



IASBABA'S 60 DAYS PLAN

FULL MOCK - 2 (SOLUTIONS)

Q.1) Solution (a)

The Indian general election of 1951–52, held from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952, was the first election to the Lok Sabha since India became independent in August 1947.

The Indian National Congress (INC) won a landslide victory, winning 364 of the 489 seats and 45% of the total votes polled. This was over four times as many votes as the second-largest party. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first democratically elected Prime Minister of the country. CPI was second largest party with 16 seats.

All Indian citizens over the age of 21 were eligible to vote. Around 85% of the population could not read or write. This widespread illiteracy posed a challenge to the commission in organising the election. This was overcome by allotting each candidate a differently-coloured ballot box at the polling booth, on which each candidate's name and symbol were written. 16,500 clerks were appointed on a contract of 6 months to type and collate the electorate rolls and 380,000 reams of paper were used for printing the rolls.

First Law Minister B. R. Ambedkar was defeated in the Bombay (North Central) (reserved seat) constituency as Scheduled Castes Federation candidate by his little-known former assistant and Congress Candidate Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar, who polled 1,38,137 votes compared to Ambedkar's 1,23,576 votes. Dr Ambedkar then entered the parliament as a Rajya Sabha member. He contested by-poll from Bhandara in 1954 to try to enter Lok Sabha but again lost to Mr Borkar of Congress.

Q.2) Solution (c)**Animal Adaptations in the Tundra Biome**

- Animals need shelter and insulation in the Tundra. The animals here tend to have thicker and warmer feathers and fur. Many of them have larger bodies and shorter arms, legs and tails which helps them retain their heat better and prevent heat loss.
- Many of the birds of the tundra have two coats of feathers to help keep them warm. Many animals of the Tundra have feet that are lined with fur to help keep them warm. Many also migrate to warmer climates during the harsh winter months.
- Some of the animals of the Tundra (bears, marmot, arctic squirrels) will hibernate for the winter and others will burrow (lemmings, ermine).
- Many of the insects of the Tundra will spend their entire life buried in the soil, rocks or plants which acts as a shelter for them.

Q.3) Solution (c)

The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister for Law and Justice, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, on August 10, 2018. It seeks to amend five Acts. These are: (i) the Divorce Act, 1869, (ii) the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, (iii) the Special Marriage Act, 1954, (iv) the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and (v) the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.

- These Acts contain provisions related to marriage, divorce, and separation of Hindu and Muslim couples. Each of these Acts prescribe leprosy as a ground for seeking divorce or separation from the spouse.
- The Bill seeks to remove this as a ground for divorce or separation.

Q.4) Solution (b)

NCAP has been launched by Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentration by 2024 is proposed under the NCAP taking 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. Overall objective of the NCAP is comprehensive mitigation actions for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality monitoring network across the country and strengthening the awareness and capacity building activities.

The NCAP will be a mid-term, five-year action plan with 2019 as the first year. However, the international experiences and national studies indicate that significant outcome in terms of air pollution initiatives are visible only in the long-term, and hence the programme may be further extended to a longer time horizon after a mid-term review of the outcomes. The approach for NCAP includes collaborative, multi-scale and cross-sectoral coordination between the relevant central ministries, state governments and local bodies.

Q.5) Solution (d)

All of the above issues come under the purview of Judicial Review.

Earlier, it was the discretion of Speaker only to decide whether a bill is a Money bill or not and judiciary couldn't question this decision. But recently, (When AADHAR bill was passed as a money bill) a judgement was passed which said that Money bills can also be reviewed by Judiciary.

Q.6) Solution (b)

In a gig economy, temporary, flexible jobs are commonplace and companies tend toward hiring independent contractors and freelancers instead of full-time employees. A gig economy undermines the traditional economy of full-time workers who rarely change positions and instead focus on a lifetime career.

Q.7) Solution (d)

India has got into a Rupee pact with Iran.

Under the agreement, Indian refiners make payments in rupee for oil imports from Iran, to designated accounts maintained with UCO Bank. A portion thus received is to be used by Iran to pay for imports from India, including pharmaceuticals.

50% of the payments are earmarked for exports. It is bound to increase exports from the country.

India can save its foreign reserves while importing oil. This can bring down domestic oil process.

It will help strengthen Indian Rupee in global market and will also help in reducing Current Account Deficit.

Q.8) Solution (a)

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 is an Act of the Parliament of India which seeks to protect home-buyers as well as help boost investments in the real estate industry. The Act establishes Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) in each state for regulation of the real estate sector and also acts as an adjudicating body for speedy dispute redressal.

The Real Estate Act makes it mandatory for all commercial and residential real estate projects where the land is over 500 square metres, or eight apartments, to register with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) for launching a project, in order to provide greater transparency in project-marketing and execution. For ongoing projects which have not received completion certificate on the date of commencement of the Act, will have to seek registration within 3 months.

The Act prohibits unaccounted money from being pumped into the sector and as of now 70 per cent of the money has to be deposited in bank accounts through cheques is now compulsory. A major benefit for consumers included in the Act is that builders will have to

quote prices based on carpet area not super built-up area, while carpet area has been clearly defined in the Act to include usable spaces like kitchen and toilets.

Q.9) Solution (b)

The Democracy Index is an index compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), a UK-based company. Its intention is to measure the state of democracy in 167 countries, of which 166 are sovereign states and 164 are UN member states.

India has been ranked 41st, one better than last year, but is still classified as a 'Flawed Democracy' according to the Index.

Q.10) Solution (d)

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 the following scheduled products.

- Meat and Meat Products.
- Poultry and Poultry Products.
- Dairy Products.
- Confectionery, Biscuits and Bakery Products.
- Honey, Jaggery and Sugar Products.
- Cocoa and its products, chocolates of all kinds.
- Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.
- Cereal and Cereal Products.
- Groundnuts, Peanuts and Walnuts.
- Pickles, Papads and Chutneys.
- Guar Gum.
- Floriculture and Floriculture Products
- Herbal and Medicinal Plants

As per National Horticulture Database published by National Horticulture Board, during 2015-16 the area under floriculture production in India was 249 thousand hectares with a production of 1659 thousand tonnes loose flowers and 484 thousand tonnes cut flowers. Floriculture is now commercially cultivated in several states with Tamil Nadu (20%), Karnataka (13.5%) West Bengal (12.2%), having gone ahead of other producing states like Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Haryana, Assam and Chhattisgarh.

Q.11) Solution (a)

The "Berlin committee for Indian independence" was established in 1915 by Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, including Bhupendra Nath Dutt & Lala Hardayal under "Zimmerman plan" with the full backing of German foreign office.

Their goal was mainly to achieve the following four objectives:

- Mobilize Indian revolutionaries abroad.
- Incite rebellion among Indian troops stationed abroad.
- Send volunteers and arms to India.
- Even to Organized an armed invasion of British India to gain India's independence.

Q.12) Solution (b)

Birth certificate (Birth should be in India) Ration card, voter ID, Nativity certificate, Non creamy layer certificate, Passport are the documents provided for citizenship.

Aadhaar, PAN , service I'd , Bank Passbook, Educational certificate , Domicile certificate, cast certificate are not considered as proof of citizenship.

Q.13) Solution (b)

The first type of molecule that ever formed in the universe has been detected in space for the first time, after decades of searching. Scientists discovered its signature in our own galaxy using the world's largest airborne observatory, NASA's Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy, or SOFIA, as the aircraft flew high above the Earth's surface and pointed its sensitive instruments out into the cosmos.

When the universe was still very young, only a few kinds of atoms existed. Scientists believe that around 100,000 years after the big bang, helium and hydrogen combined to make a molecule called helium hydride for the first time. Helium hydride should be present in some parts of the modern universe, but it has never been detected in space — until now.

SOFIA found modern helium hydride in a planetary nebula, a remnant of what was once a Sun-like star. Located 3,000 light-years away near the constellation Cygnus, this planetary nebula, called NGC 7027, has conditions that allow this mystery molecule to form. The discovery serves as proof that helium hydride can, in fact, exist in space.

Q.14) Solution (a)

Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) report is published by World Bank. It rates 133 countries on electricity access, renewable energy, energy efficiency and access to clean cooking. It is to provide useful data to policymakers and help the private sector make informed decisions about investing in energy projects.

Q.15) Solution (b)

A transaction carried out at an ATM of the card issuing bank is called as On-Us transaction. A transaction carried at an ATM of the bank which is different from the card issuing bank or a transaction at a WLA is called an Off-Us transaction. For instance, if a card issued by bank A is used at an ATM of bank A then it is an On-Us transaction; if the card issued by bank A is used at a WLA or at an ATM of bank B, it is an Off-Us transaction.

Q.16) Solution (a)

Capital account convertibility allows freedom to convert local financial assets into foreign financial assets and vice-versa. It includes easy and unrestricted flow of capital for all purposes which may include free movement of investment capital, dividend payments, interest payments, foreign direct investments in domestic projects and businesses, trading of overseas equities by local citizens and domestic equities by foreigners, foreign remittances and the sale/purchase of immovable property globally. As of today, one can still bring in foreign capital or take out local money for these purposes, but there are ceilings imposed by the government that need approvals.

<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/forex/083115/pros-and-cons-fully-convertible-rupee.asp>

Q.17) Solution (d)

The 260-foot Maitri Bridge, the longest suspension bridge over the Indus River at Choglamsar village in Leh was opened to the public.

The bridge has been named 'Maitri Bridge', symbolising the excellent civil-military relations existing in the Leh-Ladakh region.

The cable suspension bridge was built using innovative engineering methods. It was constructed by the combat engineers (Sahas aur Yogyata Regiment) of the Fire and Fury

Corps of the Indian Army in a record time of 40 days, ferrying almost 500 tons of equipment and construction material.

The construction of the bridge comes in a year when the Fire and Fury Corps is celebrating 20 years of Kargil Vijay Diwas.

Q.18) Solution (c)

Guwahati railway station (Station code: GHY) is located in the heart of Guwahati, Assam. It is the first fully solar operated railway station in India. An ISO CERTIFIED STATION [ISO 14001:2015], for its clean and green environment throughout the station premises. It is rated as A1 category station.

Phayeng Village in Imphal West district of Manipur has become India's first carbon-positive settlement. A village is given carbon-positive tag if it sequesters more carbon than it emits, slowing accumulation of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and mitigating effects of climate change. Phayeng Village is scheduled caste village of the Chakpa community.

Bhopal Junction has become the first railway station in India to install a sanitary napkin vending machine. At a meagre price of Rs 5, any railway passenger can procure two sanitary napkins from the vending machine.

Q.19) Solution (d)

Sargent Plan

The goal of the Sargent plan was the reorganization of the entire education system of India. The commission under the chairmanship of the John Sargent submitted its report to the Central Advisory Board of Education CABE in (1944). This scheme of post war educational development was mainly focused on the quality enhancement of higher education.

Recommendations-

- Pre-primary basic school for 3-6 years age group
- Compulsory and free education for 6-14 year age group
- High school education of two types -1.Academic, 2.Technical and Vocational
- Refresher courses for teachers and better salary for them
- Abolition of intermediate courses
- Standard of the universities must be raised . Admission should be restricted so only the capable students can go for the higher education.

Q.20) Solution (d)

The Committee on Public Undertakings consists of 15 members elected by the Lok Sabha and 7 members of Rajya Sabha. A Minister is not eligible for election to this Committee.

The functions of the Committee on Public Undertakings are—

- (a) to examine the reports and accounts of Public Undertakings.
- (b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Public Undertakings.
- (c) to examine in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the Public Undertakings whether the affairs of the Public Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices.

NB: The Committee does not, however, examine matters of major Government policy and matters of day-to-day administration of the Undertakings.

Q.21) Solution (a)

The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a Statutory body of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has recently launched a 'Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme' to connect the Indian academic and research and development (R&D) systems to the best of global science and scientists for a sustained international collaborative research.

The scheme offers adjunct / visiting faculty assignments to overseas scientists, faculty members and R&D professionals including Non-resident Indians (NRI) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to undertake high quality collaborative research in cutting edge areas of science and technology including interdisciplinary areas of priority such as energy, water, health, security, nutrition, materials and manufacturing, etc. with one or more Indian collaborators of public funded academic and research institutions of India.

The VAJRA Faculty should be an active researcher working in an overseas leading academic / research / industrial organization with significant accomplishments in R&D.

The initial Faculty assignment is given for a period of one year extendable to subsequent years based on the collaborative outcome and interest.

The residency period of VAJRA Faculty in the host institution would be for a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months every year.

VAJRA Faculty is provided US Dollars 15000 in the first month of residence and US Dollars 10000 in each of the subsequent month. Presently, call for applications is made open for prospective researchers.

Q.22) Solution (a)

Veeranatyam Dance

Veeranatyam or Dance of the brave (veera means brave; natyam means dance) is an ancient form of dance from the state of Andhra Pradesh, with associated religious significance.

Veeranatyam started as a ritual that was performed in Shiva (shaivite) temples in honour of Lord Shiva. The followers of Veerabhadra are best known for performing this style of dance, in particular the Veeramusti community in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Natyam or Veerabhadra Natyam is performed by men in East and West Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur and Khammam.

The first stage is the holding of "Veerabhadra Pallem" a huge plate carried from the palms to the elbows bearing a camphor fire. The dance goes on vigorously to the tempo of several percussion instruments until the fire is extinguished. Part of this ceremony consists of the 'Khadgalu' recital, where a pujari brandishes a long sword representing that of Veerabhadra.

The second stage lies in holding a long consecrated pole, marked with Vibhuti (sacred ash) representing the 'Dhwaja Sthamba' of the Lord with bells tied to the top.

In the third stage the performers dance with spears and tridents pierced into their ankles, hands and tongue. This is called 'Narasam'. The dancers are dressed in colorful knee-length dhotis secured by waist-sashes smeared with vibhuti all over their body. The main percussion instrument is the 'Veeranam' or 'war-drum'.

Dollu Kunitha

Dollu Kunitha is an outstanding and dynamic folk art of Karnataka. The dance is confined to males with good physique. A hollow drum is tied on the waist of the performer. It is a religious and cultural ritual and is performed mostly by Kurubas, devotees of Beere Devaru. The dancers stand in a circle and moves as they start beating the drum.

Matki Dance

Matki dance is a folk dance popular in the state of **Madhya Pradesh**, especially in the Malwa region. It is a variation of **Rasa dance**. The love episode of God **Krishna** during his younger

age is depicted in the dance. Women perform it during marriages and festivals. **Fingers or ring on the finger** is used to strike the empty pot while maintaining the time beat. **Dhol** is the musical instrument used in this folk dance. Sari and lehenga are the costumes. **Aada** and **Khada Nach** are the popular variants of Matki dance.

Q.23) Solution (c)

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has amended the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 to completely ban the import of solid plastic waste. The amendment notified by the MoEFCC fixes a loophole which previously allowed the import of plastic waste into India for processing. The ban on the import of plastics is in lines with the principles of sustainable development. To ensure the ban doesn't adversely impact the ease of doing business, the amendment allows the reverse import of defective electrical and electronic assemblies and components manufactured in and exported from India, within a year of export. India is exploring various options to discourage the use of single-use plastics and also is emphasizing recycling of the plastic waste to reduce the burden on the environment thereby providing benefits.

Q.24) Solution (c)

The Kuril Islands dispute, also known as the Northern Territories dispute, is a disagreement between Japan and Russia and also some individuals of the Ainu people over sovereignty of the South Kuril Islands, which stretch between northern Hokkaido and southern Kamchatka, in the Sea of Okhotsk. These islands, like other islands in the Kuril chain that are not in dispute, were annexed by the Soviet Union in aftermath of the Kuril Islands landing operation at the end of World War II.

Because of this, a peace treaty has still not been signed between the two countries.

Q.25) Solution (a)

The Cabinet approved the promulgation of an ordinance with regard to the Banning of **Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill**, to protect investors from Ponzi schemes. The Lok Sabha had passed the Bill on the last day of the Budget session, but could not get the approval of the Rajya Sabha. The proposed ordinance will tackle the menace of illicit deposit-taking activities launched by rapacious operators who exploiting regulatory gaps and lack of strict administrative measures to dupe poor and gullible people of their hard-earned savings. It

has provisions for punishment and repayment of deposits. Ponzi scheme: Ponzi scheme is a form of fraud which lures investors and pays profits to earlier investors by using funds obtained from more recent investors.

Q.26) Solution (a)

Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect. India is yet to ratify United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT).

Q.27) Solution (d)

In India, gypsum mining is mainly carried out in the state of Rajasthan, which contributes about 99% of the total production; the remaining 1% is contributed by Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat.

Orissa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh are the main bauxite producing states in India.

Q.28) Solution (c)

Statement 1 – Regulated by RBI

Statement 2 – Mobile Wallets not required.

Statement 3 - UPI uses existing systems, such as Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) and Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS), to ensure seamless settlement across accounts.

Q.29) Solution (a)



Q.30) Solution (b)

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

Q.31) Solution (b)

Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with the violence done on women after her marriage by her husband or her in-laws or any relative of the husband.

SC held that there is no need for a family welfare committee to examine complaints and that police officers, based on facts of the case and governed by the legal provisions, should decide on their own.

Q.32) Solution (d)

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting in such election is by secret ballot. The Electoral College to elect a person to the office of the Vice-President consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament.

The Vice-President is not a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state. If a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state is elected as Vice-President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date he/she enters his office as Vice-President.

The election of the next Vice-President is to be held within 60 days of the expiry of the term of office of the outgoing Vice-President.

Q.33) Solution (a)

In November 2018, U.S. granted exemptions from its sanctions for importing oil from Iran for a 180-day period for India and seven other countries (namely China, Japan, South Korea, Turkey, Italy, Greece and Taiwan).

These sanctions – also known as Significant Reduction Exceptions (SREs) to existing importers of Iranian oil expired on May 2, 2019.

Q.34) Solution (c)

India has signed strategic partnership agreements with more than two dozen countries/supranational entities listed here in the chronological order of the pacts: France (1998), Russia (2000), Germany (2001), Mauritius (2003), Iran (2003), United Kingdom (2004), United States (2004), EU (2004), Indonesia (2005), China (2005), Brazil (2006), Vietnam (2007), Oman (2008), Kazakhstan (2009), Australia (2009), Malaysia (2010), South Korea (2010), Saudi Arabia (2010), Uzbekistan (2011), Afghanistan (2011), Tajikistan (2012), ASEAN (2012), Japan (2014), Seychelles (2015), Mongolia (2015), Singapore (2015), UAE (2015), Rwanda (2017) and Israel (2017).

Currently, India is taking steps towards establishing strategic partnerships with Canada and Argentina. Although India has not signed any formal strategic partnership agreements with Bhutan and Qatar, its foreign ministry often describes relations with these countries as 'strategic'.

Q.35) Solution (d)

UCCRTF is administered by the Asian Development Bank.

The UCCRTF will help build resilience to the effects of climate variability and climate change within medium-sized cities in Asia, particularly to reduce the vulnerability of the urban poor. The UCCRTF will use a systems-centered approach that supports making climate change a central element of city planning. This will be linked to the implementation of infrastructure and policy or institutional interventions, as well as strong knowledge, capacity building, and networking components.

The eligible countries to receive support from the fund are Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, and Viet Nam.

Q.36) Solution (c)

Objectives of the Agriculture Export Policy are as under:

- To double agricultural exports from present ~US\$ 30+ Billion to ~US\$ 60+ Billion by 2022 and reach US\$ 100 Billion in the next few years thereafter, with a stable trade policy regime.
- To diversify our export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports including focus on perishables.
- To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
- To provide an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and deal with sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues.
- To strive to double India's share in world agri exports by integrating with global value chain at the earliest.
- Enable farmers to get benefit of export opportunities in overseas market.

Q.37) Solution (a)

Dzongu Valley – Sikkim

Dzuku Valley – Manipur and Nagaland

Rishi Valley - Andhra Pradesh



Q.38) Solution (c)

Salient features of the Act were as follows:

- This Act had a separate Preamble which declared that the objective of the British Government was the gradual introduction of responsible government in India.
- Diarchy was introduced at the Provincial Level. Diarchy means a dual set of governments; one is accountable, the other is not accountable. Subjects of provincial government were divided into two groups. One group was reserved, and the other group was transferred. The reserved subjects were controlled by the British Governor of the province; the transferred subjects were given to the Indian ministers of the province.

- The Government of India Act of 1919, made a provision for classification of the central and provincial subjects. The Act kept the Income Tax as source of revenue to the Central Government. However, for Bengal and Bombay, to meet their objections, a provision to assign them 25% of the income tax was made.
- No bill of the legislature could be deemed to have been passed unless assented to by the governor general. The latter could however enact a bill without the assent of the legislature.
- This Act made the central legislature bicameral. The lower house was the Legislative Assembly, with 145 members serving three year terms (the model for today's Lok Sabha); the upper house was the Council of States with 60 members serving five year terms (the model for today's Rajya Sabha)
- The Act provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in India for the first time.
- This act also made a provision that a statutory commission would be set up at the end of 10 years after the act was passed which shall inquire into the working system of the government. The Simon commission of 1927 was an outcome of this provision.
- The communal representation was extended and Sikhs, Europeans and Anglo Indians were included. The Franchise (Right of voting) was granted to the limited number of only those who paid certain minimum "Tax" to the government.
- The seats were distributed among the provinces not upon the basis of the population but upon the basis of their importance in the eyes of the government, on the basis of communities, and property was one of the main basis to determine a franchisee. Those people who had a property, taxable income & paid land revenue of Rs. 3000 were entitled to vote.
- The financial powers of the central legislature were also very much limited. The budget was to be divided into two categories, votable and non-votable. The votable items covered only one third of the total expenditure. Even in this sphere the Governor-General was empowered to restore any grant refused or reduced by the legislature, if in his opinion the demand was essential for the discharge of his responsibilities. Thus the Government of India Act provided for partial transfer of power to the electorate through the system of diarchy. It also prepared the ground for Indian federalism, as it identified the provinces as units of fiscal and general administration.

The Government of India Act 1935 made the Bombay Presidency into a regular province, and made Sind a separate province, with relations with the princely state of Khairpur managed by Sindh.

Q.39) Solution (b)

A member from the Panel of Chairmen presides over the House in the absence of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

Q.40) Solution (c)

We must balance our rights when they come into conflict. For instance, my right to freedom of expression allows me to take pictures; however, if I take pictures of a person bathing in his house without his consent and post them on the internet, that would be a violation of his right to privacy.

There could be circumstances in which we might feel that treating everybody equally would be unjust.

How, for instance, would you react if it was decided in your school that all those who did an exam should get equal marks because they are all students of the same school and did the same exam? Here you might think it would be more fair if students were awarded marks according to the quality of their answer papers and also, possibly, the degree of effort they had put in.

Q.41) Solution (a)

The National Security Act of 1980 is an act of the Indian Parliament promulgated on 23 September, 1980 whose purpose is "to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith". The act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It Contains 18 sections. This act empowers the Central Government and State Governments to detain a person to prevent him/her from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of India, the relations of India with foreign countries, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community it is necessary so to do. The act also gives power to the governments to detain a foreigner in a view to regulate his presence or expel from the country.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which collects and analyses crime data in the country, does not include cases under the NSA in its data as no FIRs are registered. Hence, no figures are available for the exact number of detentions under the NSA.

Q.42) Solution (a)



Lepakshi Veerabhadra Temple Ceiling Paintings

Q.43) Solution (a)

Non-Nuclear Aggression Agreement

- It is a bilateral and nuclear weapons control treaty between India and Pakistan, on the reduction (or limitation) of nuclear arms and pledged not to attack or assist foreign powers to attack on each's nuclear installations and facilities.
- The treaty was drafted in 1988, and signed by the Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and her Indian counterparts, Rajiv Gandhi on 21 December 1988; it entered into force on January 1991.
- The treaty barred its signatories to carry out a surprise attack (or to assist foreign power to attack) on each other's nuclear installations and facilities.
- The treaty provides a confidence-building security measure environment and refrained each party from "undertaking, encouraging, or participating in, directly or indirectly, any action aimed at causing destruction or damage to any nuclear installation or facility in each country".
- Starting in January 1992, India and Pakistan have annually exchanged lists of their respective military and civilian nuclear-related facilities.

Q.44) Solution (b)

Mando – Goa

Maand - Rajasthan

Wanawan – Jammu & Kashmir

Q.45) Solution (a)

It is mentioned in Article 51A (Fundamental Duties).

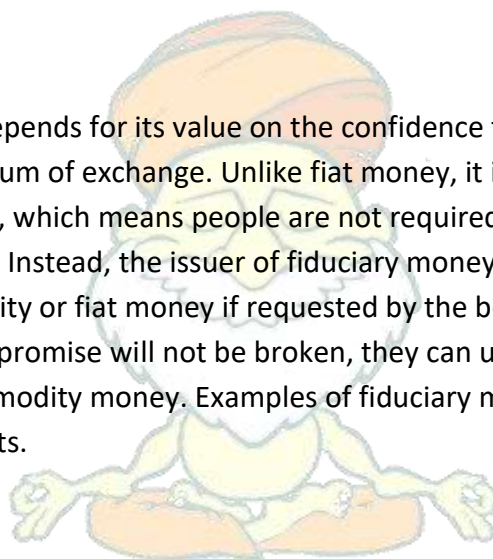
Q.46) Solution (d)

Fiat Money

- Fiat money gets its value from a government order (i.e. fiat). That means, the government declares fiat money to be legal tender, which requires all people and firms within the country to accept it as a means of payment. If they fail to do so, they may be fined or even put in prison. Unlike commodity money, fiat money is not backed by any physical commodity. By definition, its intrinsic value is significantly lower than its face value. Hence, the value of fiat money is derived from the relationship between supply and demand. In fact, most modern economies are based on a fiat money system. Examples of fiat money include coins and bills.

Fiduciary Money

- Fiduciary money depends for its value on the confidence that it will be generally accepted as a medium of exchange. Unlike fiat money, it is not declared legal tender by the government, which means people are not required by law to accept it as a means of payment. Instead, the issuer of fiduciary money promises to exchange it back for a commodity or fiat money if requested by the bearer. As long as people are confident that this promise will not be broken, they can use fiduciary money just like regular fiat or commodity money. Examples of fiduciary money include cheques, bank notes, or drafts.



Q.47) Solution (b)

The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility directly relates to the concept of diminishing prices. As the utility of a product decreases as its consumption increases, consumers are willing to pay smaller dollar amounts for more of the product.

Read more for better understanding -

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/lawofdiminishingutility.asp>

Q.48) Solution (b)

It refers to the phenomenon wherein a low-income country that hopes to grow into a middle- or high-income country, after witnessing a period of high economic growth, fails to achieve its goal. Instead, it gets trapped in its lower income status due to various reasons.

Rapid growth witnessed by such countries turns out to be the result of favourable economic conditions and hides the structural weaknesses in those economies. Resource-rich economies generally witness high growth during periods of increasing commodity prices, which in turn leads to hopes of sustained economic growth. Such hopes come crashing down after commodity prices fall.

Q.49) Solution (d)

Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) is a measure of the productivity of capital investments in the economy. A higher ICOR is an indicator of inefficiency.

Q.50) Solution (b)

Human Capital Index - World Bank

Global Human Capital Index - World Economic Forum

Q.51) Solution (c)

Given below are the important changes that were introduced by the British after the revolt of 1857.

The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs. **A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India.** He was given a council to advise him, called the India Council. The Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, that is, a personal representative of the Crown. Through these measures the British government accepted direct responsibility for ruling India.

All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. **They were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted sons.** However, they were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount. Thus the Indian rulers were to hold their kingdoms as subordinates of the British Crown.

Additional Information:

It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased. It was also decided that instead of

recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, central India and south India, more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

Q.52) Solution (d)

By the Charter Act of 1813 the trade monopoly of East India Company in India was ended and trade was thrown open to all British subjects. But monopoly on trade in tea and trade with China was ended by the Charter Act of 1833.

Important features of Charter Act of 1833

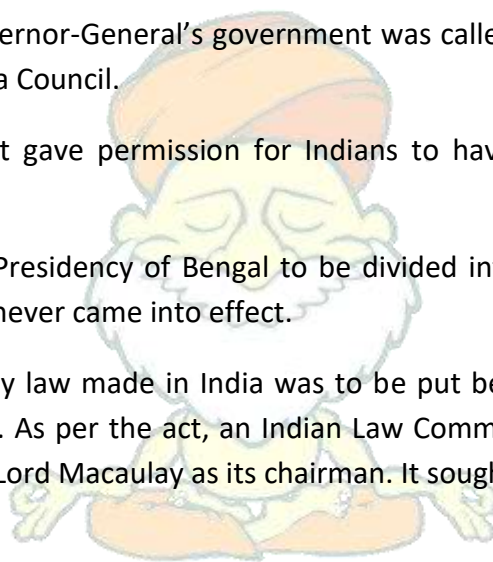
The Governor-General of Bengal was re-designated as the Governor-General of India. This made Lord William Bentinck the first Governor-General of India. The country's administration was unified under one control.

For the first time, the Governor-General's government was called Government of India and the council was called India Council.

This was the first act that gave permission for Indians to have a share in the country's administration.

The act provided for the Presidency of Bengal to be divided into the Presidencies of Agra and Fort William. But this never came into effect.

The act mandated that any law made in India was to be put before the British Parliament and was to be called 'Act'. As per the act, an Indian Law Commission was established. The first Law Commission had Lord Macaulay as its chairman. It sought to codify all Indian law.



Q.53) Solution (c)

According to Article 360(4) of Indian Constitution:-

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution

(a) Any such direction may include

(i) A provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State;

(ii) A provision requiring all Money Bills or other Bills to which the provisions of Article 207 apply to be reserved for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the Legislature of the State;

(b) It shall be competent for the President during the period any Proclamation issued under this article is in operation to issue directions for the **reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union including the Judges of the Supreme Court** and the High Courts

Q.54) Solution (d)

Craft	Heritage of
Chakseshang Shawl	Nagaland
Sandur Lambani embroidery	Karnataka
Balaramapuram sarees	Kerala
Paithani Sarees	Maharashtra
Kani Shawl	Jammu & Kashmir

Q.55) Solution (d)

LIDAR, which stands for Light Detection and Ranging, is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth. These light pulses—combined with other data recorded by the airborne system— generate precise, three-dimensional information about the shape of the Earth and its surface characteristics.

LiDAR technology can be used in assessment of offshore wind resource, archaeological applications, mapping rooftop solar energy potential, to produce more accurate shoreline maps, make digital elevation models for use in geographic information systems, to assist in emergency response operations, and in many other applications.

Q.56) Solution (d)

The Public Debt Office (PDO) of the Reserve Bank of India acts as the registry / depository of G-Secs and deals with the issue, interest payment and repayment of principal at maturity. Most of the dated securities are fixed coupon securities.

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.

In 2010, Government of India, in consultation with RBI introduced a new short-term instrument, known as Cash Management Bills (CMBs), to meet the temporary mismatches in

the cash flow of the Government of India. The CMBs have the generic character of T-bills but are issued for maturities less than 91 days.

Q.57) Solution (a)

Certain glaciers in the Karakoram range aren't losing mass despite climate change, while all other glaciers in the world continue to recede at a rapid pace. This is the anomaly.

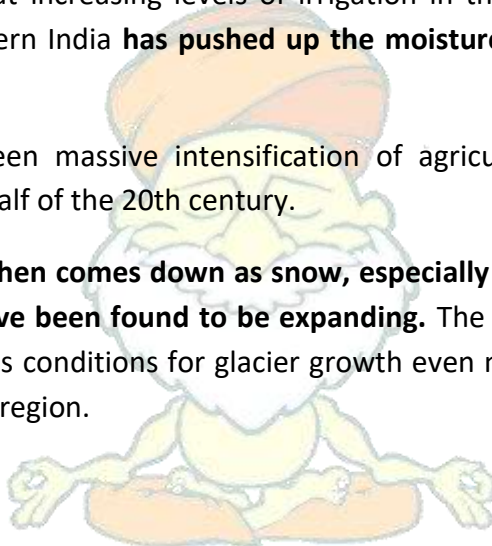
It's called an anomaly because it only happens in that place. If it happened everywhere, it wouldn't be anomalous. In Karakoram, it has been found that some glaciers are expanding.

The latest developments suggest that the frequency of westerly winds that bring the winter snowfall is probably increasing. So at higher altitudes, more snow is being accumulated, and glaciers are expanding.

The researchers found that increasing levels of irrigation in the foothills and lowlands of China, Pakistan and northern India **has pushed up the moisture in the atmosphere in the region.**

The entire stretch has seen massive intensification of agriculture owing to the Green Revolution in the second half of the 20th century.

This additional moisture then comes down as snow, especially during summer months, in regions where glaciers have been found to be expanding. The cooling effect of the clouds blocking out the sun makes conditions for glacier growth even more conducive and further slows down melting in the region.



Q.58) Solution (a)

Eris, Haumea, Makemake, Pluto and Ceres are Dwarf Planets.

The inner, rocky planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. The outer planets are gas giants Jupiter and Saturn and ice giants Uranus and Neptune.

Q.59) Solution (c)

The effects of Minimum Tillage are:

1. Increased soil organic matter.
2. Conserving the soil structure.
3. Protecting soil from evaporation losses.
4. Reducing crop water requirements.

Minimum tillage doesn't reduce the production costs substantially; Conservation Agriculture reduces the production costs substantially.

Intensive soil tillage reduces soil organic matter through aerobic mineralization.

Q.60) Solution (b)

The term "Hothouse Earth" is often mentioned in the news in the context of the discussion of the Global warming leading to irreversible changes.

A group of scientists have published a paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences deliberating on how the planet might move into a high temperature "hothouse earth" pathway from where there would be no return.

If many tipping points tumble beyond 2°C (as suggested by the scientists), it would irrevocably disrupt ecosystems and societies and there would be runaway climate change, taking us to a hothouse earth.

Q.61) Solution (d)

AI- "It is the study of how to train the computers so that computers can do things which at present human can do better." Therefore it is intelligence where we want to add all the capabilities to machine that human contain.

MI- Machine Learning is the learning in which machine can learn by its own without being explicitly programmed. It is an application of AI that provides system the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience. Here we can generate a program by integrating input and output of that program.

The key difference between AI and ML are:

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	MACHINE LEARNING
AI stands for Artificial intelligence, where intelligence is defined acquisition of knowledge intelligence is defined as a ability to acquire and apply knowledge.	ML stands for Machine Learning which is defined as the acquisition of knowledge or skill
The aim is to increase chance of success and not accuracy.	The aim is to increase accuracy, but it does not care about success
It work as a computer program that does smart work	It is a simple concept machine takes data and learn from data.
The goal is to simulate natural intelligence to solve complex problem	The goal is to learn from data on certain task to maximize the performance of machine on this task.

AI is decision making.	ML allows system to learn new things from data.
It leads to develop a system to mimic human to respond behave in a circumstances.	It involves in creating self-learning algorithms.
AI will go for finding the optimal solution.	ML will go for only solution for that whether it is optimal or not.
AI leads to intelligence or wisdom.	ML leads to knowledge.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Union Cabinet today gave its approval to the **National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019)**, proposed by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

The Policy envisions positioning India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing - (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

Salient Features of NPE 2019

- Create eco-system for globally competitive ESDM sector: Promoting domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-chain of ESDM.
- Provide incentives and support for manufacturing of core electronic components.
- Provide special package of incentives for mega projects which are extremely high-tech and entail huge investments, such as semiconductor facilities display fabrication, etc.
- Formulate suitable schemes and incentive mechanisms to encourage new units and expansion of existing units.
- Promote Industry-led R&D and innovation in all sub-sectors of electronics, including grass root level innovations and early stage Start-ups in emerging technology areas such as **5G, IoT/ Sensors, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Virtual Reality (VR), Drones, Robotics, Additive Manufacturing, Photonics, Nano-based devices, etc.**
- Provide incentives and support for significantly enhancing availability of skilled manpower, including re-skilling.
- **Special thrust on Fabless Chip Design Industry, Medical Electronic Devices Industry, Automotive Electronics Industry and Power Electronics for Mobility and Strategic Electronics Industry.**
- Create **Sovereign Patent Fund (SPF)** to promote the development and acquisition of IPs in ESDM sector.
- Promote trusted electronics value chain initiatives to improve national cyber security profile.

Sovereign Patent Fund (SPF) - a State-led investment fund that will acquire Intellectual Property (IP) assets important to national economic objectives.

<http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1565285>

Q.62) Solution (d)

Green Infrastructure Investment Coalition

Launched at COP21 (Paris), the Green Infrastructure Investment Coalition is dedicated to reducing investment barriers to green infrastructure.

Note- One Planet Summit, Mission Innovation, Aviation Climate Accord and International Solar Alliance were also launched in COP 21

Ocean Pathway Partnership- COP 23

The Ocean Pathway was successfully launched in COP23 in Bonn with a two track strategy for 2020 supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement that includes;

- Increasing the role of the ocean considerations in the UNFCCC process and;
- Significantly increasing action in priority areas impacting or impacted by ocean and climate change.

Note- Talanoa Dialogue was established in COP 23.

At COP23, the “InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions” was launched, which aims to enable more timely and reliable post-disaster response, reducing humanitarian impacts, helping poor and vulnerable people recover more quickly and strengthening local resilience over time.

Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM)

The Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) was created by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and launched by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to support the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The mechanism comprises a United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation, currently consisting of 35 entities; an annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation (STI) for the SDGs; and an online platform to serve as a gateway for information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms and programs.

Overall Mitigation in Global Emissions (OMGE)

The aim to deliver an “**overall mitigation in global emissions**” is a central and critical new element of the **market mechanisms under Articles 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement**, that

takes carbon markets beyond the offsetting approaches of the existing markets like the CDM.

Q.63) Solution (a)

So far, only GM Mustard and **Bt Brinjal** have been recommended by GEAC to Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India for consideration for environmental release and cultivation.

M/s. Mahyco has produced transgenic Brinjal plants with Cry I AC gene from Bacillus thuringiensis tolerant to the fruit and shoot borer, one of the major pests which attack the brinjal crop throughout its life cycle. This is the first GM food crop under evaluation for release in India but it is also the first GM eggplant to be released globally.

Q.64) Solution (b)

Terms in news	Context /Topic
MINERVA-II1	Space Probe
Ultima Thule	Space object (Contact Binary located in Kuiper Belt)
Quarks	Particle Physics

Q.65) Solution (d)

Article 14 of the Paris Agreement requires the CMA (Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement) to periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and to assess collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals. This process is called the **global stocktake**.

The CMA will undertake the first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter, unless otherwise decided by the CMA.

Q.66) Solution (d)

The World Poverty Clock is a tool to monitor progress against poverty globally, and regionally.

It provides real-time poverty data across countries.

Created by the Vienna-based NGO, World Data Lab, it was launched in Berlin at the republica conference in 2017, and is funded by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The clock seeks to address a gap in development data around social progress indicators, starting with poverty numbers, and tries to align them with economic and demographic indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and population clocks and forecasts respectively, which already have real-time and forward looking estimates.

Q.67) Solution (b)

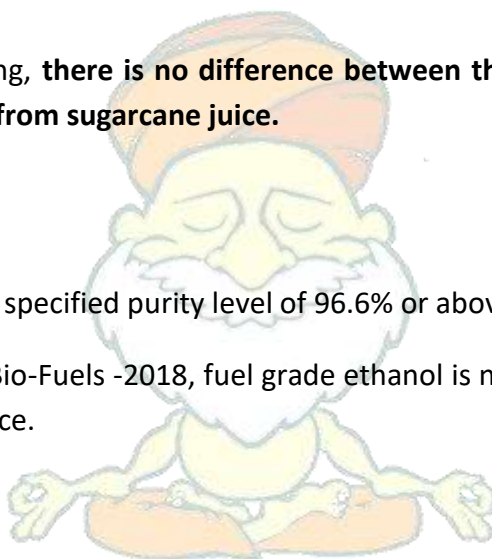
During last three years (December-November) i.e. 2015-2016, 2016-2017 & 2017-2018, ethanol supplies under EBP have been respectively 111 crore litres, 66.5 crore litres and 151 crore litres.

For the purpose of blending, **there is no difference between the ethanol produced either from molasses or directly from sugarcane juice.**

Additional Information:

The fuel grade ethanol has specified purity level of 96.6% or above.

As per National Policy on Bio-Fuels -2018, fuel grade ethanol is now allowed to be produced directly from sugarcane juice.



Q.68) Solution (a)

Mesopotamian texts mention the products from Meluhha (possibly the Harappan region) to Mesopotamia: carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold, and varieties of wood.

Q.69) Solution (a)

Students stopped going to schools and colleges run by the government. **Lawyers** refused to attend court. The working class went on strike in many towns and cities: according to official figures, there were 396 strikes in 1921, involving 600,000 workers and a loss of seven million workdays. The countryside was seething with discontent too. Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws.

The participation of women in large numbers is seen for the first time during Dandi March.

Q.70) Solution (b)

C. Natesa Mudaliar, T.M. Nair, P. Theagaraya Chetti are important in founding of the "South Indian Liberal Federation" established in 1916.

Thereafter, the "South Indian Liberal Federation" came to be generally referred to as "Justice Party."

Q.71) Solution (c)

The military character of Satvahanas is also evident with the use of terms like '**Kataka and Skandhavaras**' in their inscriptions, which denote **MILITARY CAMPS** and settlements attached to a particular King and also served as administrative centers.

Q.72) Solution (c)

Humayun's Tomb was built in the 1560's, with the patronage of Humayun's son, the great Emperor Akbar. Persian and Indian craftsmen worked together to build the garden-tomb, far grander than any tomb built before in the Islamic world. Humayun's garden-tomb is an example of the charbagh.

The building is constructed from Red Sandstone, while the tomb itself is made of yellow and black marble.

The Sun Temple at Konark is the pinnacle of Odisha Temple Architecture and an UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple is a culmination of seven hundred years of grind in search of perfection. Built in the 12th Century AD by King Narasimha Deva I and dedicated to the Sun God, the Sun Temple at Konark continues to leave us spellbound with its massive structure, symmetry, precision and intricate detailing.

The temple was constructed using three types of stones – the laterite stone for the boundary walls, flooring and staircase, **Khondalite for the structure** and Chlorite stone for the door jams and lintel. The use of iron strips to hold the structure together can be seen amongst the ruins of the temple.

Note: Go through the UNESCO World Heritage sites (of India). Also, see the pictures of the monuments to get a broad idea about the architecture and materials used.

Q.73) Solution (a)

Francois Bernier is perhaps the only historian who provides a detailed account of the working of the imperial karkhanas or workshops.

Q.74) Solution (d)

Amitabha or Amitayus: The Buddha's body of bliss is the presiding deity of the most important Mahayana heaven, Sukhavati, the Happy Land (Heaven), where the blessed are reborn in the buds of lotuses, which rise from a lovely lake before the Buddha's throne. This divine Buddha is usually called Amitabha (Immeasurable Glory) or Amitayus (Immeasurable Age)

Krakusandha, Kanakmuni, Kasyapa, Sakyamuni and Maitreya (yet to come): Cycle of Buddha. Kakusandha (the first Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Kanakmuni (the second Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Kassapa (the third Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Gautama (the fourth and present Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Maitreya (the fifth and future Buddha of the bhadrakalpa).

Q.75) Solution (d)

In the British territories in the south there was a similar move away from the idea of Permanent Settlement. The new system that was devised came to be known as the ryotwar (or ryotwari). It was tried on a small scale by **Captain Alexander Read** in some of the areas that were taken over by the Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan. Subsequently developed by Thomas Munro, this system was gradually extended all over south India.

Read and Munro felt that in the south there were no traditional zamindars. The settlement, they argued, had to be made directly with the cultivators (ryots) who had tilled the land for generations. Their fields had to be carefully and separately surveyed before the revenue assessment was made.

The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay. This is a feature of Mahalwari system.

Q.76) Solution (d)

Though large-scale expansion of British rule in India occurred during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley, it was not the first time. While the practice of helping an Indian ruler with a paid British force was quite old, it was given a definite shape by Wellesley who used it to subordinate the Indian States to the paramount authority of the Company.

It was Lord Dalhousie, who was determined from the beginning to extend direct British rule over as large an area as possible. He had declared that “the extinction of all native states of India is just a question of time”. He believed that British administration was far superior to the corrupt and oppressive administration of the native rulers.

Fort William College in Calcutta was set up by **Lord Wellesley** in 1800. It was an academy and learning centre of Oriental studies. Fort William College helped to induct new entrants into civil services and also train British officials in Indian languages.

Q.77) Solution (b)

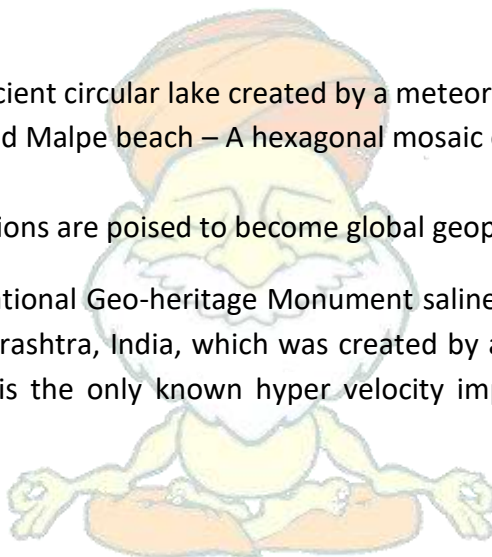
Recently, Geological Survey chose heritage locations in Maharashtra and Karnataka for UNESCO site status.

Heritage locations

1. Lonar Lake – An ancient circular lake created by a meteorite strike in Maharashtra
2. St. Mary's Island and Malpe beach – A hexagonal mosaic of basaltic rocks in an island off Udupi

– The above heritage locations are poised to become global geoparks.

Lonar Lake is a notified National Geo-heritage Monument saline soda lake located at Lonar in Buldhana district, Maharashtra, India, which was created by a meteor impact during the Pleistocene Epoch and it is the only known hyper velocity impact crater in basaltic rock anywhere on Earth.



Q.78) Solution (b)

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme is being implemented on a 60:40 cost-sharing basis with the State governments.
- Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Maternity Benefit Programme would be implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013.
- It would provide grants-in-aid to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations (UTs) in a dedicated Escrow account for the purpose of direct benefit transfer to the beneficiaries.
- PMMVY is implemented using the platform of Anganwadi Services scheme of Umbrella ICDS under Ministry of Women and Child Development.


- PMMVY shall be implemented through a centrally deployed Web Based MIS Software application and the focal point of implementation would be the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) and ASHA/ ANM workers.

Note: The maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are available **to all Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) except those in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking** or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, **for first living child of the family** as normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kind of challenges and stress factors.

Status check

A look at the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

- Under the scheme, monetary benefits are extended to all pregnant women and lactating mothers, except those in government service, for the safe delivery of the first child
- On average, eligible beneficiaries get ₹6,000 each in three instalments
- The cash incentive is provided as compensation for wage loss, so that the beneficiary can take adequate rest before and after the delivery and immunisation of her first child



The objectives of the scheme are:

- providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child; and
- the cash incentives provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM).

Q.79) Solution (c)

Taraknath Das

- Taraknath Das was an anti-British Bengali Indian revolutionary and internationalist scholar. He was a pioneering immigrant in the west coast of North America and

discussed his plans with Tolstoy, while organising the Asian Indian immigrants in favour of the Indian freedom movement.

- With Panduranga Khankojee (B.G. Tilak's emissary), Tarak founded the Indian Independence League in 1907.

Q.80) Solution (d)

Sanyasi Rebellion (1763-1800)

- The Hindu Naga and Giri armed Sanyasis once formed a part of the armies of the Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal, and also of the Maratha and Rajput chiefs.
- The immediate cause of the rebellion was the restrictions, imposed on the pilgrims visiting the holy places.
- The Sanyasis raided the English factories and collected contributions from the towns, leading to a series of conflicts between the large bands of Sanyasis and the British forces. After nearly half-a-century long strife, the Sanyasi Uprising ended in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.
- The Sanyasis presented a formidable force, defeating the British forces several time, especially in 1773, and the struggle continued till the end of 1800.

Polygar Rebellions (1799 – 1805)

- Polygars (Palaiyakkarars) were feudal lords who were appointed as military chiefs and administrative governors from the time of the Vijayanagara Empire in parts of Southern India. They were given the charge of a Palayam or a group of villages.
- It was the Polygars who collected taxes from the cultivators.
- But the East India Company came into conflict with the Polygars over the question of who should collect taxes, and sought to control the Polygars.

Paika Rebellion

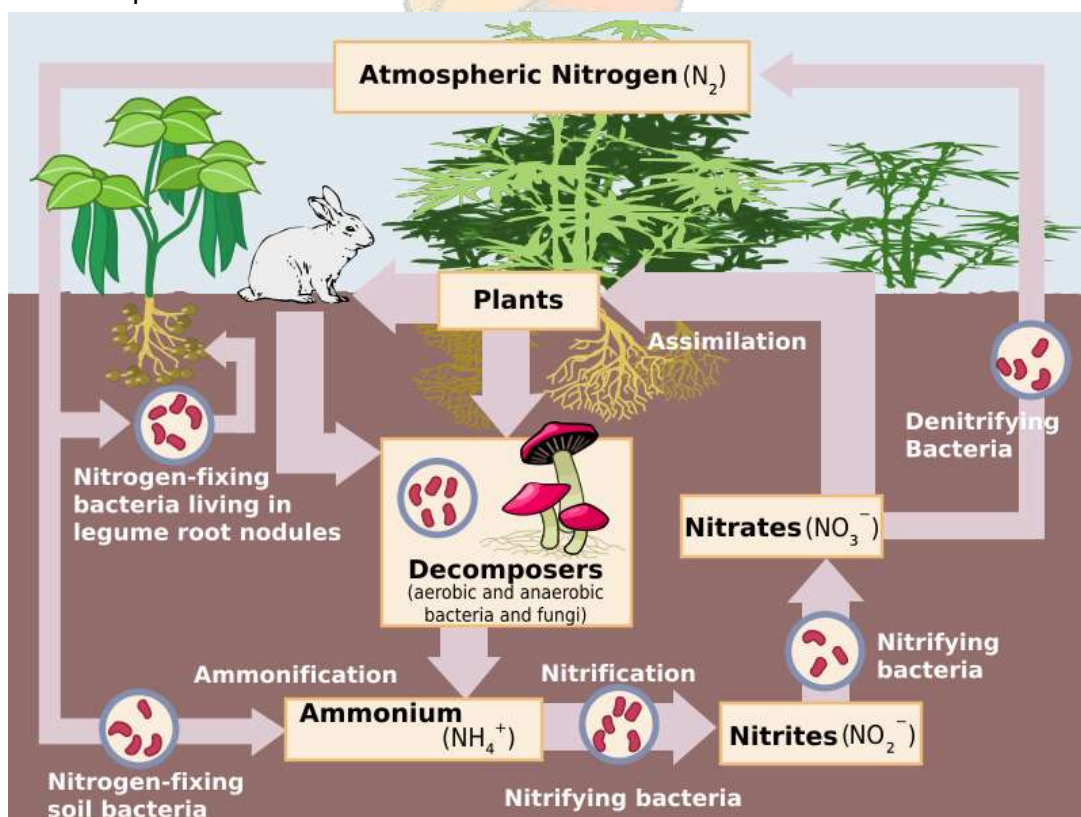
- The Paika Rebellion, also called the Paika Bidroha. It was an armed rebellion against the British East India Company's rule in Odisha in 1817.
- Paikas were peasant militia under the Gajapati rulers of Odisha who rendered military service to the king during times of war.
- The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu and, projecting Jagannath as the symbol of Odia unity, the rebellion quickly spread across most of Odisha before being ruthlessly put down by the company's forces.
- The 'Paika Bidroha' (Paika rebellion) of 1817 will find a place in the history books as 'the First War of Independence' from the next academic session. Till now the Revolt of 1857 was called the First war of Independence.

Q.81) Solution (c)

Humans do not use atmospheric nitrogen directly. Nitrogen is taken by body through food materials.

Nitrogen Cycle

- The nitrogen cycle is the biogeochemical cycle by which nitrogen is converted into various chemical forms as it circulates among the atmosphere, terrestrial, and marine ecosystems.
- The conversion of nitrogen can be carried out through both biological and physical processes.
- Important processes in the nitrogen cycle include fixation, ammonification, nitrification, and denitrification.
- The majority of Earth's atmosphere (78%) is nitrogen, making it the largest source of nitrogen. However, atmospheric nitrogen has limited availability for biological use, leading to a scarcity of usable nitrogen in many types of ecosystems.
- The nitrogen cycle is of particular interest to ecologists because nitrogen availability can affect the rate of key ecosystem processes, including primary production and decomposition.



Q.82) Solution (d)

All crops need moisture. Within wide temperature limits, moisture is more important than any other climatic factor in crop production. There are optimal moisture conditions for crop development just as there are optimal temperature conditions.

The excessive amount of water in the soil alters various chemical and biological processes, limiting the amount of oxygen and increasing the formation of compounds that are toxic to plant roots. Therefore, the excess of water in soil leads to stunted growth of plants.

Drought has devastating consequences on the crops, their yields and production. Soil drought has been described as a condition in which the amount of water needed for transpiration and direct evaporation exceeds the amount of water available in the soil. Drought damages the crops when plants are inadequately supplied with moisture from the soil.

Q.83) Solution (b)

The agricultural patterns are strictly dependent on the geo-ecological conditions; terrain, topography, slope and altitude.

While paddy cultivation requires leveled fields, tea plantations perform well in the undulating topography in which water does not remain standing.

Orchards of coconut are found at low altitudes, preferably closer to the sea level, while the apple orchards in the tropical and sub-tropical conditions perform well above 1500 metres above sea level. Moreover, cultivation of crops is rarely done 3500 m above sea-level in the tropical and sub-tropical latitudes. The highly rarified air, low-pressure, low-temperature and shortage of oxygen at high altitudes are the serious impediments not only in the cultivation of crops, but also in keeping dairy cattle. **Hence, statement (b) is incorrect.**

Q.84) Solution (a)

Genome sequencing project is considered to be a boon for mankind. Human Genome Project, a first of its kind was taken up by multi-institutes and took 13 years from 1990 to 2003 to produce a blueprint of the sequence of genes and spaces between genes that make up typical human genome.

The human genome sequence of an Indian was mapped during 2009, putting the country in the league of then five others — United States, Britain, Canada, China and South Korea — who had demonstrated similar capabilities. This means the 3.1 billion base pairs describing every function of the body of an Indian are now available for further study and as an important diagnostic tool for predictive healthcare.

Devoting over two years on the background work, a team of young scientists from the Indian Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB) in New Delhi mapped the genome sequence of a man in his fifties from Jharkhand.

The world's first human genome sequence was completed in 2003 by the International Human Genome Project with scientists from the US, UK, France, Germany, Japan and China. Resource constraints hindered India's participation in that project.

Q.85) Solution (b)

Assumption Island is a small island in the Outer Islands of **Seychelles** north of Madagascar.

India had proposed to build a naval base on the strategically located Assumption island. However, Seychelles National Assembly decided not to ratify India's plans to build a naval base in the western Indian Ocean region.

Seychelles believe allowing Indian Naval base would infringe on the country's sovereignty.

Coast guard facility:

- Seychelles has indicated that instead of allowing India to run the base, it would like to develop a coast guard facility at the Assumption.
- The Indian project was to include a facility for Indian ships and an airstrip that would allow New Delhi to guard the energy lanes vital to India's economy.

Q.86) Solution (c)

Mangalajodi, situated in the North Eastern Part of Chilika, the largest brackish water lake of Asia, is known as the "**Birds Paradise of Asia**"

Over one million migratory birds belonging to 181 different species were spotted in the brackish water lake this year.

Recently, Second National Bird Festival was held at Chilika (Odisha)

Q.87) Solution (b)

Coniferous forest (boreal forest):

- Cold regions with high rainfall, strong seasonal climates with long winters and short summers
- Evergreen plant species such as Spruce, fir and pine trees, etc and by animals such as the lynx, wolf, bear, red fox, porcupine, squirrel, and amphibians like Hyla, Rana, etc.

- Boreal forest soils are characterized by thin podzols and are rather poor. Both because, the weathering of rocks proceeds slowly in cold environments and because the litter derived from conifer needle (leaf is decomposed very slowly and is not rich in nutrients.)
- These soils are acidic and are mineral deficient.
- This is due to movement of large amount of water through the soil, without a significant counter-upward movement of evaporation, essential soluble nutrients like calcium, nitrogen and potassium which are leached sometimes beyond the reach of roots. This process leaves no alkaline oriented cations to encounter the organic acids of the accumulating litter.
- The productivity and community stability of a boreal forest are lower than those of any other forest ecosystem.

Q.88) Solution (c)

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister had approved for the umbrella scheme “Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-SMART)”.

- Implementation period - 2017-18 to 2019-20 at an overall cost of Rs.1623 crore. (by Ministry of Earth Sciences)
- Implementation of O-SMART will help in addressing issues relating to Sustainable Development Goal-14, which aims to conserve use of oceans, marine resources for sustainable development.
- This scheme (O-SMART) also provide necessary scientific and technological background required for implementation of various aspects of Blue Economy.
- The State of Art Early Warning Systems established under the O-SMART Scheme will help in effectively dealing with ocean disasters like Tsunami, storm surges.

Q.89) Solution (d)

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 in the education of its subject. There were, however, some exceptions.

- In 1781, **Warren Hastings** set up the **Calcutta Madrasah** for the study of Muslim law and related subjects;
- **Jonathan Duncan** started **Sanskrit college at Varanasi**, where he was the Resident, for the study of Hindu Law and Philosophy.

Missionaries and their supporters and many humanitarians soon began to exert pressure on the company to encourage modern secular westernized education in India.

Lord Macaulay, who was the Law Member of Governor-General's Council, argued in a famous minute that Indian languages were not sufficiently developed to serve the purpose, and that "Oriental learning was completely inferior to European Learning". Hence, Macaulay advocated teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone.

Q.90) Solution (a)

In northwestern India, some weak temperate cyclones from the Mediterranean sea cause rainfall in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and western Uttar Pradesh.

Although the amount is meagre, it is highly beneficial for rabi crops (not kharif). The precipitation is in the form of snowfall in the lower Himalayas. It is this snow that sustains the flow of water in the Himalayan rivers during the summer months. The precipitation goes on decreasing from west to east in the plains and from north to south in the mountains.

Q.91) Solution (d)

The Constitution provides two sets of rights of minorities which can be placed in 'common domain' and 'separate domain'.

The rights which fall in the 'common domain' are those which are applicable to all the citizens of our country. The rights which fall in the 'separate domain' are those which are applicable to the minorities only and these are reserved to protect their identity.

All the statements provided in the question are part of 'Separate Domain' of Minority Rights.

For more information, refer - http://ncm.nic.in/Constitutional_provisions.html

Q.92) Solution (a)

Article 49 (Part IV) DPSP: Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.

It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, [declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

Q.93) Solution (a)

Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary

Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary and estuary situated in Andhra Pradesh.

It is the second largest stretch of mangrove forests in India with 24 mangrove tree species and more than 120 bird species. It is home to the critically endangered white-backed vulture and the long billed vulture.

Why Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary was in news?

- Fishing cat population in the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary has registered an increase.
- Fish cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) is mammal double the size of domestic cat which is a native to wetlands, swamps and marshy areas.
- Rapid depletion of wetland is posing a threat to the animal on a global scale and India is no exception. Fish cat has been designated as 'vulnerable' in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Refer: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/coringa-sanctuary-records-an-increase-in-fishing-cat-population/article26823914.ece>



Q.94) Solution (b)

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

- **The umbrella policy — Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)** — clubs together an existing procurement scheme with newly introduced options — meant for oilseeds only — of additional procurement by private traders or a cash payment scheme.
- The scheme is aimed towards ensuring remunerative prices to farmers for their produce
- It will help to protect farmers' income which is expected to go long way towards the welfare of farmers.

Refer: <https://www.livemint.com/Politics/ft1BmlEsslocy5rrWubawN/Cabinet-approves-new-procurement-policy-to-ensure-MSP-to-far.html>

Q.95) Solution (b)

ISRO's **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Kerala** recently completed the design for the Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV).

SSLV is a 'baby rocket' designed to launch small satellites (payload capacity of 500 kg to Low Earth orbit or 300 kg to Sun synchronous orbit) in quickest way to the space.

SSLV was developed with the aim of launching small satellites commercially at drastically reduced price and higher launch rate as compared to PSLV. The manufacturing cost of SSLV is expected to be 10% of that of PSLV.

It takes a mere 15 days and minimum personnel to design the SSLV. The SSLV has three solid motor stages and like the PSLV and GSLV, and can accommodate multiple satellites.

Unlike the PSLV and GSLV, the SSLV can be assembled both vertically and horizontally.

Q.96) Solution (c)

Conservation International (CI)

An American non-profit environmental organization headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. Its goal is to protect nature as a source of food, fresh water, livelihoods and a stable climate.

It employs scientists and policy experts to balance healthy ecosystems with sustainable human use. Conservation International aims to help stabilize global climate, protect fresh water, and ensure human well-being. To achieve their goals they work with indigenous peoples and non-governmental organization. Conservation International's primary initiatives include climate, fresh water, food, health, culture, and biodiversity.

Of all the significant initiatives Conservation International has achieved, its Biodiversity Hotspots project is the most impressive. This project identifies and protects biological hotspots—places that exhibit the richest diversity and most threatened collections of plants and animals on our planet.

Q.97) Solution (c)

Budha Peacock or Budha Mayoore, was recently declared as State butterfly of Kerala.

For more details, refer: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/a-forest-filled-with-butterflies/article25533169.ece>

Q.98) Solution (b)


Permanent Residency Status Scheme

- Union Cabinet had cleared the PRS in 2016 to boost its “Make in India” policy.
- The scheme is open for foreign investors who invest a minimum of ₹10 crore within 18 months or ₹25 crore in 36 months.
- Except Pakistani citizens or third-country nationals of Pakistani origin, the scheme is open for citizens of every country.

What is PRS scheme

A look at the Permanent Residency Status scheme

- The scheme promises facilities for foreigners who invest at least ₹10 crore under the FDI route
- Cleared by the Union Cabinet In 2016 to boost “Make in India”
- Open to foreign investors who pump in a minimum of ₹10 crore within 18 months or ₹25 crore in 36 months, since the date of inception, 2016
- The FDI should result in generating employment to at least 20 Indians in every financial year



- PRS card holders are also eligible to buy residential property in India.
- PRS will be granted for a period of 10 years with multiple entry and can be renewed for another 10 years

Do you know?

- Most of the European Union countries, the U.S., Canada and others offer permanent residency to foreign investors.
- The U.S. offers the EB-5 visa programme where foreigners could apply for permanent residency if they created employment opportunities for 10 people with a minimum investment of ₹6.5 crore.

Q.99) Solution (a)

Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters)

- Central Sector Scheme

- Implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI).
- Allocation of Rs. 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20

PM Kisan SAMPADA Yojana is a comprehensive package which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. It will not only provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better returns to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

It is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry like Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, etc. and also new schemes like Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities.

Q.100) Solution (a)

About AIBP

- AIBP was **initiated in 1996** as a **Central scheme**.
- The Scheme provides central assistance in the form of loan to State Government to complete those ongoing irrigation projects which were costing Rs.1000 crore.
- Objective of the scheme is to **speed up the implementation of large irrigation projects** (includes dams and canals, especially those which were beyond the resource capability of the States).
- Ministry: Union **Ministry of Water Resources** is responsible for framing policy guidelines for implementation.
- State Governments are associated with planning and implementing irrigation projects and schemes.