borrow within India (and not abroad) upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of State or can give guarantees → limits fixed by SL
- Central govt can make loans to any state or give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any state
- A state cannot raise any loan without consent of the Centre

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Reference: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/learning-to-run-twice-as-fast/article18261883.ece>

Q.95) Consider the following statements:

1. The quantity of imported edible oils is more than the domestic production of edible oils in the last five years.
2. The Government does not impose any customs duty on all the imported edible oils as a special case.

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 (a)

India is the world's largest importer of edible oils. Customs duty is imposed on edible oil.

Reference:

- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/agriculture/india-still-highly-dependent-on-edible-oil-imports-icra/articleshow/60360710.cms>
- <https://www.finmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/ReportRationalEC.pdf>
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/government-raises-import-duty-on-cotton-seed-oil-olive-oil/articleshow/62743500.cms>

Q.96) He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was

- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) **Lala Lajpat Rai**
- d) Motilal Nehru

Solution (c)**Reference:**

http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/74210/14/14_chapter%205.pdf

Q.97) Consider the following statements:

1. Aadhaar card can be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.
2. Once issued, Aadhaar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the Issuing Authority.

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 (d)

- It is just an identification card. It is not a proof of citizenship or domicile.
- It can be deactivated by UIDAI.

Reference: <https://www.businesstoday.in/current/policy/aadhaar-can-be-deactivated-for-several-reasons-know-how-to-activate-it-again/story/259855.html>

Q.98) Which of the following has/have shrunk immensely/dried up in the recent past due to human activities?

1. Aral Sea
2. Black Sea
3. Lake Baikal

Select the, correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Solution (d)

Both Aral Sea and Lake Baikal are shrinking. The shrinking of the Aral Sea has been called "one of the planet's worst environmental disasters".

Reference:

- <https://www.unian.info/world/1278829-tass-shrinking-baikal-dries-wells-300-kilometers-away-from-unique-lake.html>
- <https://www.thoughtco.com/is-the-aral-sea-shrinking-1434959>

Q.99) "Rule of Law Index" is released by which of the following?

- a) Amnesty International
- b) International Court of Justice
- c) The Office of UN Commissioner for Human Rights
- d) **World Justice Project**

Solution (d)

- WJP Rule of Law Index measures countries' rule of law performance across eight factors: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government,

Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.

Reference: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/wjp-rule-law-index/wjp-rule-law-index-2017%E2%80%932018>

Q.100) Which one of the following links all the ATMs in India?

- a) Indian Banks' Association
- b) National Securities Depository Limited
- c) **National Payments Corporation of India**
- d) Reserve Bank of India

Solution (c)

- National Financial Switch (NFS) is the largest network of shared automated teller machines (ATMs) in India.
- It was designed, developed and deployed by the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT) in 2004, with the goal of inter-connecting the ATMs in the country and facilitating convenience banking. It is run by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

IASbaba Reference:

ILP 2018 (Set 3 Block 2) Q.33) Solution

The key products of **NPCI** are:

National Financial Switch (NFS) which connects 1,98,953 ATMs of 449 banks (91 Member Banks, 358 Sub- Member).

AIPTS 2018 (Test 29 – Q.82)

82.

**MCQ, Single Correct Question**

Which of the following statements are correct regarding **National Financial Switch**?

1. It is the largest network of shared automated teller machines in India.
2. It is run by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

Select the code from following:

- a 1 only
- b 2 only
- c Both 1 and 2**
- d Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Solution (c)

National Financial Switch (NFS)

National Financial Switch (NFS) is the largest network of shared automated teller machines (ATMs) in India. It was designed, developed and deployed by the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT) in 2004, with the goal of inter-connecting the ATMs in the country and facilitating convenience banking. It is run by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

