



IASBABA'S 60 DAYS PLAN

FULL MOCK - 1 (SOLUTIONS)

Q.1) Solution (b)

When a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses. Normally, the president gives his assent to a money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his prior permission.

Q.2) Solution (d)

Early Aryans were grouped into tribes based on the cattle. Collectively the tribe was called Jana. And the leader of it was called a 'Rajana'.

Territory Jana	Leader Rajana
Vis	Vispati
Gram (War between grams was called Sangram)	Gramni
Kul	Kulpati

The post of the Rajana was not hereditary and Gramanis played a major role in making him a Rajan.

The Rajana was assisted by '**Senapati**' (the head of the army) and '**Purohit**' (The chief advisor of the king).

The Rajana was also assisted by some Tribal Assemblies –

1. Vidhati – Oldest assembly, Both men and women were a part of it.
2. Sabha – An assembly of Brahmins, both men and women
3. Samiti – Assembly of Villagers, Only men.

The rajan collected 'gifts' known as 'Bali' from his people. These were voluntary and were a precursor of the taxes. There was no separate office for tax collection or administration of justice.

Q.3) Solution (c)

National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19, conducted by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) under the World Bank support project to the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G), has found that 96.5% of the households in rural India who have

access to a toilet use it. The NARSS also re-confirmed the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of 90.7% of villages which were previously declared and verified as ODF by various districts/States. The survey was conducted between November 2018 and February 2019 and covered 92040 households in 6136 villages across States and UTs of India.

The key findings of NARSS 2018-19 are as follows:

- 93.1% of households were found to have access to toilets during the survey period (the corresponding figure as per the SBMG MIS in November 2018 was 96%)
- 96.5% of the people who had access to toilets used them
- 90.7% of villages which were previously declared and verified as ODF were confirmed to be ODF. The remaining villages also had sanitation coverage of about 93%
- 95.4% of the villages surveyed found to have minimal litter and minimal stagnant water

Q.4) Solution (c)

Zoji La is a high mountain pass in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, located on National Highway 1 between Srinagar and Leh in the western section of the Himalayan mountain range. It separates Kashmir Valley to its west from Dras Valley to its northeast.

Q.5) Solution (b)

Preamble provides us 'LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship'.

Article 21 of Fundamental Rights provides us Right to life and personal liberty.

Q.6) Solution (c)

Production Forests

Forests have been a key source of economic development for many Asia-Pacific countries. Forests produce both timber and non-timber products as well as environmental services, linking forestry with economics and climate and water regulation for the welfare of the people in the region.

The Draft Forest Policy 2019 states that production forests can be notified in reserve Forests, even inside protected forests. Such provisions have made the environmentalist worried.

Q.7) Solution (d)

To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

This is 11th Fundamental Duty which was added by 86th Amendment Act.

Q.8) Solution (b)

Apart from the Directives included in Part IV, there are some other Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution. They are:

1. Claims of SCs and STs to Services: The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State (Article 335 in Part XVI).

2. Instruction in mother tongue: It shall be the endeavour of every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article 350-A in Part XVII).

3. Development of the Hindi Language: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India (Article 351 in Part XVII).

Note: To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).

This DPSP was added by 42nd Constitution Amendment.

Q.9) Solution (a)

The UV index also known as the Ultraviolet Index, is an international system of measuring ultraviolet solar radiation for a specific day and geographical location. The higher the index, the more intense and dangerous to your health the solar radiation is.

It has been adopted and standardised by WHO and World Meteorological Organisation

Q.10) Solution (a)

The vision to further expand the idea of '*Artificial Intelligence, AI for All*' articulated in the National AI Strategy, NITI Aayog organises hackathons to source sustainable, innovative and technologically-enabled solutions to address various challenges in the development space.

Taking the initiative forward, NITI Aayog is now partnering with Perlin – a Singapore-based AI start up - to launch the 'AI 4 All Global Hackathon', and is inviting developers, students, start-ups and companies to develop AI applications to make significant positive social and economic impact for India.

Q.11) Solution (a)

Dhangars are currently on the list of Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribes (VJNT) in Maharashtra. However, they have been demanding Scheduled Tribe (ST) status for the past several decades.

The Dhangars are a shepherd community who live mostly in Western Maharashtra and Marathwada, and make up about a crore of Maharashtra's roughly 11.25 crore population (9%).

Q.12) Solution (b)

Sharada Peeth is an abandoned Hindu temple and ancient centre of learning in the Pakistani administered territory of Azad Kashmir. It is dedicated to the Hindu goddess of learning, Sharada. Between the 6th and 12th centuries CE, Sharada Peeth was one of the foremost temple universities of the Indian subcontinent, hosting scholars such as Kalhana, Adi Shankara, Vairotsana, Kumarajiva, and Thonmi Sambhota. As a religious institution, it is one of the three famous tirthas, or holy sites, for Kashmiri Pandits, the other two being the Martand Sun Temple and the Amarnath Temple. Sharada Peeth is one of 18 Maha Shakti Peethas, or "Grand Shakti Peethas" – highly revered temples throughout South Asia that commemorate the location of fallen body parts of the Hindu deity Sati.

In Rajatarangini the famous text describing Kashmir's history, composed by Kalhana in the year 1148 CE, there is a mention of the temple and its geographic location. During the reign of Akbar in the 16th century, Grand Vizier Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak, one of the famous Nava-

Ratnas, wrote about the temple as being near the banks of river Madhumati, now known as the Neelum River, which is full of gold particles.

Note: Pakistan looks at opening pilgrim corridor to Sharada Peeth in PoK after the Kartarpur Corridor.

Q.13) Solution (b)

Mahalwari System

- Mahalwari system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick.
- It was introduced in Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, Gangetic Valley, etc of British India.
- The Mahalwari system had many provisions of both the Zamindari System and Ryotwari System.
- In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages.
- Ownership rights were vested with the peasants.
- The villages committee was held responsible for collection of the taxes.

Q.14) Solution (a)

Ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for different areas/zones

- The ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for different areas / zones shall be such as specified in the Schedule annexed to these rules.
- The State Government shall categorize the areas into industrial, commercial, residential or silence areas / zones for the purpose of implementation of noise standards for different areas.
- The State Government shall take measures for abatement of noise including noise emanating from vehicular movements and ensure that the existing noise levels do not exceed the ambient air quality standards specified under these rules.
- All development authorities, local bodies and other concerned authorities while planning developmental activity or carrying out functions relating to town and country planning shall take into consideration all aspects of noise pollution as a parameter of quality of life to avoid noise menace and to achieve the objective of maintaining the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise.
- An area comprising not less than 100 metres around hospitals, educational institutions and courts may be declared as silence area / zone for the purpose of these rules.

Q.15) Solution (d)

The East India Company Act (EIC Act 1784), also known as Pitt's India Act, was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government. Named for British Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger, the act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control, and provided for a joint government of British India by the Company and the Crown with the government holding the ultimate authority. A six member board of controllers was set up for political activities and Court of directors for financial activities.

Q.16) Solution (d)

The framers of the constitution included Article 40 among the Directive Principles, whereby: “The state shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.”

After 73rd and 74th Amendment Article 243 – 243 O and 243 P – 243 ZG were added for Rural LSG and Urban LSG.

Q.17) Solution (c)

The constitution of India has provided Fundamental Rights to the Citizens and residents of India. This puts limitations on the legislative and executive functions. If a law or rule is passed infringing the Fundamental Rights, the Judiciary can make it null and void.

Q.18) Solution (b)

The 16+1 format is an initiative by the People's Republic of China aimed at intensifying and expanding cooperation with 11 EU Member States and 5 Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia) in the fields of investments, transport, finance, science, education, and culture. In the framework of the initiative, China has defined three potential priority areas for economic cooperation: infrastructure, high technologies, and green technologies.

<http://ceec-china-latvia.org/about>

Q.19) Solution (b)

The Veerabhadra temple is in Lepakshi in the Anantapur district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Built in the 16th century, the architectural features of the temple are in the Vijayanagara style with profusion of carvings and paintings at almost every exposed surface of the temple. It is one of the centrally protected monuments of national importance. The fresco paintings are particularly detailed in very bright dresses and colours with scenes of Rama and Krishna from the epic stories of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas and they are well preserved. There is a very large Nandi (bull), mount of Shiva, about 200 metres (660 ft) away from the temple which is carved from a single block of stone, which is said to be one of the largest of its type in the world.

Q.20) Solution (d)

To achieve the vision of NPSP-2019, the Policy has the following five Missions:

- I. To promote the creation of a sustainable Indian software product industry, driven by intellectual property (IP), leading to a ten-fold increase in India share of the Global Software product market by 2025.
- II. To nurture 10,000 technology startups in software product industry, including 1000 such technology startups in Tier-II and Tier-III towns & cities and generating direct and in-direct employment for 3.5 million people by 2025.
- III. To create a talent pool for software product industry through (i) up-skilling of 1,000,000 IT professionals, (ii) motivating 100,000 school and college students and (iii) generating 10,000 specialized professionals that can provide leadership.
- IV. To build a cluster-based innovation driven ecosystem by developing 20 sectoral and strategically located software product development clusters having integrated ICT infrastructure, marketing, incubation, R&D/testbeds and mentoring support.
- V. In order to evolve and monitor scheme & programmes for the implementation of this policy, National Software Products Mission will be set up with participation from Government, Academia and Industry.

Q.21) Solution (d)

In areas where the ground has stayed frozen for centuries, as in Alaska and Siberia, melting permafrost is also suspected as the cause of new outbreaks of diseases. Anthrax erupted in a small corner of Siberia in August 2016, caused by melting permafrost scientists and doctors theorize. More than 2,000 reindeer became infected and dozens of people

hospitalized after a 75-year old reindeer corpse melted and released the spores across the Yamal Peninsula.

Anthrax is not the only virus frozen beneath the permafrost. Scientists posit that the bubonic plague and smallpox are also buried in Siberia's frozen ground. Lands within the arctic circle's also trapped methane and other gases when the ground froze. As it thaws, these greenhouse gases get released back into the atmosphere, and add to the global warming cycle.

Q.22) Solution (c)

FASER (ForwArD Search ExpeRiment at the LHC) is a proposed experiment to be situated 480m along the line-of-sight of the proton collisions in front of the ATLAS interaction point at the LHC. Preliminary studies show that a small experiment at this location has significant prospects for discovering a variety of light, weakly-coupled new particles, such as dark photons, dark Higgs bosons, heavy neutral leptons (sterile neutrinos), and axion-like particles, which could be produced in the decay of particles produced in the LHC collisions, or in the interaction of these particles with material. The FASER experiment is part of the CERN Physics Beyond Colliders study group.

Q.23) Solution (b)

Kerala is thought to be the first state in the country to introduce a public insurance scheme incorporating these two risks, normally not covered under health insurance programmes.

The Karunya Arogya Suraksha Padhathi (KASP), to be rolled out on April 1 will cover injuries during suicide attempt and alcohol-induced diseases.

Q.24) Solution (c)

The Age of Consent Act, 1891, also Act X of 1891, was a legislation enacted in British India on 19 March 1891 which raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls, married or unmarried, from ten to twelve years in all jurisdictions, its violation subject to criminal prosecution as rape.

It was introduced as a bill on 9 January 1891 by Sir Andrew Scoble in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India in Calcutta and was debated the same day and opposed by council member Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter (from Bengal) on the grounds that it interfered with orthodox Hindu code, but supported by council member Rao Bahadur Krishnaji

Lakshman Nulkar (from Bombay) and by the President of the council, the Governor-General and Viceroy Lord Lansdowne.

Q.25) Solution (c)

Geologic carbon sequestration is the process of storing carbon dioxide (CO₂) in underground geologic formations. The CO₂ is usually pressurized until it becomes a liquid, and then it is injected into porous rock formations in geologic basins. This method of carbon storage is also sometimes a part of enhanced oil recovery, otherwise known as tertiary recovery, because it is typically used later in the life of a producing oil well. In enhanced oil recovery, the liquid CO₂ is injected into the oil-bearing formation in order to reduce the viscosity of the oil and allow it to flow more easily to the oil well.

Biologic carbon sequestration refers to storage of atmospheric carbon in vegetation, soils, woody products, and aquatic environments. For example, by encouraging the growth of plants, particularly larger plants like trees, advocates of biologic sequestration hope to help remove CO₂ from the atmosphere

Q.26) Solution (b)

Lee Commission, body appointed by the British government in 1923 to consider the ethnic composition of the superior Indian public services of the government of India.

The Lee Commission proposed that 40% of future entrants should be British, 40% Indians directly recruited, and 20% Indians promoted from the provincial services.

Q.27) Solution (d)

Model Concession Agreement (MCA)

- It forms the core of public private partnership (PPP) projects in India. The MCA spells out the policy and regulatory framework for implementation of a PPP project.
- It addresses a gamut of critical issues pertaining to a PPP framework like mitigation and unbundling of risks; allocation of risks and returns; symmetry of obligations between the principal parties; precision and predictability of costs & obligations; reduction of transaction costs and termination. The MCA allocates risk to parties best suited to manage them.
- The Model Concession Agreements for various sectors like National Highways, State Highways, Urban Rail Transit System and Ports are available.

Q.28) Solution (c)

The objective of the 1997 Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) is to establish a worldwide liability regime and to increase the amount of compensation available to the victims of nuclear accidents. A State which is a party to either the 1963 Vienna Convention or the 1960 Paris Convention could become a party to the CSC. A State which is not a party to either of these conventions could also become a party to the CSC if its national law on nuclear liability is in compliance with the provision of the CSC and its Annex, which is an integral part of the CSC. India not being party to the Vienna or the Paris Conventions signed the CSC on 29 October 2010 on the basis of its national law namely the CLND Act.

Q.29) Solution (d)

AMRIT (Affordable medicine and reliable implants for treatment) scheme aims to reduce expenditure incurred by patients on treatment of cancer and cardio vascular (heart) diseases to make health care affordable for poor

Q.30) Solution (b)

The River Cauvery originates at Talakaveri in Coorg District of Karnataka in Brahmagiri Range of hills in the Western ghats.

It is bounded by the Western Ghats on the west, by the Eastern Ghats on the east and the south and by the ridges separating it from Krishna basin and Pennar basin on the north.

The Cauvery basin extends over states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Puducherry draining.

Q.31) Solution (b)

Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans.

The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission.

The average EVD case fatality rate is around 50%. Case fatality rates have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks.

The first EVD outbreaks occurred in remote villages in Central Africa, near tropical rainforests. The 2014–2016 outbreak in West Africa involved major urban areas as well as rural ones.

The virus family Filoviridae includes three genera: Cuevavirus, Marburgvirus, and Ebolavirus. Within the genus Ebolavirus, five species have been identified: Zaire, Bundibugyo, Sudan, Reston and Tai Forest. The first three, Bundibugyo ebolavirus, Zaire ebolavirus, and Sudan ebolavirus have been associated with large outbreaks in Africa. The virus causing the 2014–2016 West African outbreak belongs to the Zaire ebolavirus species.

Q.32) Solution (c)

The FPO mark is a certification mark mandatory on all processed fruit products sold in India such as packaged fruit beverages, fruit-jams, crushes and squashes, pickles, dehydrated fruit products, and fruit extracts, following the Food Safety and Standards Act of 2006. The FPO mark guarantees that the product was manufactured in a hygienic 'food-safe' environment, thus ensuring that the product is fit for consumption.

The standards have been in force since 1955 by the law of Fruit Products Order, after which the mark is named, but the mark itself got a mandatory status only after the Food Safety and Standards Act of 2006. A FPO license is, in fact, necessary to start a fruit processing industry in India. The agency that develops standards for this purpose and that which issues the mark is the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Q.33) Solution (b)

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

Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

Inter State transactions takes place.

Q.34) Solution (c)

The government has announced an outlay of ₹10,000 crore for Phase 2 of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles, or FAME 2 scheme, to boost electric mobility and increase the number of electric vehicles in commercial fleets.

The outlay of ₹10,000 crore has been made for three years till 2022 for FAME 2 scheme. The centre has sanctioned ₹8,596 crore for incentives, of which ₹1,000 crore has been earmarked for setting up charging stations for electric vehicles in India. The government will offer the incentives for electric buses, three-wheelers and four-wheelers to be used for commercial purposes. Plug-in hybrid vehicles and those with a sizeable lithium-ion battery and electric motor will also be included in the scheme and fiscal support offered depending on the size of the battery.

Q.35) Solution (b)

Schedule V includes the animals which may be hunted.

1. Common crow
2. Fruit bats
3. Mice
4. Rats

Q.36) Solution (a)

The Fundamental Duties are however, not legally enforceable, i.e. without any legal sanction in case of their violation or non-compliance.

It is not an Indian Innovation. Found in many socialist countries worldwide.

Q.37) Solution (c)

Bombay Association – Jaganath Shukerseth

India League – Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Madras Native Association - Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty

Q.38) Solution (a)

The words 'Socialist 'Secular'' and 'Integrity were initially not there in the Preamble. These were added by the 42nd Amendment (1976) of the Constitution.

The Constitution makers have cherished the ideal of fraternity. The fraternity professed in the Preamble is not confined within the bounds of national territory. It aims at reaching the ideal of universal brotherhood.

(http://lib.unipune.ac.in:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/6925/09_chapter%203.pdf?sequence=9&isAllowed=y)

Q.39) Solution (a)

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHAs) have been formed to ensure better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions/Municipal Bodies) for efficient and time-bound development. It is a government wide initiative that seeks to promote participative governance and deliberative democracy.

DISHA seeks to achieve this by facilitating a quarterly review of all development activity at the district level. The Chairperson of a DISHA committee is the senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district and nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development. DISHA committee meetings will be held on a quarterly basis, under the chairmanship of the MP, and will be attended by all elected representatives and officials from the district.

The DISHA committees will have powers to seek information and demand effective follow up on issues raised during the deliberations at the DISHA meetings. The District Collector is the Member Secretary responsible for convening the meeting and ensuring effective and timely follow up.

Q.40) Solution (d)

NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks; however there are a few differences as given below:

- NBFC cannot accept demand deposits;
- NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself;
- Deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks.

Q.41) Solution (d)

The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) is The Energy and Resources Institute's (TERI) annual flagship event. The theme of the 2019 edition of the Summit is 'Attaining the 2030 Agenda: Delivering on Our Promise'.

The WSDS brings together Nobel laureates, political leaders, decision-makers from bilateral and multilateral institutions, business leaders, high-level functionaries from the diplomatic corps, scientists and researchers, media personnel, and members of civil society; on a common platform to deliberate on issues related to sustainable development.

It is held in New Delhi.

Q.42) Solution (d)

Sadly, in some democratic countries, people fail to exercise their right to vote. Perhaps, they are reluctant to do it or are just less aware about the impact of their votes. Or, perhaps they do not see it as a privilege and take the process less seriously.

Since this system is based upon public will, there will be little to no chance of public revolt. Elected representatives conduct state affairs with public support, and if they do not work efficiently or do not meet the public's expectations, they will probably not do well during the next elections. Democracy or other popular governments often function with consensus, thus the question of revolution would not arise.

Due to the fact that the government is bound by an election term where parties compete to regain authority, democracy prevents monopoly of the ruling authority. And, the elected ruling party would make sure their policies will work for the people, as they will not be able to remain in power after their term with bad records—they will not be re-elected.

Q.43) Solution (c)

The Bharat bill payment system is a Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conceptualised system driven by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). It is a one-stop ecosystem for payment of all bills providing an interoperable and accessible "Anytime Anywhere" bill

payment service to all customers across India with certainty, reliability and safety of transactions.

Bharat BillPay - The One stop destination for Bill Payment

Bharat BillPay has multiple modes of payment and provides instant confirmation of payment via an SMS or receipt. It offers myriad bill collection categories like electricity, telecom, DTH, gas, water bills etc. through a single window. In future biller categories may be expanded to include insurance premium, mutual funds, school fees, institution fees, credit cards, local taxes, invoice payments, etc. An effective mechanism for handling consumer complaints has also been put in place to support consumer regarding any bill related problems in Bharat BillPay.

Bharat BillPay transaction can be initiated through multiple payment channels like Internet, Internet Banking, Mobile, Mobile-Banking, POS (Point of Sale terminal), Mobile Wallets, MPOS (Mobile Point of Sale terminal), Kiosk, ATM, Bank Branch, Agents and Business Correspondents, by just looking at the Bharat BillPay logo.

Bharat BillPay facilitates myriad payment modes enabling bill payments. The payment modes options facilitated under the ecosystem are Cards (Credit, Debit and Prepaid), NEFT Internet Banking, UPI, Wallets, Aadhar based Payments and Cash.

Q.44) Solution (c)

The southwest monsoon is characterized by the presence of strong westerly winds in the lower troposphere (below 5 km) and very strong easterly winds in the upper troposphere (above 9 km). This results in large vertical wind shear. Strong vertical wind shear inhibits cyclone development. Also the potential zone for the development of cyclones shifts to North Bay of Bengal during southwest monsoon season. During this season, the low pressure system upto the intensity of depressions form along the monsoon trough, which extends from northwest India to the North Bay of Bengal. The Depression forming over this area crosses Orissa – West Bengal coast in a day or two. These systems have shorter oceanic stay which is also one of the reasons for their non-intensification into intense cyclones.

Q.45) Solution (c)

The Preamble to a Constitution embodies the fundamental values and the philosophy, on which the Constitution is based, and the aims and objectives, which the founding fathers of the Constitution enjoined the polity to strive to achieve.

The Preamble to a written Constitution states the objects which the constitution seeks to establish and promote and also aids the legal interpretation of the Constitution where the language is found to be ambiguous. The Preamble to our Constitution serves, two purposes:

- It indicates the source from which the constitution derives its authority:
- It also states the objects which the constitution seeks to establish and promote.

Q.46) Solution (b)

Rights and duties are closely related and cannot be separated from one another. Both go side by side. These are the two sides of the same coin.

If one has the right, the other has the duty related to that right. If one enjoys the right, it becomes the duty of the other not to prove an obstacle in the enjoyment of his right.

Q.47) Solution (c)

Meghalaya > Assam > West Bengal > Odisha > Andhra Pradesh > Tamil Nadu/Karnataka > Kerala

Q.48) Solution (d)

The Parliament may remove a Cabinet out of power by a vote of no confidence. It may reject a bill or a budget proposal of the Cabinet.

Members of the Parliament have a right to ask questions and supplementary question to the Ministers.

Adjournment motions may be moved to discuss serious administrative lapses.

Q.49) Solution (c)

EDGE, an innovation of International Finance Corporation (IFC), is a green building certification system focused on making new residential and commercial buildings more resource-efficient. EDGE is comprised of a web-based software application, a universal standard and a certification system.

Read More - <http://www.gbci.org/press-kit-edge>

Q.50) Solution (d)

India's decision to skip the Belt and Road Forum (BRF) may have led to the exclusion of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor from the list of projects covered by the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) umbrella.

South Asia is covered by three major undertakings

- China-Myanmar Economic Corridor (CMEC)
- Nepal-China Trans-Himalayan Multi-dimensional Connectivity Network, including Nepal-China cross-border railway
- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

Q.51) Solution (a)

Vitthala temple at Hampi is the finest manifestation of the Vijayanagara style of architecture.

Virupaksha Temple in Hampi, Karnataka is noted for its architecture and has been listed among the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Q.52) Solution (b)

The **Canadian and the UK governments launched** the Powering Past Coal Alliance at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (**COP23**), in Bonn, Germany, in November 2017.

India, USA, China are not the members of the Powering Past Coal Alliance.

Additional Information:

Mission: Commitment to working together is informed by science-based benchmarks that show that EU and OECD countries must phase out unabated coal-fired electricity generation no later than 2030, with the rest of the world no later than 2050 to limit global warming and the impacts of climate change.

Q.53) Solution (a)

Murtipujaka, Sthanakvasi, and Terapanthi were sects of Jainism.

As Buddhism travelled to new regions such as Sri Lanka, other texts such as the Dipavamsa (literally, the chronicle of the island) and Mahavamsa (the great chronicle) were written, containing regional histories of Buddhism. Many of these works contained biographies of the Buddha. Some of the oldest texts are in Pali, while later compositions are in Sanskrit.

Q.54) Solution (c)

Caspian Sea is bordered by

- Turkmenistan
- Azerbaijan
- Russia
- Iran
- Kazakhstan

Remember

TARIK (Code for Caspian Sea Bordering Countries)

The BURGER (Code for Black Sea Bordering Countries)

- Turkey
- Bulgaria
- Ukraine
- Russia
- Georgia
- Romania

Countries Surrounding Baltic Sea

RuDe (Russia and Denmark) Germany SELL (Sweden, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia) Laptop to Poland at Fair (Finland) Price.

- Russia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Sweden
- Estonia
- Lithuania
- Latvia
- Poland
- Finland

Q.55) Solution (a)

The Government has launched a new **Central Sector Scheme** Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) to provide income support to **all Small and Marginal landholding farmer** families to supplement their financial needs for procuring various inputs related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs.

Under the scheme, **Landholder Farmer families with total cultivable holding upto 2 hectares** shall be provided a benefit of Rs.6000 per annum per family payable in three equal instalments, every four months.

Q.56) Solution (b)

The World Bank Group and the Governments of **Germany and the UK**, with support from representatives of the **Vulnerable Twenty Group (V20)**, have launched a US\$145 million Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) to help vulnerable countries manage the financial impacts of climate change and natural hazard-induced shocks.

GRiF will **be implemented by the World Bank, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), and select implementing partners.**

The Facility was announced at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Annual Meetings, which convened from 12-14 October 2018, in Bali, Indonesia.

Additional Information:

The Vulnerable Twenty (V20) Group of Ministers of Finance of the Climate Vulnerable Forum is a dedicated cooperation initiative of economies systemically vulnerable to climate change. **The V20 works through dialogue and action to tackle global climate change.**

V20 Members: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Haïti, Honduras, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Yemen.

The Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) is an **international partnership of countries** highly vulnerable to a warming planet. The Forum serves as a South-South cooperation platform for participating governments to act together to deal with global climate (Founded in 2009).

- The CVF **Virtual Climate Summit** held recently in November 2018 is a **political moment for national leaders to stand in solidarity with those most vulnerable to the growing impacts of climate change, and reinforce efforts under the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 °C.**
- **This entirely online event** is a major opportunity for champion governments to signal a strong intent to enhance their ambition ahead of the **UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit in September 2019, and the Paris Agreement's "Step Up" moment in 2020.**
- **The Summit is convened by the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)** in its capacity as the CVF chair.

The InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions was **launched at the 2017 UN Climate Conference in Bonn.**

- Since its launch, more than 40 members have joined the Partnership. The Partnership aims to strengthen the resilience of developing countries and protect the lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people against the impacts of disasters.
- The central objective of the Partnership is to enable more timely and reliable post-disaster response and to better prepare for climate and disaster risk through the use of climate and disaster risk finance and insurance solutions, reducing humanitarian impacts, helping poor and vulnerable people recover more quickly, increasing local adaptive capacity and strengthening local resilience. This complements ongoing efforts in countries to avert, minimize and address climate and disaster risks.
- The Partnership furthermore seeks to **develop an open and inclusive global multi-stakeholder community of countries, experts and practitioners from national and sub-national governments, international organizations, private sector, academia and civil society** working on financial protection at the political, operational and strategic level.

Q.57) Solution (a)

According to Section 5 of Representation of the People Act, 1951

Qualifications for membership of a Legislative Assembly.—A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State unless—

(a) in the case of a seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes or for the Scheduled Tribes of that State, he is a member of any of those castes or of those tribes, as the case may be, and is an elector for any Assembly constituency in that State;

(b) in the case of a seat reserved for an autonomous district of Assam, he is a member of a [Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district] and is an elector for the Assembly constituency in which such seat or any other seat is reserved for that district; and

(c) in the case of any other seat, he is an elector for any Assembly constituency in that State:

[Provided that for the period referred to in clause (2) of article 371A, a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill any seat allocated to the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland unless he is a member of the regional council referred to in that article.]

Q.58) Solution (b)

The Aravalli mountain range spans **four states—Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi.**

- The main stem of river Ganga flows through **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal.**
- Chilika Lake is spread only in Odisha.

Q.59) Solution (b)

Total Coliform Organisms is one of the criteria for measuring the water quality.

The other criteria include: pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Biological Oxygen Demand.

These are the designated primary water quality criteria by CPCB.

Q.60) Solution (b)

UN-Water coordinates the efforts of UN entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues.

UN agencies, programmes and funds with a water-related mandate are **Members** of UN-Water.

Partners are international organizations, professional unions, associations or other civil-society groups that are actively involved in water and that have the capacity and willingness to contribute tangibly to the work of UN-Water.

On World Water Day, UN-Water releases the **World Water Development Report** focusing on the same topic as the campaign.

Q.61) Solution (d)

As part of the 'Digital India' agenda of the Government, and to develop the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector in order to achieve 'Net Zero Imports' by 2020 and to look at India as their next destination to cater to the domestic Indian demand as well as act as an exports hub in the ESDM sector.

It is with this objective that an Electronic Development Fund (EDF) is set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT).

Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) is the nodal ministry.

CANBANK Venture Capital Funds Ltd is the Fund Manager for EDF.

<https://meity.gov.in/esdm/edf>

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/info-tech/govt-proposes-to-invest-rs-1227-cr-through-edf-to-push-ipr-in-electronics/article25864920.ece>

Q.62) Solution (c)

"Day of Deliverance" was a celebration day marked by Muslim League and others on 22 December 1939 during the Indian Independence movement. **It was led by Muslim League President Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and intended to rejoice the resignation of all members of the rival Congress party from provincial and central offices** in protest over their not having been consulted over the decision to enter World War II alongside Great Britain.

Q.63) Solution (a)

Under the CFS, the Govt. of India has been supporting Indian Entities bidding for strategically important infrastructure projects abroad since 2015-16. Since the objectives of the Scheme continue to be relevant, it is proposed to extend the Scheme for another five years from 2018 to 2023.

Prior to the introduction of CFS, Indian entities were not able to bid for large projects abroad since the cost of financing was very high for them and bidders from other countries such as China, Japan, Europe and US were able to provide credit at superior terms, i.e., lower interest rate and longer tenures which works to the advantage of bidders from those countries.

Also, by having projects of strategic interest to India executed by Indian entities, the CFS enables India to generate substantial backward linkage induced jobs, demand for material and machinery in India and also a lot of goodwill for India.

The Scheme is presently being operated through the Export-Import Bank of India, which raises resources from the market to provide concessional finance. Government of India (GoI) provides counter guarantee and interest equalization support of 2% to the EXIM Bank.

Q.64) Solution (a)

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) refers to the proportion of highly liquid assets held by financial institutions, to ensure their ongoing ability to meet short-term obligations. This ratio is essentially a generic stress test that aims to anticipate market-wide shocks and make sure that financial institutions possess suitable capital preservation, to ride out any short-term liquidity disruptions, that may plague the market.

The Formula for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Is

LCR = High quality liquid asset amount (HQLA)/Total net cash flow amount

The LCR is calculated by dividing a bank's high-quality liquid assets by its total net cash flows, over a 30-day stress period.

It was introduced by the BASEL Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) as part of the Basel 3 post-crisis reforms in order to strengthen short term resilience of banking sectors.

Q.65) Solution (c)

The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) was established in 2015 with the following mandate and priorities: promote the design of national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable forest management, to facilitate access to existing and emerging financing mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund; and to serve as a clearing house on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned from successful projects.

It was created by United Nations Forum on Forests

Q.66) Solution (b)

Cyclone Idai

Intense Tropical Cyclone Idai was one of the worst tropical cyclones on record to affect Africa and the Southern Hemisphere

Idai brought strong winds and caused severe flooding in Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe.

Cyclone Sagar

Cyclonic Storm Sagar was the strongest tropical cyclone to make landfall in Somalia in recorded history, and the first named cyclone of the 2018 North Indian Ocean cyclone season. Forming on May 16 east of the **Guardafui Channel**, Sagar intensified into a cyclonic storm on the next day, as it gradually organized. The storm turned to the west-southwest and traversed the entirety of the Gulf of Aden, making landfall over northwestern Somalia

Cyclone Mora

Cyclone Mora was a tropical cyclone that caused widespread devastation and severe flooding in Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Northeast India.

Q.67) Solution (a)

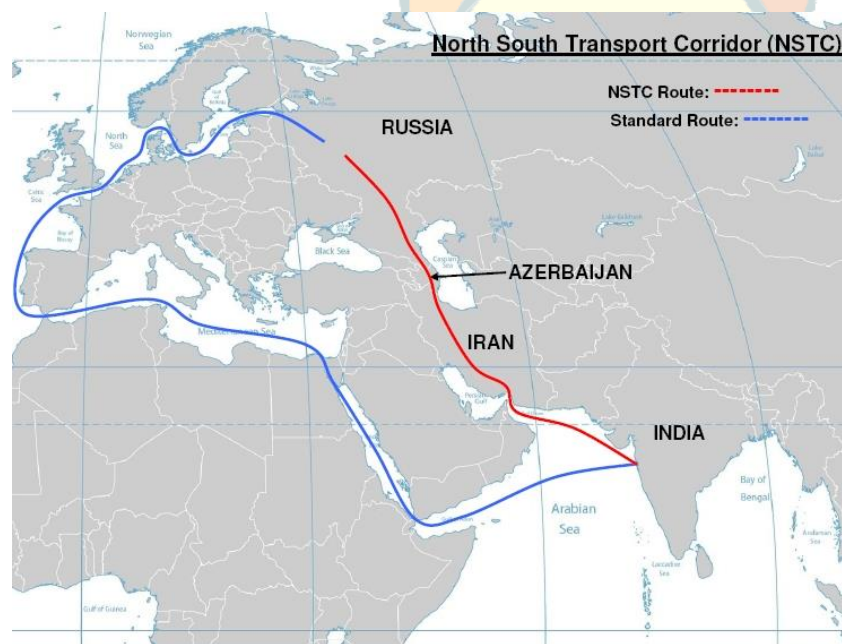
Hump-backed mahseer, a large freshwater fish also called the tiger of the water and found only in the **Cauvery river basin** (including Kerala's Pambar, Kabini and Bhavani rivers) is now "**Critically Endangered**": more threatened than the tiger is, as per the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species.

Q.68) Solution (a)



The International North–South Transport Corridor (INSTC) is a 7,200-km-long multi-mode network of ship, rail, and road route for moving freight between India, Iran, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Central Asia and Europe.

The route primarily involves moving freight from India, Iran, Azerbaijan and Russia via ship, rail and road.



The objective of the corridor is to increase trade connectivity between major cities such as Mumbai, Moscow, Tehran, Baku, Bandar Abbas, Astrakhan, Bandar Anzali, etc.

This will also synchronize with the **Ashgabat agreement**, a Multimodal transport agreement signed by India (2018), Oman (2011), Iran (2011), Turkmenistan (2011), Uzbekistan (2011) and Kazakhstan (2015) for creating an international transport and transit corridor facilitating transportation of goods between **Central Asia and the Persian Gulf**.

Q.69) Solution (c)

The Elephanta Caves contain rock cut stone sculptures that show syncretism of Hindu and Buddhist ideas and iconography.

The caves are hewn from solid basalt rock. Except for a few exceptions, much of the artwork is defaced and damaged.

The carvings narrate Hindu mythologies, with the large monolithic 20 feet (6.1 m) **Trimurti Sadashiva (three-faced Shiva), Nataraja (Lord of dance) and Yogishvara (Lord of Yoga)** being the most celebrated.

Q.70) Solution (c)

Sarangkheda Chetak Festival

A legacy that lives on, saddled in splendour and riding in glory, Chetak Festival, Sarangkheda is where you will find one of the most magnificent creatures mankind has known. An age-old **rural fair of horses that has now been transformed into a month-long celebration, the festival is held in the picturesque rural hinterlands of Northern Maharashtra** on the banks of River Tapi.

Ambubachi Mela

The Ambubachi Mela is celebrated in the capital city of Guwahati, in the **northeastern state of Assam in India**. The Ambubachi Mela is the most important festival of the Kamakhya Temple of Guwahati. The Ambubachi is a ritual of ascetics observed with "Tantrik means".

It is believed that the presiding goddess of the temple, Devi Kamakhya, the Mother Shakti, goes through her annual cycle of menstruation during this time stretch.

Burra Katha

Burra Katha, also spelled Burrakatha, is an oral storytelling technique in the Jangam Katha tradition, performed in villages of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The troupe consists of one main performer and two co-performers. It is a narrative entertainment that consists of prayers, solo drama, dance, songs, poems and jokes. The topic will be either a Hindu mythological story (Jangam Katha) or a contemporary social issue

"Burra" is referred to tambura, a musical string instrument with a hollow shell. "Katha" means story.

Q.71) Solution (c)

All are based on Mahi River

Mahi river receives several tributaries on both the banks, out of which the main **tributaries are Som, Anas and Panam.**

Initially the river flows Northwards through Dhar and Jhabua districts of M.P. and then turns left and passes through the Ratlam district of M.P., then turning to North - West, it enters the Banswara district of Rajasthan and flows in South - West directions and thereafter enters the Panchmahal district of Gujarat state. Then the river continuously flows in the same direction through Kheda district of Gujarat and finally falls into the Gulf of Khambhat in Arabian Sea.

MAHI River crosses the tropic of cancer twice. It is popularly described as Mahisagar due to the vastness of the river.

Q.72) Solution (a)

Mission Antyodaya is a convergence framework for measurable effective outcomes on parameters that transform lives and livelihoods.

'Mission Antyodaya' seeks to converge government interventions with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning by following a saturation approach by pooling resources - human and financial - to ensure sustainable livelihoods. It is a State - led initiative for rural transformation to make a real difference based on measurable outcomes to the lives of 1,00,00,000 households in 5,000 rural clusters or 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 1,000 days.

A Gram Panchayat is the basic unit for monitoring transformation and for ranking on the basis of objective criteria based upon SECC, 2011.

Ministry of Rural Development

Q.73) Solution (c)

Totipotent cells can **form all the cell types in a body, plus the extraembryonic**, or placental, cells.

Embryonic cells within the first couple of cell divisions after fertilization are the only cells that are totipotent.

Pluripotent cells can give **rise to all of the cell types that make up the body**; embryonic stem cells are considered pluripotent.

Multipotent cells can **develop into more than one cell type**, but are more limited than pluripotent cells; adult stem cells and cord blood stem cells are considered multipotent.

Oligopotency is the ability of **progenitor cells to differentiate into a few cell types**. It is a degree of potency. Examples of oligopotent stem cells are the lymphoid or myeloid stem cells

A unipotent stem cell refers to a cell that can differentiate along only one lineage (**their own type**).

Q.74) Solution (a)

CSIR develops Less Polluting Firecrackers named – SWAS, SAFAL and STAR

These crackers are 15-20 % cheaper than conventional ones and NEERI team involved in the project has 80 % women scientists E-crackers also being developed with products like E-Ladi, E-Anar, E-cracker show For the first time an Emission Testing Facility established in India for sound and emission testing of crackers.

These crackers have been named as Safe Water Releaser (SWAS), Safe Minimal Aluminium (SAFAL) and Safe Thermite Cracker (STAR).

Q.75) Solution (b)

Baidyanath Temple: Jharkhand- Lord Shiva

Padmanabhaswamy Temple: Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, Lord Vishnu

Shore Temple: Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu- Lord Shiva

Q.76) Solution (d)

Under the Constitution of India, there shall always be a President of India (See Article 52 of the Constitution). He holds the highest elective office in the country and is elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Presidential and vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.

The said Act is supplemented by the provisions of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, and the said Act under Rules form a complete Code regulating all aspects of conduct of elections to the Office of the President.

Provisions of NOTA are not applicable in a Presidential election.

An elector under preventive detention can cast his vote through postal ballot, which will be sent to him by the Election Commission on the place of his detention.

Q.77) Solution (a)

Macroeconomic factors play a pivotal role in attracting foreign investment in the country.

Capital flow, which has reached the important level at the present day, is very important for underdeveloped and developing countries to attain the development level by using them in their investments. Portfolio flows to developing countries are extremely sensitive to interest differentials. Money tends to flow to countries with high interest rates.

According to the theory of portfolio investment by Hymer (1976), foreign portfolio investors are attracted by the high interest rate because it reduces the borrowing cost; foreign portfolio investor will invest until the interest rate gets equal all over the world therefore it might be said that foreign portfolio investment is affected by domestic interest.

In other words, when interest rate goes down, we have more people with increased purchasing power in their pockets. The same people then invest in equity markets which in turn helps markets to grow in volume. Thus, companies have more capital to spend which in turn create jobs and generates a growth in the economy.

When interest rate goes down, the foreign investors, on the other hand, do not get the required interest on their investments and thus try to exit from the markets. This is the sole reason that they mostly target developing markets with higher interest rates.

Q.78) Solution (a)

Cloning techniques are the lab methods used to produce offspring that are genetically same to the donor parent.

There are mainly three techniques used for cloning:

- **Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer** which refers to a laboratory technique for creating a clone embryo with a donor somatic nucleus. In the process of reproductive cloning, this can be used as an initial step.

- The **Roslin Technique** is a variation of somatic cell nuclear transfer that was developed by researchers at the Roslin Institute. The researchers used this method to create Dolly the Sheep.
- The **Honolulu Technique** refers to the technique that uses adult cells and nuclei for cloning. In this cloning technique the cell's nucleus is extracted. A donor nucleus is injected into an egg. The new cell is chemically cultured to start cell growth.

Q.79) Solution (d)

National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) is an electronic funds transfer system maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Started in November 2005, the setup was established and maintained by Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT). It is not a service offered by NPCI.

National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) is an umbrella organization for all retail payments system in India.

It was set up in December, 2008 with the guidance and support of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA).

Product and Services of NPCI include –

- Rupay and Rupay Contactless
- National Financial Switch (NFS)
- Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)
- Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and BHIM
- National Automated Clearing House (NACH)
- Cheque truncation system (CTS)
- Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)
- BharatQR

Q.80) Solution (b)

Jatayu Conservation Breeding Centre (JCBC), is a Vulture Safe Zone (VSZ) initiative of Pinjore, Haryana.

- Forest Department officials from Palarapu cliff vulture habitat in Telangana visited Jatayu Conservation Breeding Centre (JCBC) to study the methods and status of conservation.
- The project envisages elimination of the probability of consumption of the drug diclofenac through animal carcasses by the vultures within a radius of 100 km which is considered to be the range of the habitat.

Q.81) Solution (d)

The current government recently moved a proposal in Parliament for an additional ₹41,000 crore to **recapitalise public sector banks**, over and above the already budgeted ₹65,000 crore.

If approved by the House, this would take the **total recapitalisation package** for the current financial year to **₹1,06,000 crore**, of which the government plans to utilise ₹83,000 crore over the remaining portion of the year.

The government fund infusion will have four express objectives:

- 1) To **help banks meet regulatory capital norms**
- 2) Enable better performing PCA (prompt corrective action) **banks to get capital**
- 3) Infuse funds into non-PCA banks that are closer to the red line and
- 4) **Give regulatory and growth capital** to banks that are being amalgamated

Funding the banks

Govt. has sought approval to give ₹41,000 cr. more to PSU banks

- Demand will take the recap amount to ₹1,06,000 cr. this year

- Of this, govt. plans to spend ₹83,000 cr. over next few months

- Funds will be used to help banks meet capital requirements, come out of PCA* framework and merged banks to grow



- They will also be used to prevent borderline banks from slipping into PCA framework

- Non-performing assets are declining and recoveries in the first half of this year were at ₹60,726 cr.

- Most PSU banks will get funds, except stronger ones such as SBI

- Govt. had announced ₹2.11 lakh cr. capitalisation plan in October 2017, of which ₹1.35 lakh crore was to be raised through recapitalisation bonds

- The rest was to be raised by banks from the market or via sale of non-core assets

*Prompt corrective action

Q.82) Solution (c)

EU-India Agenda for Action-2020

- It was endorsed during 13th European Union - India Summit (2016)

- EU-India Agenda for Action-2020 is a common roadmap to jointly guide and strengthen the India-EU Strategic Partnership (from 2016 to 2020)

Q.83) Solution (c)

The Bretton Woods Conference, formally known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, was the gathering of 730 delegates to regulate the international monetary and financial order after the conclusion of World War II.

The conference led to the establishment of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Bretton Woods Conference had three main results:

- (1) Articles of Agreement to create the IMF, whose purpose was to promote stability of exchange rates and financial flows.
- (2) Articles of Agreement to create the IBRD, whose purpose was to speed reconstruction after the Second World War and to foster economic development, especially through lending to build infrastructure.
- (3) Other recommendations for international economic cooperation.

The Final Act of the conference incorporated these agreements and recommendations.

Statements (2) and (3) are incorrect because – the purpose of creating the IMF was to promote stability of exchange rates and financial flows. And the purpose of creating the IBRD was to speed reconstruction after the Second World War and to foster economic development, especially through lending to build infrastructure. (not vice versa as provided in question)

Q.84) Solution (a)

The Rafah Border Crossing or Rafah Crossing Point is the sole crossing point between Egypt and Gaza Strip. It is located on the Gaza–Egypt border, which was recognized by the 1979 Israel–Egypt Peace Treaty.

Q.85) Solution (c)

The Singchung Bugun Community Reserve: India Biodiversity Award 2018

- Arunachal Pradesh-based NGO Singchung Bugun Community Reserve (SBVCR) won the India Biodiversity Award 2018 in the “Conservation of wildlife species” category.

- It was awarded for its efforts to conserve rare critically endangered bird Bugun Liocichla.

Do you know?

- The Reserve was instituted under a clause of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 that enables any state government to declare a community-owned forest area as a “community reserve” if the locals are willing to participate in conservation efforts for the same.
- The Reserve lies right next to the Eaglesnest Wildlife sanctuary, a biodiversity hotspot, which is also home to the Bugun Liocichla — a new bird species that has no reported sighting anywhere else in the world.
- The NBA award especially recognises the community efforts to conserve the Liocichla.

Q.86) Solution (a)

Government of India took over the operations of a part of Shahid Beheshti Port, Chabahar (Iran), during the Chabahar Trilateral Agreement meeting held on December 24, 2018.

Q.87) Solution (a)

PCSK-9 gene mutation: a way to fight bad cholesterol

- Use of PCSK9 inhibitors (PCSK9) helps in lowering cholesterol levels and reduce the risk of heart attacks.
- The PCSK9 are a new class of injectable drugs that reportedly reduce ‘bad’ cholesterol levels by up to 60% when combined with a statin (another class of drugs prescribed to help lower cholesterol levels).
- The discovery of cholesterol-lowering mutations in a human gene called PCSK9 led to the development of the most promising new drugs against heart disease since statins.

Q.88) Solution (c)

World Bank and Indian Government joined hands to address concerns about depleting groundwater reserves in India. World Bank gave nod for ₹6,000 cr. scheme called the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY).

About Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY)

- Central Sector Scheme

- to be implemented over a period of five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23
- aims to **improve ground water management** in priority areas in the country through community participation
- The priority areas identified under the scheme fall in seven States – Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is regulating ground water development in 23 States/UTs.

Do you know?

- Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments.

Q.89) Solution (c)

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a targeted cash transfer programme whereas MGNREGA is a universal programme.

The landless can earn through the MGNREGA but are not eligible for the PM-KISAN scheme, as the later extends income support for those farmer families who has cultivable land upto 2 hectares.

About PM-KISAN scheme

- PM-KISAN Scheme aims to extend direct income support at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per year to farmer families, having cultivable land upto 2 hectares.
- This income support will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal instalments of Rs. 2,000 each.
- Around 12 Crore small and marginal farmer families are expected to benefit.
- This programme will be funded by Government of India.
- This programme will entail an annual expenditure of Rs.75,000 crore.
- PM-KISAN would pave the way for the farmers to earn and live a respectable living.

Q.90) Solution (d)

A member of a political party voting or not voting as per his/her own free will at the Presidential election will not come within the ambit of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India and the electors are at liberty to vote or not to vote at the Presidential election as per their own free will and choice. **Hence, statement (1) is wrong.**

Constitutional rights are those which are explicitly mentioned in the constitution.

Article 54 mentions about the presidential elections and the members of Electoral College but not right of vote to them. This is taken care under the Representation of the People Act. So it is a legal right. **Hence, statement (2) is also wrong.**

Q.91) Solution (c)

Asiatic Lion Conservation Project

- After as many as 23 lions died in Gujarat's Gir forest since September (especially due to virus infection), the Centre and the Gujarat government have announced a ₹97.85 crore Asiatic Lion Conservation Project.
- A key outcome of the project is to have a dedicated veterinary institute, "lion ambulances", and back-up stocks of vaccines that may be required.
- The Gujarat government has envisaged a '**Greater Gir**' that includes, other than the existing Gir National Park, sanctuaries in Girnar, Pania and Mitiyala.
- Key aspects of the conservation project include undertaking "habitat improvement" measures, making more sources of water available, creating a wildlife crime cell, and a task force for the Greater Gir region.

Key facts about Asiatic Lion:

- IUCN Status: Endangered
- The lion is one of five pantherine cats inhabiting India, along with the Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, snow leopard and clouded leopard.
- It was also known as "Indian lion" and "Persian lion".

Asian Elephant Alliance

- It is an umbrella of five NGOs, was launched to reverse crisis facing elephants.
- The initiative aims to stem the crisis facing the world's remaining Asian elephants – thought to number only 35,000 – 45,000.
- The member organisations are Elephant Family, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), IUCN Netherlands, Wildlife Trust of India and World Land Trust.

Q.92) Solution (a)

Why Article 36 of the Vienna Convention was in news?

- India had moved the International Court of Justice stating that Pakistan has violated the rules of Vienna Convention on Consular Relations in detention, trial and conviction of Kulbushan Yadav an Indian Naval officer.

- The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 is an international treaty that defines a framework for consular relations between independent states.
- The **Article 36 of the Vienna convention** is highlighted in the recent fit between India and Pakistan pertaining to the Kulbushan Yadav case.
- Article 36 states that, if any foreign national is detained or arrested on criminal or immigration charges, he/she is entitled to be notified about the right to notify the detainee country's consulate of his/her arrest. If the detained person requests, the police ought to fax the notice to the embassy. It also provides for a regular consultation with the consular officials during the detention and any trial if needed. The essential core of the article is to provide communication between a national and his/her country's officials when held in a foreign land.
- A consul performs two functions: protecting in the host country the interests of their countrymen, and furthering the relations between the two states.

Q.93) Solution (b)

Vande Mataram became a call of agitation during Swadeshi Moveemnt, when partition of Bengal was announced.

Vande Mataram is a poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first two verses of the song were adopted as the National Song of India in October 1937 by Congress Working Committee prior to the end of colonial rule in August 1947.

It played a vital role in the Indian independence movement, first sung in a political context by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. It became a popular marching song for political activism and Indian freedom movement in 1905.

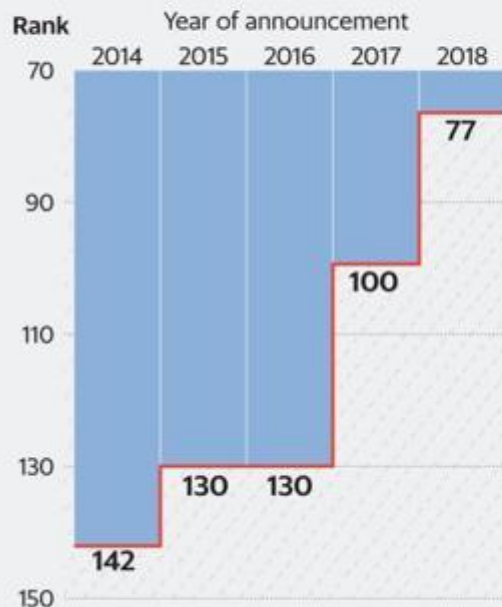
Q.94) Solution (b)

<https://www.livemint.com/Politics/GwXhAdltCo1TCbRTAm5z0H/India-up-23-places-in-ease-of-doing-business-rankings.html>

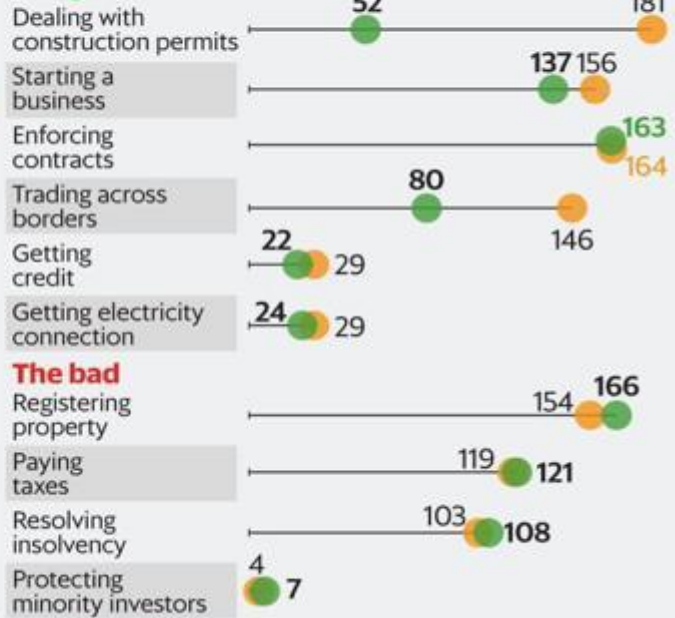
India climbs 23 places in World Bank's rankings

It's the only nation to have made it to the list of top 10 improvers for the second consecutive year.

India's ease of doing business ranking



The good



The bad



Source: World Bank Doing Business report

Q.95) Solution (a)

Madhya Pradesh forest department had written to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to revive the plan to reintroduce cheetahs in the State's Nauradehi sanctuary.

India was once home to many cheetahs, but the last of them was killed in 1947 (in Chhattisgarh) and the cheetah was declared extinct in India in 1952. It is the only large mammal to have been declared extinct in our country in recorded history.

The Wildlife Institute of India at Dehradun had prepared a ₹260-crore cheetah re-introduction project six years ago.

According to the earlier action plan, around 20 cheetahs were to be translocated to Nauradehi from Namibia in Africa. The Namibia Cheetah Conservation Fund had then showed its willingness to donate the felines to India. However, the State was not ready to finance the plan contending that it was the Centre's project.

Recently, the NTCA told that African cheetahs would be translocated in India from Namibia and would be kept at Nauradehi wildlife sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh.

Reintroducing this beautiful animal will ensure the restoration of our natural heritage. Most importantly, it will contribute towards the conservation of the dryland (grassland, scrubland and open forest) ecosystems that the cheetah inhabits.

Do you know?

- Kuno-Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh has been shortlisted for introduction of Asiatic Lions from heavily-populated Gir in Gujarat.

Q.96) Solution (a)

The President can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister. Hence, **statement (a) is incorrect.**

In the **Minerva Mills case, (1980)**, the Supreme Court held that the proclamation of a national emergency can be challenged in a court on the ground of malafide or that the declaration was based on wholly extraneous and irrelevant facts or is absurd or perverse.

A proclamation of national emergency may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of it. The **42nd Amendment Act of 1976** enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre. It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution. This kind of transformation of the political system from federal during normal times to unitary during Emergency is a **unique feature** of the Indian Constitution.

Q.97) Solution (c)

The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 is made by the President of India under **Article 77** of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India.

The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are created by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules.

Each of the Ministry (ies) will be assigned to a Minister by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Each department will be generally under the charge of a Secretary to assist the Minister on policy matters and general administration.

Q.98) Solution (c)

Lakshadweep islands have no aboriginal inhabitants.

The average height of Lakshadweep islands above sea level is much lesser than A&N islands. Most of the islands have low elevation and do not rise more than five metre above sea level (Extremely Vulnerable to sea level change).

Ten degree channel separates Andaman from Nicobar while Nine degree channel separates Minicoy from kavaratti. **Hence, statement (c) is incorrect.**

Lakshadweep is a coral island, thus devoid of processes responsible for oil formation.

Q.99) Solution (b)

“Collective Responsibility” is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government or cabinet form of government.

The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (**Article 75**). They act as a team, and swim and sink together.

The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (i.e., council of ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence.

Q.100) Solution (d)

Except (d), all features are part of non-federal feature of Indian Constitution.

(a) States Not Indestructible: The states in India have no right to territorial integrity. The Parliament can by unilateral action change the area, boundaries or name of any state.

(b) The process of constitutional amendment: The bulk of the Constitution can be amended by the unilateral action of the Parliament, either by simple majority or by special majority. Further, the power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies only with the Centre.

(c) No Equality of State Representation: The states are given representation in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population.

“Independent Judiciary” is a part of federal feature. The Constitution establishes an independent judiciary headed by the Supreme Court for two purposes:

- one, to protect the supremacy of the Constitution by exercising the power of judicial review; and
- two, to settle the disputes between the Centre and the states or between the states.

Note: If statement (d) had provided “**integrated judicial system**” with the Supreme Court at the top and the state high courts below it, then it is a part of unitary or non-federal feature.

