

Q.1) 'Jaduguda Mine is known for

- a) Bauxite
- b) Uranium
- c) Gold
- d) Mica

Q.1) Solution (b)

The Jaduguda Mine (also spelt as Jadugoda or Jadugora) is a uranium mine in Jaduguda village in the Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. It commenced operation in 1967 and was the first uranium mine in India.

Q.2) 'Punnamada Lake' was in news recently. Where is it located?

- a) Kerala
- b) Odisha
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Goa

Q.2) Solution (a)

Punnamada Lake is an extension of Vembanad Lake in Alleppey. The lake is popular for hosting the very famous boat race called Nehru Trophy boat race.

Q.3) 'Automatic Exchange Of Information (AEOI)' is associated with

- a) ASEAN
- b) OECD
- c) CITES
- d) INTERPOL

Q.3) Solution (b)

The Common Reporting Standard (CRS) is an information standard for the Automatic Exchange Of Information (AEOI) regarding bank accounts on a global level, between tax authorities, which the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) developed in 2014.

Its purpose is to combat tax evasion. The idea was based on the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) implementation agreements and its legal basis is the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. 97 countries had signed an agreement to implement it, with more countries intending to sign later. First reporting occurred in 2017, with many of the rest starting in 2018.

Read More - <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/india-will-get-swiss-bank-details-of-indians-from-today-what-does-this-mean-5956557/>

Q.4) The 'Sudeten Crisis' is associated with which of the following countries?

- a) Sudan
- b) South Korea
- c) Germany
- d) Brazil

Q.4) Solution (c)

The increasing aggressiveness of Hitler prompted the Czechoslovak military to build extensive border fortifications starting in 1936 to defend the troubled border region. Immediately after the Anshluß of Austria into the Third Reich in March 1938, Hitler made himself the advocate of ethnic Germans living in Czechoslovakia, triggering the "Sudeten Crisis".

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-the-munich-agreement-and-the-road-to-world-war-ii-80-years-ago-5956953/>

Q.5) 'Corruption Perception Index' is published by

- a) Transparency International
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) World Bank

- d) International Monetary Fund

Q.5) Solution (a)

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is an index published annually by Transparency International since 1995 which ranks countries "by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys."

Q.6) Which of the following is not a compulsory provision of 73rd amendment of the constitution?

- a) Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level
- b) Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
- c) Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
- d) Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

Q.6) Solution (a)

Compulsory Provisions

- Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
- Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
- Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
- Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
- 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.
- Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.
- Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
- Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.

- Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats.
- Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

Voluntary Provisions

- Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies.
- Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.
- Granting powers and authority to the panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government (in brief, making them autonomous bodies).
- Devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice; and to perform some or all of the 29 functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

Q.7) What does Hague Code of Conduct represents?

- a) Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation which are capable of delivering Weapons of Mass Destruction
- b) Civil aspects of International child abduction
- c) Amendment of the Warsaw Convention
- d) International registration of industrial designs

Q.7) Solution (a)

The International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, also known as the Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC), was established on 25 November 2002 as an arrangement to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles.

The HCOC is the result of international efforts to regulate access to ballistic missiles which can potentially deliver weapons of mass destruction. The HCOC is the only multilateral code in the area of disarmament which has been adopted over the last years. It is the only normative

instrument to verify the spread of ballistic missiles. The HCOC does not ban ballistic missiles, but it does call for restraint in their production, testing, and export.

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding 'Karewas':

1. Karewas are found in the Western Ghats
2. They are famous for areca nut and litchi production.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (d)

Karewa soils are the lacustrine deposits in the Kashmir valleys and Bhadarwah valley. The fine silt, clay, and boulder gravels are the composition of Karewa soil. They are characterized with the fossils. These soils are mainly devoted to the cultivation of saffron, almonds, apple, walnut etc.

Q.9) Which of the following Biosphere reserves in India is the latest addition under UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves?

- a) Achnakmar Amarkantak
- b) Agasthamalai
- c) Nandadevi
- d) Khangchendzonga

Q.9) Solution (d)

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/khangchendzonga-biosphere-reserve-enters-unesco-list/article24659847.ece>

Q.10) Bangkok Agreement, which was signed in 1975 as an initiative of ESCAP, has been rechristened as –

- a) ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)
- b) BIMSTEC
- c) Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
- d) BBIN Corridor

Q.10) Solution (c)

Bangkok Agreement, signed in 1975 as an initiative of ESCAP, has been rechristened as Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA). It is a preferential tariff arrangement that aims at promoting intra-regional trade through exchange of mutually agreed concessions by member countries.

APTA has six members namely Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka. ESCAP functions as the secretariat for the Agreement.

Q.11) 'ANDREX Project' was in news recently. What is it associated with?

- a) Cryptocurrency
- b) Antarctic
- c) Arctic Mining
- d) Andes Mountain Range

Q.11) Solution (b)

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/research-suggests-how-southern-ocean-could-control-global-climate/article29309267.ece>

Q.12) Consider the following statements with respect to 'AIDA Mission'

1. It is a joint international collaboration of the European Space Agency (ESA) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
2. It aims to deflect the smaller part of a double asteroid dubbed Didymos.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

The Asteroid Impact and Deflection Assessment (AIDA) mission is a proposed pair of space probes which would study and demonstrate the kinetic effects of crashing an impactor spacecraft into an asteroid moon. The mission is intended to test and validate impact models of whether a spacecraft could successfully deflect an asteroid on a collision course with Earth.

This mission aims to deflect the smaller part of a double asteroid dubbed Didymos. For this purpose, a spacecraft will be made to crash into the asteroid and later, another spacecraft will reach the asteroid to study the crash site and gather necessary data on effects of the collision.

The AIDA mission is a joint international collaboration of the European Space Agency (ESA), the German Aerospace Center (DLR), Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur (OCA), NASA, and Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (JHU/APL).

Source: <https://gadgets.ndtv.com/science/news/asteroid-impact-deflection-assessment-nasa-esa-dart-hera-2095036>

Q.13) 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission' is under the aegis of which of the following ministries?

- a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c) Ministry of Jal Shakti
- d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Q.13) Solution (a)

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body formed by the Government of India, under the Act of Parliament, 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956'. It is an apex organisation under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, with regard to khadi and village industries within India, which seeks to - "plan, promote,

facilitate, organise and assist in the establishment and development of khadi and village industries in the rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development wherever necessary."

Q.14) Lake Urmia is located in

- a) Armenia
- b) Azerbaijan
- c) Iraq
- d) Iran

Q.14) Solution (d)

Lake Urmia is an endorheic salt lake in Iran.

The lake is between the provinces of East Azerbaijan and West Azerbaijan in Iran, and west of the southern portion of the Caspian Sea. At its greatest extent, it was the largest lake in the Middle East and the sixth-largest saltwater lake on Earth.

The lake has shrunk to 10% of its former size due to damming of the rivers that flow into it, and the pumping of groundwater from the surrounding area.

Q.15) Which one of the following groups of items is included in India's Foreign Exchange Reserves?

- a) Foreign-currency assets, gold holdings of the RBI and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)
- b) Foreign-currency assets, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and loans from foreign countries
- c) Foreign currency assets, loans from the World Bank and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)
- d) Foreign currency assets, gold holdings of the RBI and loans from the World Bank

Q.15) Solution (a)

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves contains the following:

- SDRs
- Gold

- Foreign Currency Assets
- Reserve Tranche Position in IMF

Q.16) 'Team 9' is associated with India and

- a) West Arica
- b) ASEAN
- c) South America
- d) East Europe

Q.16) Solution (a)

In a bid to expand its economic reach, India launched an initiative in 2004 called Techno-Economic Approach for Africa–India Movement (TEAM–9), together with eight energy- and resource-rich West African countries, including Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, and Burkina Faso. According to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, the initiative was part of a broader policy to engage the underdeveloped, yet resource-wealthy countries of West Africa, which required both low-cost technology and investment to develop their infrastructure.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1584148>

Q.17) 'PAROS Treaty' was in news recently. What is it associated with

- a) Deep Sea Mining
- b) Arctic Region
- c) Outer Space
- d) High Seas

Q.17) Solution (c)

Read More - <https://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/proposed-prevention-arms-race-space-paros-treaty/>

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetail.aspx?PRID=1584171>

Q.18) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Conference on Disarmament (CD)'

1. It was formally inducted into the United Nations in 1998
2. India is a member country of the Conference.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.18) Solution (b)

The Conference is formally independent from the United Nations.[4] However, while it is not formally a UN organization, it is linked to it in various ways. First and foremost, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva serves as the Secretary-General of the Conference.

India is a member.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1584171>

Q.19) 'Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism' was first proposed by

- a) India
- b) Russia
- c) United States of America
- d) France

Q.19) Solution (a)

The CCIT was proposed by India in 1996.

For the uninitiated, the CCIT provides a legal framework which makes it binding on all signatories to deny funds and safe havens to terrorist groups. The original draft that was tabled in 1996 and discussed until April 2013, as The Hindu reports, included following major objectives:

- To have a universal definition of terrorism that all 193-members of the UNGA will adopt into their own criminal law
- To ban all terror groups and shut down terror camps
- To prosecute all terrorists under special laws
- To make cross-border terrorism an extraditable offence worldwide.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1584171>

Q.20) 'Bishkek Declaration' is associated with

- a) ASEAN
- b) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- c) MERCOSUR
- d) BIMSTEC

Q.20) Solution (b)

Read More - <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/india-sco-members-unite-to-condemn-terrorism-in-bishkek-declaration/article27940291.ece>

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1584171>

Q.21) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Dadabhai Naoroji'

1. He was among the key proponents of the 'Drain of Wealth Theory'.
2. He was the Congress president three times.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

In 1885, Naoroji became a vice-president of the Bombay Presidency Association, was nominated to the Bombay legislative council by Governor Lord Reay, and helped form the Indian National Congress. He was Congress president thrice, in 1886, 1893, and 1906.

Dadabhai Naoroji was among the key proponents of the 'Drain Theory', disseminating it in his 1901 book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'.

Naoroji argued that imperial Britain was draining away India's wealth to itself through exploitative economic policies, including India's rule by foreigners; the heavy financial burden of the British civil and military apparatus in India; the exploitation of the country due to free trade; non-Indians taking away the money that they earned in India; and the interest that India paid on its public debt held in Britain.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-remembering-dadabhai-naoroji-on-his-birthday-5966633/>

Q.22) 'Enforcement Directorate is under the aegis of

- a) Ministry of Finance
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- d) Ministry of Defence

Q.22) Solution (a)

The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is a law enforcement agency and economic intelligence agency responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime in India. It is part of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government Of India.

Q.23) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Institute of Eminence'

1. They would be able to admit over 50 per cent of foreign students on merit and deciding the fee charged from foreign students will also be their prerogative
2. They will have the flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

The institutes will be free from most UGC regulations which are binding on other universities, except for some flexible guidelines. They will not have to adhere to UGC mandated curriculum and would be free to fix their own curriculum and syllabus. They would be able to admit 30 per cent of foreign students on merit and deciding the fee charged from foreign students will also be their prerogative. They can recruit foreign faculty upto 25 per cent of its faculty strength. They will have the flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree, after approval of their Governing Council and broadly conforming to the minimum prevailing standards. They shall be free to enter into academic collaborations with other institutions of India.

Read More - <https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/featurephilia/story/all-you-need-to-know-about-institutes-of-eminence-what-are-they-and-how-are-they-different-1282526-2018-07-11>

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/hrd-ministry-awards-ioe-status-to-5-public-institutions/article29341635.ece>

Q.24) "Act Far East" policy is associated with

- a) Russia
- b) Australia
- c) ASEAN
- d) Taiwan and Hong Kong

Q.24) Solution (a)

Source: <https://www.aninews.in/news/world/asia/pm-modi-launches-act-far-east-policy-for-russia20190906035535/>

Q.25) Consider the following statements with respect to 'The Eat Right Movement'

1. It is launched by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
2. It was launched to combat negative nutritional trends to fight lifestyle diseases.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

To improve public health in India and combat negative nutritional trends to fight lifestyle diseases, FSSAI launched 'The Eat Right Movement' on 10th July, 2018.

'The Eat Right Movement' brings together three ongoing initiatives of FSSAI:

- Safe and Nutritious Food Initiative external link, focused on social and behavioural change around food safety and nutrition at home, school, workplace and on-the-go;
- The Eat Healthy Campaign external link focused on reduction of high fat, sugar and salt foods in the diet; and
- Food Fortification external link, focused on promoting five staple foods-wheat flour, rice, oil, milk and salt that are added with key vitamins and minerals to improve their nutritional content

Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to 'PUC Certificate'

1. It is issued to diesel transport vehicles only for complying with the prescribed emission norms.
2. The validity of the test is one year for BS IV vehicles.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

The PUC certificate is a document that any person driving a motor vehicle can be asked to produce by a police officer in uniform authorised by the state government. According to the Transport Department, Delhi-NCR has 388 authorised pollution checking centres for petrol/CNG vehicles and 273 for diesel vehicles. These issue certificates if a vehicle is found complying with the prescribed emission norms.

The fine for PUC violations has now gone up to Rs 10,000; it used to be Rs 1,000 for the first offence and Rs 2,000 for subsequent violations before the amendments came into force. The test costs between Rs 60 and Rs 100. The validity of the test is one year for BS IV vehicles and three months for others. A PUC certificate contains information such as the vehicle's license plate number, PUC test reading, date on which the PUC test was conducted and the expiry date.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-how-vehicles-are-tested-for-pollution-5977592/>

Q.27) Which of the following is not a tributary of River Krishna?

- a) Bhima
- b) Hemavathi
- c) Malaprabha
- d) Venna

Q.27) Solution (b)**Tributaries**

- Left - Bhima, Dindi, Peddavagu, Musi, Palleru, Munneru
- Right - Venna, Koyna, Panchganga, Dudhaganga, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Tungabhadra

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-the-krishna-water-dispute-and-who-all-are-involved-5975736/>

Q.28) 'SLINEX' is bilateral maritime exercise between India and

- a) Singapore
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Senegal
- d) South Africa

Q.28) Solution (b)

Source: <http://www.newsonair.com/News?title=Indo-Lanka-maritime-fleet-exercise---SLINEX-2019-to-be-held-from-tomorrow&id=371156>

Q.29) Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, introduced the concept of an 'Arbitration Council of India'. Consider the following statements with respect to it.

1. The Chairperson of the Council will be retired Chief Justice of India
2. The Chairperson will be appointed by the President of India

Select the correct statements

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act

- The Amendment Act empowers the Supreme Court (in the case of an international commercial arbitration) and the High Court (in cases other than international commercial arbitration) to designate arbitral institutions for the purpose of appointment of arbitrators.
- Such arbitral institutions will be graded by the Arbitration Council of India

Arbitration Council of India

- The act introduced the concept of an Arbitration Council of India ,which will be established by a notification by the Central Government, and will have its headquarters in Delhi.
- The composition of the Council will include a Chairperson who is a Judge of the Supreme Court/ Chief Justice of a High Court/Judge of a High Court or an eminent person, having special knowledge and experience in the conduct or administration of arbitration.
- Chairperson is appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Source: <https://www.prsindia.org/billtrack/arbitration-and-conciliation-amendment-bill-2019>

Q.30) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHPC)'

1. It is a grant-making initiative which contributes to the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP), a global effort to double tiger numbers in the wild by 2022.
2. It is launched by the 'International Union for Conservation of Nature'.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Initiated in 2014, IUCN's Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHCP) or 'Tiger Programme' is a grant-making initiative which contributes to the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP), a global effort to double tiger numbers in the wild by 2022. The programme consists of a portfolio of 12 large-scale projects in key Tiger Conservation Landscapes across Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Myanmar.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1584037>

Q.31) 'Hurricane Dorian' is associated with which of the following regions

- a) Indonesia
- b) New Zealand
- c) Madagascar
- d) Bahamas

Q.31) Solution (d)

Hurricane Dorian was a long-lived, extremely powerful, and destructive Category 5 hurricane that devastated the northwestern Bahamas and caused significant damage to the Southeastern United States and Atlantic Canada. It was the fifth tropical cyclone, fourth named storm, second hurricane, and the first major hurricane of the 2019 Atlantic hurricane season.



Q.32) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Lucayan Archipelago'

1. They are a group of seven atolls comprising more than 60 individual tropical islands in the Indian Ocean near Maldives.
2. The sovereignty of the Archipelago is disputed between the United Kingdom and Mauritius.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.32) Solution (d)

The Lucayan Archipelago (named for the original native Lucayan people), also known as the Bahama Archipelago, is an island group comprising the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and the British Overseas Territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands. The archipelago is in the western North Atlantic Ocean, north of Cuba along with the other Antilles, and east and southeast of Florida.

Q.33) The concept of 'TimeBank was in news recently in context of which of the following States?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Sikkim
- c) Kerala
- d) Manipur

Q.33) Solution (a)

Madhya Pradesh government's Happiness Department plans to set up a Time Bank that would lend currency to an hour, which could be exchanged to learn a new skill without the need for any paper money.

Whether it's a banker or a gardener, time progresses the same way for everyone, acting as an equalizer. Whenever a bank member needs a service or wants to acquire a skill, say gardening or playing the guitar, she could exchange a credit, worth an hour, with another member knowing the skill. It is a new way to link untapped social capacity to unmet social needs.

Q.34) Which of the following congress leader was called as the "Father of Indian Unrest" by the British and the first to suffer several terms of imprisonment for the sake of the country?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Swami Dayananda
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Lokamanya Tilak

Q.34) Solution (d)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, one of the earliest leaders of independence movement, gave the slogan 'Freedom is my birth right'. He along with two other leaders Bipin Chand Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai formed the trio popularly known as Bal, Pal and Lal. The British called him "Father of Indian unrest".

Q.35) Which one of the following potteries are associated with Indus Valley Civilisation?

- a) Red and Black pottery
- b) Painted Grey ware
- c) Northern Black Painted ware
- d) All of the above

Q.35) Solution (a)

Red, black and plain pottery was made in Indus Valley Civilisation. The background of the pottery used to be red and black colour was used to make the figures over it.

Q.36) Which of the following is known as 'Berne and Paris-plus agreement'?

- a) Global Stocktake
- b) TRIPS
- c) SDGs
- d) UNFCC

Q.36) Solution (b)

The TRIPS Agreement says WTO member countries must comply with the substantive obligations of the main conventions of WIPO — the Paris Convention on industrial property, and the Berne Convention on copyright (in their most recent versions).

With the exception of the provisions of the Berne Convention on moral rights, all the substantive provisions of these conventions are incorporated by reference. They therefore become obligations for WTO member countries under the TRIPS Agreement — they have to apply these main provisions, and apply them to the individuals and companies of all other WTO members.

The TRIPS Agreement also introduces additional obligations in areas which were not addressed in these conventions, or were thought not to be sufficiently addressed in them.

The TRIPS Agreement is therefore sometimes described as a “Berne and Paris-plus” Agreement.

Q.37) ‘Basic structure’ as a new doctrine was laid down by which of the following case?

- a) Kesavananda Bharati case
- b) Golaknath case
- c) Minerva Mills case
- d) Shankari Prasad case

Q.37) Solution (a)

Basic Structure Doctrine

- It is an Indian judicial principle that the Constitution of India has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed through amendments by the parliament.
- Key among these "basic features", are the fundamental rights granted to individuals by the constitution.
- The basic structure doctrine applies only to constitutional amendments.
- The basic features of the Constitution have not been explicitly defined by the Judiciary, and the claim of any particular feature of the Constitution to be a "basic" feature is determined by the Court in each case that comes before it.
- Basic structure as a new doctrine was laid down by a land mark case , Kesavananda Bharati case.

Q.38) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to 'Regulating Act of 1773'

1. It provided the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta
2. It designated the Governor of Bengal as Governor-General of Bengal
3. The act prohibited servants of EIC from engaging in any private trade or accepting bribes and gifts from native

Select the correct statements

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

Q.38) Solution (d)

Features of the Act: Regulating Act of 1773

- The Act designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings (1774-1785).
- The Act provided for establishment of Supreme Court (1774).
- Real objective was to control and manage corrupt EIC so the Act prohibited servants of EIC from engaging in any private trade or accepting bribes and gifts from native.
- The Act told the governing body of the Company i.e. Court of Directors to report all its affairs (revenue, civil, military etc) to British Government.

Q.39) 'MERCOSUR' is a sub-regional bloc of

- a) Northern Africa
- b) Scandinavia
- c) Latin America
- d) Caribbean

Q.39) Solution (c)

It is a sub-regional bloc. Its full members are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its associate countries are Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Suriname. Observer countries are New Zealand and Mexico.

Q.40) 'Tulbul navigation project' is associated with India and

- a) Nepal
- b) Bhutan
- c) Pakistan
- d) Myanmar

Q.40) Solution (c)

Tulbul navigation project is between India and Pakistan.

India had started constructing of a 439-foot-long and 40-foot-wide barrage at the mouth of the Wular Lake to ensure the flow of water in winter to 4,000 cusecs. To facilitate trade, tourism and employment of local population, India envisages controlled release of water from the lake during the lean season months of October to February to facilitate year-round navigation.

Q.41) 'Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' is located in

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Pacific Ocean
- c) Arctic Ocean
- d) Indian Ocean

Q.41) Solution (a)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is an Anglo-Caribbean country in the Lesser Antilles island arc, in the southern portion of the Windward Islands, which lies in the West Indies at the southern end of the eastern border of the Caribbean Sea where the latter meets the Atlantic Ocean. The sovereign state is also frequently known simply as Saint Vincent.

Q.42) Consider the following statements regarding 'Day Zero'

1. It is a movement in which the participants switch off the lights for twenty four hours on a certain day every year.
2. It is an initiative of United Nations Environment Programme

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Q.42) Solution (d)

Both the statements are incorrect.

The City of Cape Town has introduced the idea of Day Zero to focus everyone's attention on managing water consumption as tightly as possible by cajoling water consumers into reducing usage.

Q.43) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Hampi - Tungabhadra River
2. Pandharpur - Chandrabhaga River
3. Tryambakeshwar – Godavari River

Select the correct code:

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

Q.43) Solution (d)

All the pairs are correctly matched.

Read More –

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trimbakeshwar_Shiva_Temple
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampi>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandharpur>

Q.44) 'Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT)' is a programme created by

- a) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- c) BRICS
- d) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

Q.44) Solution (a)

Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) is a programme created by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 2004 to build upon the Agency's experience in radiation medicine and technology, and enable developing countries to introduce, expand or improve their cancer care capacity and services in a sustainable manner by integrating radiotherapy into a comprehensive cancer control programme that maximizes its therapeutic effectiveness and impact.

Q.45) 'Navtej Johar' Judgement is associated with

- a) Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code
- b) Article 370 & 35A of Indian Constitution
- c) Passive Euthanasia
- d) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

Q.45) Solution (a)

Navtej Singh Johar & Ors. v. Union of India thr. Secretary Ministry of Law and Justice is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India in 2018 that decriminalised all consensual sex among adults in private, including homosexual sex.

The court was asked to determine the constitutionality of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, a colonial-era law which, among other things, criminalised homosexual acts as an "unnatural

offence". While the statute criminalises all anal sex and oral sex, including between opposite-sex couples, it largely affected same-sex relationships.

On 6 September 2018, the court unanimously declared the law unconstitutional "in so far as it criminalises consensual sexual conduct between adults of the same sex". The verdict was hailed as a landmark decision for LGBT rights in India, with campaigners waiting outside the court cheering after the verdict was pronounced.

Portions of Section 377 relating to sex with minors, non-consensual sexual acts such as rape, and bestiality remain in force.

Q.46) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)'

1. It was introduced after the 2008 global financial crisis to improve the ability of banks to withstand adverse economic conditions.
2. It is introduced under the international Basel III norms.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.46) Solution (c)

Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)

- The CCB is the capital buffer that banks have to accumulate in normal times to be used for offsetting losses during periods of stress.
- The capital conservation buffer (CCB) is designed to ensure that banks build up capital buffers during normal times (i.e. outside periods of stress) which can be drawn down as losses are incurred during a stressed period.
- The requirement is based on simple capital conservation rules designed to avoid breaches of minimum capital requirements.
- It was introduced after the 2008 global financial crisis to improve the ability of banks to withstand adverse economic conditions.
- It is a relatively new concept, introduced under the international Basel III norms

Q.47) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Man-Portable Antitank Guided Missile (MPATGM)'

1. It is an indigenously-developed low weight, fire and forget missile.
2. It is derived from Nag missile

Select the correct statements

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

Q.47) Solution (c)

The MPATGM, or Man Portable Anti-Tank Guided Missile, is an Indian third-generation fire-and-forget anti-tank guided missile. It is currently under development by the Defence Research and Development Organisation in partnership with Indian defence contractor VEM Technologies Private Limited. The missile is derived from India's Nag ATGM.

Q.48) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Ireland'

1. It is a Nordic island country in the North Atlantic.
2. It is part of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a ridge along which the oceanic crust spreads and forms new oceanic crust.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.48) Solution (d)

It is an island in the North Atlantic. It is separated from Great Britain to its east by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St George's Channel. Ireland is the second-largest island of the British Isles, the third-largest in Europe, and the twentieth-largest on Earth.

The MAR separates the North American Plate from the Eurasian Plate in the North Atlantic, and the South American Plate from the African Plate in the South Atlantic.

Most of the ridge system is under water but forms land as a set of volcanic islands of varying size that run the length of the Atlantic Ocean. These islands are:

- Jan Mayen (Norway)
- Iceland
- Azores (Portugal)
- St Paul's rock (Brazil)
- Ascension Island (UK)
- St Helena (UK)
- Tristan da Cunha (UK)
- Gough Island (UK)
- Bouvet Island (Norway)

Q.49) Italian Traveler Nicolo di Conti and Portuguese traveler Domingos Paes visited and wrote about which of the following empires?

- a) Chola
- b) Vijayanagar
- c) Ahom
- d) Nawabs of Bengal

Q.49) Solution (b)

Ibn Batuta has left account of Harihara-I and Bahamani kingdom in his work Rehla. Other foreign travellers included Venetian traveller Nicolo de Conti, Persian traveller Abdur Razzak and the Portuguese traveller Domingo Paes, who left valuable accounts on the socio-economic conditions of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Q.50) The earliest texts on architecture is believed to be contained in:

- a) Silpa Sastra
- b) Bija Ganita
- c) Siddhanta Siromani
- d) Sulva Sutra

Q.50) Solution (d)

Sulvasutras deal with complex fire altars of various shapes constructed with bricks of specific shapes and area: the total area of the altar must always be carefully respected. This proves that despite of no existence of algebra, there was an awareness of precise purely geometrical calculations.

Q.51) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Collegium System'.

1. The collegium of judges is the Supreme Court's invention.
2. The collegium recommends the transfer of Chief Justices and other judges.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.51) Solution (c)

The collegium of judges is the Supreme Court's invention. It does not figure in the Constitution, which says judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President and speaks of a process of consultation. In effect, it is a system under which judges are appointed by an institution comprising judges. After some judges were superseded in the appointment of the Chief Justice of India in the 1970s, and attempts made subsequently to effect a mass transfer of High Court judges across the country, there was a perception that the independence of the judiciary was under threat. This resulted in a series of cases over the years. The 'First Judges Case' (1981) ruled that the "consultation" with the CJI in the matter of appointments must be full and effective. However, it rejected the idea that the CJI's opinion, albeit carrying great weight, should have primacy.

The Second Judges Case (1993) introduced the Collegium system, holding that “consultation” really meant “concurrence”. It added that it was not the CJI’s individual opinion, but an institutional opinion formed in consultation with the two senior-most judges in the Supreme Court. On a Presidential Reference for its opinion, the Supreme Court, in the Third Judges Case (1998) expanded the collegium to a five-member body, comprising the CJI and four of his senior-most colleagues.

The President of India appoints the CJI and the other SC judges. As far as the CJI is concerned, the outgoing CJI recommends his successor. In practice, it has been strictly by seniority ever since the supersession controversy of the 1970s. The Union Law Minister forwards the recommendation to the Prime Minister who, in turn, advises the President. For other judges of the top court, the proposal is initiated by the CJI. The CJI consults the rest of the collegium members, as well as the senior-most judge of the court hailing from the High Court to which the recommended person belongs. The consultees must record their opinions in writing and it should form part of the file. The collegium sends the recommendation to the Law Minister, who forwards it to the Prime Minister to advise the President.

The Chief Justice of High Courts is appointed as per the policy of having Chief Justices from outside the respective States. The collegium takes the call on the elevation.

High Court judges are recommended by a collegium comprising the CJI and two senior-most judges. The proposal, however, is initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned in consultation with two senior-most colleagues. The recommendation is sent to the Chief Minister, who advises the Governor to send the proposal to the Union Law Minister.

The collegium also recommends the transfer of Chief Justices and other judges. Article 222 of the Constitution provides for the transfer of a judge from one High Court to another. When a CJ is transferred, a replacement must also be simultaneously found for the High Court concerned. There can be an acting CJ in a High Court for not more than a month. In matters of transfers, the opinion of the CJI “is determinative”, and the consent of the judge concerned is not required. However, the CJI should take into account the views of the CJ of the High Court concerned and the views of one or more SC judges who are in a position to do so. All transfers must be made in the public interest, that is, “for the betterment of the administration of justice”.

Q.52) ‘Pulikkali’ is a recreational folk art from

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala

- c) Odisha
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Q.52) Solution (b)

Pulikkali is a recreational folk art from the state of Kerala. It is performed by trained artists to entertain people on the occasion of Onam, an annual harvest festival, celebrated mainly in the Indian state of Kerala.

Q.53) 'Part XVII' of the Constitution of India deals with

- a) Official language
- b) Emergency provisions
- c) The Co-operative Societies
- d) Relations between the Union and States

Q.53) Solution (a)

Part XVII is a compilation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country and the union of states that it is made of. This part of the constitution consists of Articles on Official Language.

Q.54) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR)'

1. It has been undertaken by Department of Telecom
2. It is aimed at addressing security, theft and other concerns including reprogramming of mobile handsets.

Select the correct statement

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

Q.54) Solution (c)

A project called Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR) system has been undertaken by the DoT for addressing security, theft and other concerns including reprogramming of mobile handsets.

The major objectives of the project include following:

- Blocking of lost/stolen mobile phones across mobile networks thus discouraging theft of mobile phones
- Facilitate in tracing of such reported lost/stolen mobile phones
- Prevention of mobile devices with duplicate and fake IMEIs in the network
- Curtail the use of counterfeit mobile devices
- Reduced health risks to the users with the control of use of counterfeit mobile phones
- Improved QoS and reduced call drops with reduction in use of counterfeit mobile devices

Read about 'Maritime Communication Services' -

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=193187>

Q.55) Consider the following statements with respect to 'GreenCo Rating System'

1. It is developed by the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)
2. It is applicable to both manufacturing facilities and service sector units

Select the correct statements

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

Q.55) Solution (c)

It is developed by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII). It evaluates the green initiative and rate of performance of industrial units who are pursuing environmentally sustainable practice and also certifies green building, green campus and green schools etc.

GreenCo rating is applicable to both manufacturing facilities and service sector units. The rating is implemented at unit or facility level. The unit or facility has to be in operation for a minimum period of 3 years. In case of new plants/ facilities minimum 2 years operation is required.

Q.56) Consider the following statements regarding India's Cooling Action Plan (ICAP):

1. ICAP has been released by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).
2. The plan will help in reducing both direct and indirect emissions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.56) Solution (c)

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) released the Cooling Action Plan (ICAP) along with a booklet on the 'Montreal Protocol-India's Success Story.'

India is the first country in the world to develop such a document (ICAP), which addresses cooling requirement across sectors and lists out actions which can help reduce the cooling demand. This will help in reducing both direct and indirect emissions.

The thrust of the ICAP is to look for synergies in actions for securing both environmental and socio-economic benefits.

It seeks to

- Reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38,
- Reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by 2037-38,
- Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by 2037-38,
- Recognize "cooling and related areas" as a thrust area of research under national S&T Programme,
- Training and certification of 100,000 servicing sector technicians by 2022-23, synergizing with Skill India Mission.

Q.57) With reference to the parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary committees scrutinizes the assurances, promises, undertakings etc. given by ministers from time to time and report to the respective house and see whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose?

- a) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- b) Business Advisory Committee
- c) Committee on Public Accounts
- d) Committee on Government Assurances

Q.57) Solution (d)

Committee on Government Assurances

This committee scrutinizes the assurances, promises, undertakings etc. given by ministers from time to time and to report to the respective house and to see whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose. The committee consists of 15 members in Lok Sabha and 10 members in Rajya Sabha.

Q.58) 'Exercise Samudra Laksamana' is naval bilateral exercise between India and

- a) Singapore
- b) Thailand
- c) Malaysia
- d) Sri Lanka

Q.58) Solution (c)

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/india-malaysia-undertake-joint-naval-exercise-1599122-2019-09-14>

Q.59) 'Valley of Flowers National Park' is located in

- a) Uttarakhand

- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Sikkim
- d) Goa

Q.59) Solution (a)

It is an Indian national park, located in North Chamoli, in the state of Uttarakhand and is known for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and the variety of flora. This richly diverse area is also home to rare and endangered animals, including the Asiatic black bear, snow leopard, musk deer, brown bear, red fox, and blue sheep.

Q.60) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Bharal'

1. It is found in Indian Himalayas only.
2. It is listed as 'Critically Endangered' under the IUCN Red List.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.60) Solution (d)

The bharal (*Pseudois nayaur*), also called the Helan Shan blue sheep, Chinese blue sheep, Himalayan blue sheep or naur, is a caprid found in Bhutan, Gansu, the high Himalayas of India, Inner Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Ningxia, Pakistan, Sichuan and Tibet. The Helan Mountains of Ningxia has the highest concentration of bharal in the world.

IUCN Status – Least Concern**Q.61) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Rustom-2'**

1. It is developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation.
2. It is a Medium Altitude Long Endurance unmanned air vehicle (UAV).

Select the correct statements

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

Q.61) Solution (c)

Rustom 2 is a medium altitude UAV manufactured by the DRDO for the army, navy and air force.

Q.62) Consider the following statements with respect 'Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)'

1. It is an intergovernmental counter-terrorist alliance of countries in the Muslim world, united around military intervention against ISIL and other counter-terrorist activities.
2. Most of its participants are members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.62) Solution (d)

The Collective Security Treaty Organization is an intergovernmental military alliance that was signed on 15 May 1992.

In 1992, six post-Soviet states belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States—Russia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan—signed the Collective Security Treaty (also referred to as the "Tashkent Pact" or "Tashkent Treaty").

Three other post-Soviet states—Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Georgia—signed the next year and the treaty took effect in 1994.

Five years later, six of the nine—all but Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Uzbekistan—agreed to renew the treaty for five more years, and in 2002 those six agreed to create the Collective Security Treaty Organization as a military alliance. Uzbekistan rejoined the CSTO in 2006 but withdrew in 2012.

Q.63) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Sa-Dhan'

1. It is an association of microfinance institutions (MFIs).
2. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had accorded it the status of a self-regulatory organization (SRO).

Select the correct statements

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

Q.63) Solution (c)

Sa-Dhan is Reserve Bank of India (RBI) recognised self-regulatory organisation and industry association for the microfinance industry.

Microfinance Institutions Network (MFIN) and Sa-Dhan, the RBI-recognised self-regulatory organisation and industry association for the microfinance industry, along with FIDC, have jointly released the 'Code for Responsible Lending' (CRL) for the micro credit industry.

The CRL is sector-specific and entity-agnostic. In addition to the CRL, a revised industry Code of Conduct (CoC) was also released for Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) that will act as a binding and compulsory set of principles with respect to lending practices.

Q.64) 'Nameri National Park' is located in

- a) Assam
- b) Manipur
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Q.64) Solution (a)

Nameri National Park is a national park in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam.

Q.65) Which of the following statements are correct about Pyrolysis?

1. It is process of combustion in the presence of Oxygen.
2. The gases produced as a result can be used as a fuel.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.65) Solution (b)

Pyrolysis is a form of treatment that chemically decomposes organic materials by heat in the absence of oxygen. Pyrolysis typically occurs under pressure and at operating temperatures above degrees celsius. In practice, it is not possible to achieve a completely oxygen-free atmosphere. Because some oxygen is present in any pyrolysis system, a small amount of oxidation occurs. If volatile or semi-volatile materials are present in the waste, thermal desorption will also occur.

Organic materials are transformed into gases, small quantities of liquid, and a solid residue containing carbon and ash. The off-gases may also be treated in a secondary thermal oxidation unit.

Q.66) Kibber Wildlife sanctuary is located in

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Puducherry
- d) Maharashtra

Q.66) Solution (b)

Kibber also Kyibar is a village high in the Spiti Valley in the Himalayas at 4270 metres or 14,200 ft in Himachal Pradesh. The Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1992. The elevation range of this sanctuary is 3,600-6,700 m above mean sea level. The vegetation here is sparse and have high medicinal properties. This sanctuary has been extensively surveyed by C.P. Kala for distribution of plants and their indigenous uses as established by the amchis - the practitioners of Tibetan medical systems. Eight rare and endangered medicinal plant species have been discovered by C.P. Kala from this sanctuary. *Aconitum rotundifolium*, *Arnebia euchroma*, *Ephedra gerardiana*, *Gentiana kurroo* and *Dactylorhiza hatagirea* are such threatened but medicinally important plants occur in this sanctuary.

Q.67) Consider the following statements

1. India is the largest producer of cement in the world.
2. Maharashtra is the largest producer of aluminium in India

Select the correct statements

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

Q.67) Solution (d)

China is the largest producer of cement in the world. India is 2nd.

Odisha is the largest producer of aluminium in India.

Q.68) Dharwar Rocks can be found in

1. Rajasthan
2. Odisha
3. Meghalaya

Select the correct code

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

Q.68) Solution (d)

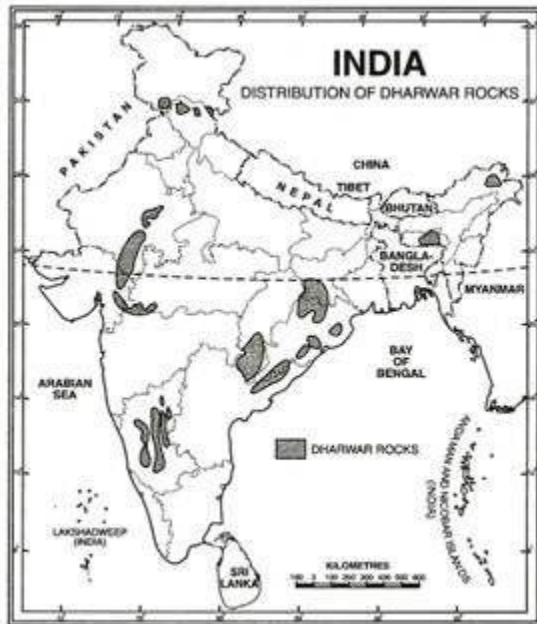


FIG. 2.3. India : Distribution of Dharwar Rocks

Q.69) Which of the following are nitrogen fixing bacteria?

- 1. Anabaena
- 2. Azotobacter
- 3. Rhizobium

Select the correct code:

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

Q.69) Solution (d)

Nitrogen-fixing bacteria, microorganisms capable of transforming atmospheric nitrogen into fixed nitrogen (inorganic compounds usable by plants). More than 90 percent of all nitrogen fixation is effected by these organisms, which thus play an important role in the nitrogen cycle.

Two kinds of nitrogen-fixing bacteria are recognized. The first kind, the free-living (nonsymbiotic) bacteria, includes the cyanobacteria (or blue-green algae) *Anabaena* and *Nostoc* and genera such as *Azotobacter*, *Beijerinckia*, and *Clostridium*. The second kind comprises the mutualistic (symbiotic) bacteria; examples include *Rhizobium*, associated with leguminous plants (e.g., various members of the pea family); *Frankia*, associated with certain dicotyledonous species (actinorhizal plants); and certain *Azospirillum* species, associated with cereal grasses.

Q.70) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Tawang Monastery'

1. It is located in Arunachal Pradesh
2. It belongs to the Gelug school of Mahayana Buddhism

Select the correct statements

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

Q.70) Solution (c)

Tawang Monaster is located in Arunachal Pradesh. It is the largest monastery in India and second largest in the world after the Potala Palace in Lhasa. It was founded in 1680-81, by a monk named Merag Lodre Gyatso of the Gelug sect after the 4th Dalai Lama gave him a painting of goddess Palden Lhamo to be kept in the monastery. An 8-metre high gilded statue of Lord Buddha dominates the sanctum of the monastery. It belongs to the Gelug school of Mahayana Buddhism and had a religious association with Drepung Monastery of Lhasa. The library of the monastery has valuable old scriptures, mainly Kangyur and Tengyur.

Q.71) Consider the following statements with respect to 'WAVE Summit 2019'

1. It will be organised by NITI Aayog
2. It will be the largest gathering of young women students to promote entrepreneurship in waste management and providing alternatives to single use plastic carry bags.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.71) Solution (b)

'Waste Summit 2019' (Waste Management Accelerators for Aspire Women Entrepreneurs)

It will be the largest gathering of young women students to promote entrepreneurship in waste management and providing alternatives to single use plastic carry bags. Indian Institute of Waste Management (IIWM) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) will be registering the interested participation and guiding them to connect from "Start Up India to Stand Up India"

It will be jointly organized by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Institute of Waste Management (IIWM) in Jaipur.

Theme: Make your own bag - empowering women to take up income generation activity and entrepreneurship in waste management through making a business out of this record creating concept.

Q.72) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan'

1. It is a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility that will enable persons with disabilities to gain access for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society.
2. It is conceptualised by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.72) Solution (c)

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has conceptualised the “Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)” as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility that will enable persons with disabilities to gain access for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society. The campaign targets at enhancing the accessibility of built environment, transport system and Information & communication eco-System.

Q.73) Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Enemy Property’ in India

1. It refers to any property that was belonging to a person who migrated from India to an enemy country when a war broke out.
2. Enforcement Directorate is the Custodian of Enemy Properties in India.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.73) Solution (a)

As per the Enemy Property Act, 1968, ‘enemy property’ refers to any property that was belonging to a person who migrated from India to an enemy country when a war broke out.

In India, after the war with China and Pakistan in 1962 and 1965, the government took over the properties, under the Defence of India Act, from persons who migrated to these countries. The confiscated property included both movable and immovable properties — securities, jewellery, land, and buildings.

Later in 1968, a law called the Enemy Property Act was enacted to regulate such properties and entrusted with the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Q.74) 'Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA)' scheme offers direct benefit cash transfer of Rs 25,000 for a farm family over five seasons to small and marginal farmers. It is associated with which of the following states?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Odisha
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Telangana

Q.74) Solution (b)

KALIA scheme is a package for farmers' welfare. KALIA stands for "Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation". This scheme has been launched to accelerate agricultural prosperity and elimination of poverty.

All small and marginal farmers along with landless agricultural households, vulnerable agricultural household, landless agricultural labourers and sharecroppers/actual cultivators are eligible under different components of KALIA.

A small farmer is a cultivator who owns 2.5 acres to 5 acres of arable land. A marginal farmer is one who owns less than 2,5 acres of arable land.

Financial aid of Rs.25,000 per farm family over five seasons will be provided to small and marginal farmers so that they can purchase seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and use assistance towards labour. This scheme has come into effect from the ongoing (2018-19) Rabi season.

Q.75) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of which of the following products?

1. Alcoholic Beverages
2. Guar Gum
3. Herbal and Medicinal Plants

Select the correct statements

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

Q.75) Solution (d)

APEDA is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of the following scheduled products:

- Fruits, Vegetables and their 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.

In addition to this, APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor import of sugar.

Q.76) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Cyberdome Project'

1. It makes a collective coordination among the Government departments and agencies, academia, research groups, non-profitable organizations, individual experts from the community, ethical hackers, private organizations, and other law enforcement agencies in the country with an aim of providing a safe and secure cyber world for each and every citizen in the state.

2. It is jointly launched by Ministry of Home affair and NITI Aayog to replace the CCTNS and NATGRID.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.76) Solution (a)

Cyberdome is a technological research and development centre of Kerala Police Department, conceived as a cyber centre of excellence in cyber security, as well as technology augmentation for effective policing. It envisages as a high tech public-private partnership centre of collaboration for different stakeholders in the domain of cyber security and handling of cyber crimes in a proactive manner. One of the main objectives of the Cyberdome is to prevent cyber crimes through developing a cyber threat resilient ecosystem in the state to defend against the growing threat of cyber attacks by synergizing with other departments and nodal agencies of the state. Cyberdome makes a collective coordination among the Government departments and agencies, academia, research groups, non-profitable organizations, individual experts from the community, ethical hackers, private organizations, and other law enforcement agencies in the country with an aim of providing a safe and secure cyber world for each and every citizen in the state. The primary objective of Cyberdome is to prevent cyber crimes and ensure that our cyber resources are secured.

As of it is in place with the Assam and Kerala Police.

Q.77) Consider the following statements with respect to 'CARICOM'

1. It is an organisation of Caribbean nations and dependencies having primary objectives to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members.
2. All of the associate members of CARICOM are British overseas territories.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2

- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.77) Solution (c)

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM or CC) is an organisation of fifteen Caribbean nations and dependencies having primary objectives to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy.

Currently CARICOM has 15 full members, 5 associate members and 8 observers. All of the associate members are British overseas territories.

Q.78) 'Cox's Bazar' is located in

- a) Myanmar
- b) Thailand
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Sri Lanka

Q.78) Solution (c)

It is one of the largest refugee camps in the world. It is inhabited mostly by Rohingya refugees that fled from ethnic and religious persecution in neighbouring Myanmar.

Q.79) 'Abqaiq' was in news recently. Where is it located?

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Iran
- c) Syria
- d) Lebanon

Q.79) Solution (a)

Abqaiq is a Saudi Aramco gated community and oil-processing facilities located in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, located in the desert 60 km southwest of the Dhahran-Dammam-

Khobar metropolitan area, and north of the Rub' al-Khali, the second largest sand desert in the world also known as the "Empty Quarter".

Q.80) '1.5-Degree Report (SR 1.5)' is published by

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

Q.80) Solution (a)

1.5-Degree Report (SR 1.5)

- It is an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.
- Carbon dioxide emissions must reach net zero by 2050 in order to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius according to the report

Q.81) The recently announced 'Tiger Triumph', tri-service military exercise will be held between India and

- a) USA
- b) France
- c) Japan
- d) Israel

Q.81) Solution (a)

Exercise 'Tiger Triumph' set to be first India-US tri-service military bonhomie. It will be held at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. It is scheduled to be held in November 2019.

Q.82) 'Shondol dance' was in news recently. It is associated

- a) Rayalaseema
- b) Marathwada
- c) Ladakh
- d) Saurashtra

Q.82) Solution (c)

Shondol dance, which is known as the royal dance of Ladakh, has created history by entering into the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest Ladakhi dance. Shondol is a famous dance, which artistes used to perform for the king of Ladakh.

Q.83) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Naropa Festival'

- 1. It takes places every 12 years.
- 2. It celebrates the life of Jain philosopher and scholar Naropa.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.83) Solution (a)

Naropa Festival takes places every 12 years in the Tibetan calendar to celebrate the life of Buddhist philosopher and scholar Naropa.

Q.84) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Drukpa is a branch of the Kagyu school of Tibetan Buddhism.
- 2. Hemis Monastery is a Himalayan Buddhist monastery of the Drukpa Lineage.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.84) Solution (c)

The Drukpa Lineage or simply Drukpa, sometimes called either Dugpa or "Red Hat sect" in older sources, is a branch of the Kagyu school of Tibetan Buddhism. The Kagyu school is one of the Sarma or "New Translations" schools of Tibetan Buddhism.

Hemis Monastery is a Himalayan Buddhist monastery (gompa) of the Drukpa Lineage, in Hemis, Ladakh, India. Situated 45 km from Leh, the monastery was re-established in 1672 by the Ladakhi king Sengge Namgyal.

Q.85) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is constituted under the

- a) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- b) Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999
- c) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- d) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Q.85) Solution (c)

The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is the apex body constituted in the Ministry of Environment and Forests under 'Rules for Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells 1989', under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. The Rules of 1989 also define five competent authorities i.e. the Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBSC), Review Committee of Genetic Manipulation (RCGM), Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), State Biotechnology Coordination Committee (SBCC) and District Level Committee (DLC) for handling of various aspects of the rules.

Q.86) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS)'

1. It is a process of certifying organic products, which ensures that their production takes place in accordance with laid-down quality standards.
2. Individual farmers or group of farmers smaller than five members are not covered under PGS.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.86) Solution (c)

PGS is a process of certifying organic products, which ensures that their production takes place in accordance with laid-down quality standards. The certification is in the form of a documented logo or a statement.

PGS is a “quality assurance initiative that is locally relevant, emphasize[s] the participation of stakeholders, including producers and consumers, and (which) operate[s] outside the framework of third-party certification”.

Individual farmers or group of farmers smaller than five members are not covered under PGS. They either have to opt for third party certification or join the existing PGS local group.

Read More - <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-pgs-the-heart-of-the-organic-food-production-industry-6021466/>

Q.87) Consider the following statements with respect to ‘PACEsetter Fund’

1. The mission of the PACEsetter Fund is to accelerate the commercialization of innovative off-grid clean energy access solutions by providing early-stage grant funding that would allow businesses to develop and test innovative products, business models and systems.
2. It was constituted by India and the USA in 2015 as a joint fund.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.87) Solution (c)

In 2013, the Governments of the Republic of India and the United States of America launched Promoting Energy Access through Clean Energy (PEACE) as a new track under the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE), alongside the existing research (PACE-R) and deployment (PACE-D) tracks. PEACE aims to harness commercial enterprise to bring clean energy to individuals and communities un-served and underserved by the electricity grid. In June 2015, these governments established the PACESetter Fund, a new joint fund to support the PEACE initiative by providing early-stage grant funding to accelerate the commercialization of innovative off-grid clean energy products, systems, and business models.

The mission of the PACESetter Fund is to accelerate the commercialization of innovative off-grid clean energy access solutions by providing early-stage grant funding that would allow businesses to develop and test innovative products, business models and systems. The Fund's main purpose is to improve the viability of off-grid renewable energy businesses that sell small scale (under 1 megawatt) clean energy systems to individuals and communities without access to grid connected power or with limited/intermittent access . (less than 8 hours per day).

Q.88) Consider the following statements with respect to 'GIFCT'

1. It is established by International Telecommunication Union.
2. It is dedicated to disrupting terrorist abuse of members' digital platforms.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.88) Solution (b)

The Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT), established by Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter and YouTube with the objective of disrupting terrorist abuse on their respective

platforms, will now become an independent organization led by an Executive Director and supported by dedicated technology, counterterrorism and operations teams.

Q.89) 'North Macedonia' is NOT bordered by

- a) Greece
- b) Italy
- c) Kosovo
- d) Albania

Q.89) Solution (b)

A landlocked country, North Macedonia has borders with Kosovo to the northwest, Serbia to the northeast, Bulgaria to the east, Greece to the south, and Albania to the west.



Q.90) A new Leadership Group for Industry Transition that will drive transformation in hard-to-decarbonize and energy-intensive sectors was announced at the UN Climate Action Summit. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. It will be supported by the World Economic Forum.

2. It was initiated by the United States of America.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.90) Solution (a)

A new initiative was launched on 23rd September at the UN Climate Action Summit to help guide the world's heaviest greenhouse gas emitting industries toward the low-carbon economy.

India and Sweden together with Argentina, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, South Korea and the UK, as well as a group of companies including Dalmia Cement, DSM, Heathrow Airport, LKAB, Mahindra Group, Royal Schiphol Group, Scania, SpiceJet, SSAB, ThyssenKrupp and Vattenfall, announced a new Leadership Group for Industry Transition that will drive transformation in hard-to-decarbonize and energy-intensive sectors.

This global initiative will be supported by the World Economic Forum, the Energy Transitions Commission, Mission Innovation, Stockholm Environment Institute, and the European Climate Foundation among many others in an ambitious, public-private effort, to ensure heavy industries and mobility companies can find a workable pathway to deliver on the Paris Agreement.

Q.91) 'Exercise Malabar' is an exercise between navies of India and

- a) USA and Japan
- b) Israel and France
- c) South Africa and Singapore
- d) Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

Q.91) Solution (a)

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1586112>

Q.92) Which of the following statements with respect to 'CPGRAMS' is true?

- a) It is a single window system for Candidates and Political Parties to apply for permissions
- b) It is a Vehicle Management System with the facility of Issuance of requisition letters for vehicles
- c) It is a Public Grievance Redressal System with respect to 'Right to Information (RTI)' matters
- d) None of the above

Q.92) Solution (d)

Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC, in association with Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). CPGRAMS is the platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/Organisations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favourable redress of these grievances. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number.

Issues which are not taken up for redress

- Subjudice cases or any matter concerning judgment given by any court.
- Personal and family disputes.
- RTI matters.
- Anything that impacts upon territorial integrity of the country or friendly relations with other countries.
- Suggestions.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1586145>

Q.93) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Global Goalkeeper Award'

1. The award celebrates a political leader who has "demonstrated their commitment to the Global Goals through impactful work in their country and/or globally.
2. It is a "special recognition" by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.93) Solution (c)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi received the 2019 Global Goalkeeper Award for Swachh Bharat Mission from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Global Goalkeeper Award is a "special recognition" by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The award celebrates a political leader who has "demonstrated their commitment to the Global Goals through impactful work in their country and/or globally."

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/pm-narendra-modi-receives-global-goalkeeper-award-for-swachh-bharat-mission-dedicates-it-to-130-cr-indians-1569377162898.html>

Q.94) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Article 35 of the UN Charter says that any member of the UN may take a dispute to the Security Council or General Assembly, if the parties to a dispute that has the potential for endangering international peace are not able to resolve the matter through negotiations between them.
2. Article 51 of the UN Charter says that a UN member has the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defence" if attacked, "till such time that the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security".

Select the correct statements

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

Q.94) Solution (c)

Article 35

- Articles 33-38 occur in Chapter 6 titled “Pacific Settlement of Disputes”. These six Articles lay out that if the parties to a dispute that has the potential for endangering international peace and security are not able to resolve the matter through negotiations between them, or by any other peaceful means, or with the help of a “regional agency”, the Security Council may step in, with or without the invitation of one or another of the involved parties, and recommend “appropriate procedures or methods of recommendation”. Specifically, Article 35 only says that any member of the UN may take a dispute to the Security Council or General Assembly.

Article 51

- This Article occurs in Chapter 7 titled “Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression”. The chapter assumes that the Security Council is already seized of the situation.
- Article 51 essentially says that a UN member has the “inherent right of individual or collective self-defence” if attacked, “till such time that the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security”. It says that exercise of this right must be immediately reported to the Security Council by the member, and “shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security”.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/amit-shah-jawaharlal-nehru-pakistan-occupied-kashmir-6025723/>

Q.95) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- Methane can be synthesised with water and carbon dioxide in space.
- Methane burns on its own upon coming in contact with oxygen.

Select the correct statements

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.95) Solution (a)

ISRO, is developing methane-powered rocket engines. Methane, which can be synthesised with water and carbon dioxide in space, is often described as the space fuel of the future. ISRO is developing two 'LOx methane' engines (liquid oxygen oxidiser and methane fuel) engines.

One of the two projects is trying to convert the existing cryogenic engine, which uses liquid hydrogen for fuel, into a LOx methane engine. The other is a smaller engine of 3 tonnes thrust, which will feature an electric motor.

ISRO currently prefers to use a fuel called Unsymmetrical Di-Methyl Hydrazine, along with Nitrogen tetroxide for oxidiser, in its liquid fuel (Vikas) engines, which are used in the lower stages of its rockets, PSLV and GSLV. This fuel, like all hydrazine-based fuels, is said to be highly toxic and cancer-causing. Globally, governments are keen on banning hydrazine. Besides, methane beats hydrazine on every other count, too. Apart from being non-toxic, it has a higher specific impulse (which means one kg of the gas can lift one kg of mass for a longer time), it is easy to store, does not leave a residue upon burning, less bulky, and, importantly, can be synthesised up in space.

For example, Mars has both water on its land and water in its atmosphere — fuel for a return journey from Mars can be produced right there with these. But on the flipside, methane-fired engines need an igniter to start the fire. Hydrazine fuels are hypergolic, which means they start burning on their own upon coming in contact with oxygen.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/isro-is-developing-a-methane-powered-rocket-engine/article29483292.ece>

Q.96) Which of the following dams is NOT built on Krishna River?

- a) Srisailem Dam
- b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- c) Jayakwadi Dam
- d) Almatti Dam

Q.96) Solution (c)

Jayakwadi Dam is located on Godavari river.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tehrangana/srisailam-crest-gates-opened-again/article29527179.ece>

Q.97) Consider the following statements with respect with respect to 'Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar'

1. He strongly opposed to the then prevailing custom of Kulin Brahmin polygamy.
2. He received the moniker 'Vidyasagar', from Sanskrit College for his knowledge in the language and philosophy.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.97) Solution (c)

Ishwar Chandra Bandyopadhyay, a key figure of the Bengal Renaissance, was a Bengali polymath who was born on September 26, 1820. A philosopher, educator, publisher, reformer and philanthropist, his efforts to simplify and modernise Bengali prose is well documented. One of the most prominent campaigner for widow remarriage among Hindus, he also received the moniker 'Vidyasagar', meaning the ocean of knowledge, from Sanskrit College for his knowledge in the language and philosophy.

Vidyasagar was strongly opposed to the then prevailing custom of Kulin Brahmin polygamy, which allowed elderly men, sometimes on their deathbeds, to marry teenage or prepubescent girls, supposedly to spare their parents the shame of having an unmarried girl back home. Many times, these 'brides' would be left behind at their paternal places without a second glance specially if they were subsequently widowed. Subjected to semi-starvation and a hard life many of them would flee and become prostitutes. Vidyasagar sought to change this as well.

Source: <https://www.news18.com/news/india/ishwar-chandra-vidyasagar-199th-birth-anniversary-memoirs-of-bengals-path-breaking-reformer-2322997.html>

Q.98) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Call Money Rate'.

1. Call money rate is the rate at which short term funds are borrowed and lent in the money market.
2. The duration of the call money loan is 7 days.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.98) Solution (a)

Call money rate is the rate at which short term funds are borrowed and lent in the money market.

The duration of the call money loan is 1 day. Banks resort to these type of loans to fill the asset liability mismatch, comply with the statutory CRR and SLR requirements and to meet the sudden demand of funds. RBI, banks, primary dealers etc are the participants of the call money market. Demand and supply of liquidity affect the call money rate. A tight liquidity condition leads to a rise in call money rate and vice versa.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/call-money-rates-should-be-close-to-policy-rate-says-liquidity-panel/article29522570.ece>

Q.99) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Right Livelihood Award'

1. It is promoted as an "Alternative Nobel Prize".
2. It is presented by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.99) Solution (a)

The Right Livelihood Award is an international award to "honour and support those offering practical and exemplary answers to the most urgent challenges facing us today." The prize was established in 1980 by German-Swedish philanthropist Jakob von Uexkull, and is presented annually in early December. An international jury, invited by the five regular Right Livelihood Award board members, decides the awards in such fields as environmental protection, human rights, sustainable development, health, education, and peace. The prize money is shared among the winners, usually numbering four, and is EUR 200,000. Very often one of the four laureates receives an honorary award, which means that the other three share the prize money.

Although it is promoted as an "Alternative Nobel Prize", it is not a Nobel prize (i.e., a prize created by Alfred Nobel). It does not have any organizational ties to the awarding institutions of the Nobel Prize or the Nobel Foundation.

Q.100) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Project NETRA'

1. It is an Indian, light-weight, autonomous UAV for surveillance and reconnaissance operations.
2. It is developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

Select the correct statements

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

Q.100) Solution (d)

ISRO has initiated 'Project NETRA' – an early warning system in space to detect debris and other hazards to Indian satellites. The project will give India its own capability in space situational awareness (SSA) like the other space powers — which is used to 'predict' threats from debris to Indian satellites.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/isro-initiates-project-netra-to-safeguard-indian-space-assets-from-debris-and-other-harm/article29497795.ece>

Q.101) Consider the following statements with respect to 'International Astronomical Union (IAU).

1. It is an intergovernmental organisation under the UN to promote and safeguard the science of astronomy in all its aspects through international cooperation.
2. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland

Select the correct statements

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

Q.101) Solution (d)

The International Astronomical Union (IAU) was founded in 1919. Its mission is to promote and safeguard the science of astronomy in all its aspects, including research, communication, education and development, through international cooperation. Its individual Members — structured into Divisions, Commissions, and Working Groups — are professional astronomers from all over the world, at the Ph.D. level and beyond, who are active in professional research, education and outreach in astronomy. The IAU also has Junior Members. The IAU has 13682 members. The Individual and Junior Members Directory contains 11128 names in 107 countries worldwide (these Individual Members are labeled as "active" in the IAU database: they have a valid, public email, and are affiliated to at least one Division.). Out of those countries, 82 are National Members. In addition, the IAU collaborates with various scientific organizations all over the world.

The focal point of its activities is the IAU Secretariat, hosted by the Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris in France.

Q.102) Consider the following statements

1. 'World Tourism Organization' is the United Nations specialized agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism
2. India is the host country for celebration of World Tourism Day 2019.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.102) Solution (c)

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations specialized agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It is the leading international organization in the field of tourism, which promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism knowledge. It encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism to maximize the contribution of tourism to socio-economic development, while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), geared towards eliminating poverty and fostering sustainable development and peace worldwide. Its headquarters are located in Madrid.

This is the first time India hosted the World Tourism Day. Events around the theme 'Tourism and Jobs: a better future for all' took place in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 26-28, September 2019.

Q.103) 'World Digital Competitiveness Ranking' is brought out by

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Trade Organisation
- c) IMD World Competitiveness Centre
- d) Kaspersky Lab

Q.103) Solution (c)

The Ranking, produced by the IMD World Competitiveness Center, measures the capacity and readiness of 63 nations to adopt and explore digital technologies as a key driver for economic transformation in business, government and wider society.

India has advanced four places to 44th position in terms of digital competitiveness in the world as the country has made improvement in terms of knowledge and future readiness to adopt and explore digital technologies.

Q.104) Consider the following statements with respect to 'V.P. Menon'

1. He was the political advisor of the last Viceroy of India, Lord Louis Mountbatten.
2. He played a vital role in India's partition and political integration.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.104) Solution (c)

He played a vital role in India's partition and political integration.

Menon was the political advisor of the last Viceroy of India, Lord Louis Mountbatten. When the interim Government had collapsed due to the rivalry between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, Menon had proposed to Mountbatten, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Indian leaders, the Muslim League's plan to partition India into two independent nations - India and Pakistan.

Read More - <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/remembering-vp-menons-role-in-accession-of-jk-and-other-states-6039385/>

Q.105) 'Sittannavasal', was in news recently. Where is it located?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Punjab
- d) Odisha

Q.105) Solution (a)

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/society/history-and-culture/sittannavasal-relics-from-the-2nd-century-bc/article29509900.ece/photo/1/>