



IASBABA'S

ALL INDIA PRELIMS
MOCK EXAM

FULL MOCK - 5

Q.1) Solution (a)

Diwan e Khairat – Department of Charity

It was established by Firozshah to take care of old and destitute. The main aim of the department was marriage of poor girls.

Diwan e Bandagan – Department of Slaves

Department of Slaves was created by Firozshah Tughlaq to provide employment to the slaves. Around 1,80,000 slaves were employed.

Diwan e Risalat – Highest Civil Court

It was established right from the beginning of Delhi Sultanate. It was headed by Qazi ul Quzzat.

Q.2) Solution (c)

The Bhoodan Movement (Land Gift Movement) also known as Bloodless Revolution was a voluntary land reform movement in India. It was initiated by Gandhian Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 at Pochampally village, which is now in Telangana, and known as Bhoodan Pochampally.

Q.3) Solution (d)

The **Global Information Technology Report** is published jointly by the **World Economic Forum and INSEAD**.

The GTR, with a record coverage of 144 economies, remains one of the most comprehensive and authoritative assessments of the impact of ICT on the competitiveness of nations and the well-being of their citizens.

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Charter Act of 1853 was the last charter act passed for East India Company. It was	This charter act, unlike other charter acts, did not fix any limit for the continuance of the	Charter Act of 1853 reduced the number of Directors of the Company from 24 to 18.

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passed on expiry of charter act of 1833.	administration of the company in India. The act provided that the Indian territories will remain under the Governance of the company, until the parliament otherwise directed.	Out of these 18, six were to be appointed by the crown.
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Additional Information:

- The Charter act of 1853 provided for appointment of a separate Governor for the Presidency of Bengal, distinct from the Governor General so that Governor General can focus on the affairs of Government of India. However, no Governor of Bengal was appointed till 1912.
- This act also empowered the Court of Directors either to constitute a new Presidency (In lines of Presidency of Madras or Bombay) or appoint a Lieutenant Governor.
- The previous charter act of 1833 had laid down that the Court of Directors should nominate annually 4 times as many candidates as there were vacancies, from whom one should be selected by competitive examination. Charter Act of 1853 deprived the Court of Directors of its right of Patronage to Indian appointments and now it was to be exercised under the regulations set by Lord Macaulay. This was the Birth of Civil Services which was thrown in 1854 for open competition.

Q.5) Solution (b)

Elimination: Statement 1 can be easily eliminated as everyone knows that Non – Cooperation Movement was abruptly called off after the Chauri – Chaura incident. The goal of Swaraj was not achieved.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Swaraj was not achieved in one year as Gandhiji had told.	The Indian merchants and mill owners enjoyed good profits during this period as a result of the boycott of	As a result of this movement, people became conscious of their political rights. They were not afraid of the government. Hordes

	British goods. Khadi was promoted	of people thronged to jails willingly.
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Q.6) Solution (b)

Widow Remarriage Association – Vishnu Shastri Pandit

Vishnu Shastri Pandit was born at Satara District. He worked as a translator in British government. Vishnu Shastri Pandit was very active in Widow Marriage [Vidhava Vivah] Movement. He started Punar Vivahtojak Mandal (Widow Remarriage Association) for Widows to get married again.

He has written Bramhan Kanya Vivah, English - Marathi Dictionary, Vidhava Vivah, Sanskrit Dictionary and Smrutishastra.

Q.7) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Each city was divided into the citadel area where the essential institutions of civic and religious life were located and the residential area where the urban population lived. Below the citadel in each city lay a town proper.	The rectangular town planning was unique to the Harappans and was not known in Mesopotamia or Egypt.	The houses were of varying sizes which suggest class differences in Harappan society.	All the cities had well planned covered drainage system.

Q.8) Solution (b)

Junagarh Inscription

The Junagadh rock inscription of Rudradaman, also known as the **Girnar Rock inscription** of Rudradaman, is a Sanskrit prose inscribed on a rock by the Western Satraps ruler Rudradaman I.

It is located near Girnar hill near Junagadh, Gujarat, India. The inscription is dated to shortly after 150 CE. The Junagadh rock contains inscriptions of Ashoka (fourteen of the Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka), Rudradaman I and Skandagupta.

The inscription speaks about Rudradaman repairing the Sudarshan lake which was originally built by Chandragupta Maurya.

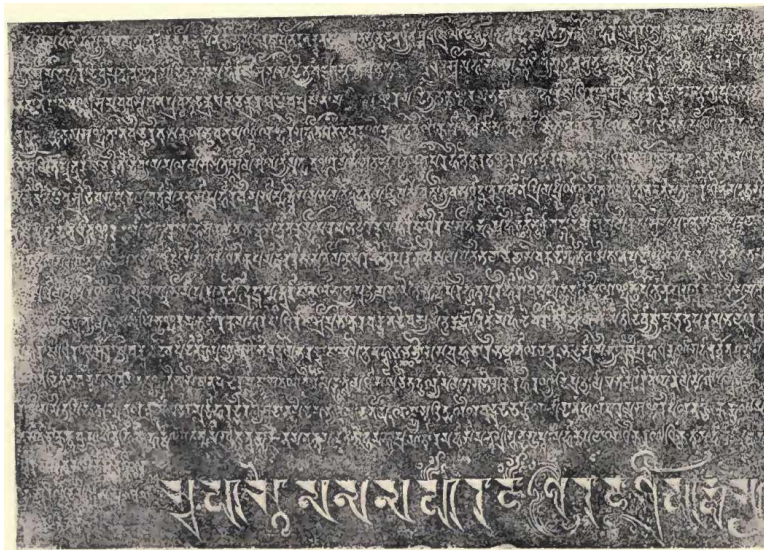
Q.9) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
There was no idol worship and no construction of temples during Vedic Period.	Multiple Yajnas were done at Fire Altars to invoke Gods. Sacrifices were made to please Gods.	They worshipped natural forces like earth, fire, wind, rain, thunder, etc. by personifying them into deities. Indra (thunder) was the most important deity. Other deities were Prithvi (earth), Agni (fire), Varuna (rain) and Vayu (wind).

Q.10) Solution (b)

Banskhera Inscription



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- Banskhera meaning the land bearing Bamboo, is an ancient village in in Uttar Pradesh or Bihar. Banskhera is known in the Indian history for the discovery of Banskhera copper plate of Harshavardhana.
- The copper plate bears the signature the great king of kings, Harshavardhana. It is written in Sanskrit.
- It was issued in 22nd year of Harsha's reign i.e. 628-629 AD. This copper plate gives the ancestry of Harsha. It describes Harsha as a Shaivite. This inscription was issued from place named Vardhamanakoti.

Q.11) Solution (c)

The idea of divinity of king is very old. However, the first ruler who started installing the idols of himself and his queens was Rajaraja Chola.

Later, Hoyasala kings and Vijayanagar rulers also started the practice.

Q.12) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Slave Dynasty was established by Qutub ud din Aibak. He was a slave of Ghori (not Ghazni).	Razia sultan was the eldest daughter of Iltutmish and he wanted her to inherit the throne as she was the most capable amongst all his children. But as she was a woman, nobility was against her. Iltutmish's son Ruknuddin became the king after him.	Iltutmish's reign was the longest amongst all the Slave kings. He reigned for 24 years. Balban ruled for 20 years.

Q.13) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Guru Hargobind was known as a "soldier saint," Guru Hargobind ji organised a small	Guru Arjan Dev compiled the Adi Granth, the scriptures of the Sikhs, and wrote the

army, explaining that extreme non-violence and pacifism would only encourage evil and so the principles of Miri-Piri were established.	Sukhmani Sahib. To make it a universal teaching, Guru ji included in it hymns of Muslim saints as well those of low-caste pariah saints who were never permitted to enter various temples.
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Q.14) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The aim of the Round Table Conferences was to bring in Constitutional Reforms after the Simon Commission failed to provide adequate information.	Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience movement before Round Table Conferences against unjust laws of British Government. It was not against the Round Table Conference.	As most of the congress leaders were in jail, Congress boycotted first Round Table Conference. After Gandhi Irwin Pact Mahatma Gandhi agreed to attend Second Round table conference. Third Conference was again boycotted.

Q.15) Solution (d)

- Fazlul Haq - Krishak Praja Party
- B R Ambedkar – Scheduled Castes Federation (It changed into Republic Party later)
- J. B. Kriplani was the founder of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

Q.16) Solution (c)

Abdur Rahim Khankhana

Abdul Rahim was the son of Bairam Khan, Akbar's trusted guardian and mentor.

He was one of the nine important ministers (dewan) in his court, also known as the Navaratnas. Rahim is known for his Hindi dohe (couplets) and his books on astrology.

Abdul Rahim was known for his strange manner of giving alms to the poor. He never looked at the person he was giving alms to, keeping his gaze downwards in all humility. When Tulsidas

heard about Rahim's behaviour when giving alms, he promptly wrote a couplet and sent it to Rahim:-

"ऐसी देनी दें ज्युँ कित सीखे हो सैन
ज्यों ज्यों कर ऊंच्यो करो, त्यों त्यों निचे नैन"

"Why give alms like this? Where did you learn that? Your hands are as high as your eyes are low"

Realizing that Tulsidas was well aware of the reasons behind his actions, and was merely giving him an opportunity to say a few lines in reply, he wrote to Tulsidas saying:-

"देनहार कोई और है, भेजत जो दिन रैन
लोग भरम हम पर करे, तासो निचे नैन"

"The Giver is someone else, giving day and night. But the world gives me the credit, so I lower my eyes."

Apart from writing various dohas, Rahim translated Babar's memoirs, Baburnama from Chagatai language to Persian language, which was completed in 998 (1589–90) AD. He had an excellent command over Sanskrit.

In Sanskrit, he wrote two books on astrology, Khetakautukam (Devanagari: खेटकौतुकम्) and Dwatrimshadyogavali (Devanagari: द्वात्रिंशद्योगावली).

Q.17) Solution (c)



Jahaz Mahal is located next to Hauz-i-Shamsi reservoir in Mehrauli. It was so named, since its reflection in the surrounding reservoir looked like a ship floating on a lake. It is believed to have been built during the Lodi dynasty period (1452–1526) as a pleasure resort, Sarai or an inn.

The palace has carved square chhatris (six of them with different numbers of pillars – six, eight and twelve) in the corners and the centre, ornamented with beautiful squinches in different chambers and walls. The domed pavilion over the central gate is decorated with blue tiles. A small mosque is also located within the palace, as discerned from a mihrab in a niche on the west wall.

Q.18) Solution (a)

Jim Corbett national park in Uttarakhand has the most number of tigers in the country, with 231 of the 2,967 big cats counted for the 'Status of Tigers, Copredators & Prey in India' report.

It is followed by Nagarhole (127) and Bandipur (126), both in Karnataka, Bandhavgarh in MP (MP) and Kaziranga in Assam (104 each).

Among states, MP topped the tiger estimation, with 526 (it had 308 last time), going past Karnataka (524 this time, 406 earlier). Uttarakhand remained on the third spot, with 442 tigers, up from 340 previously.

Q.19) Solution (a)

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

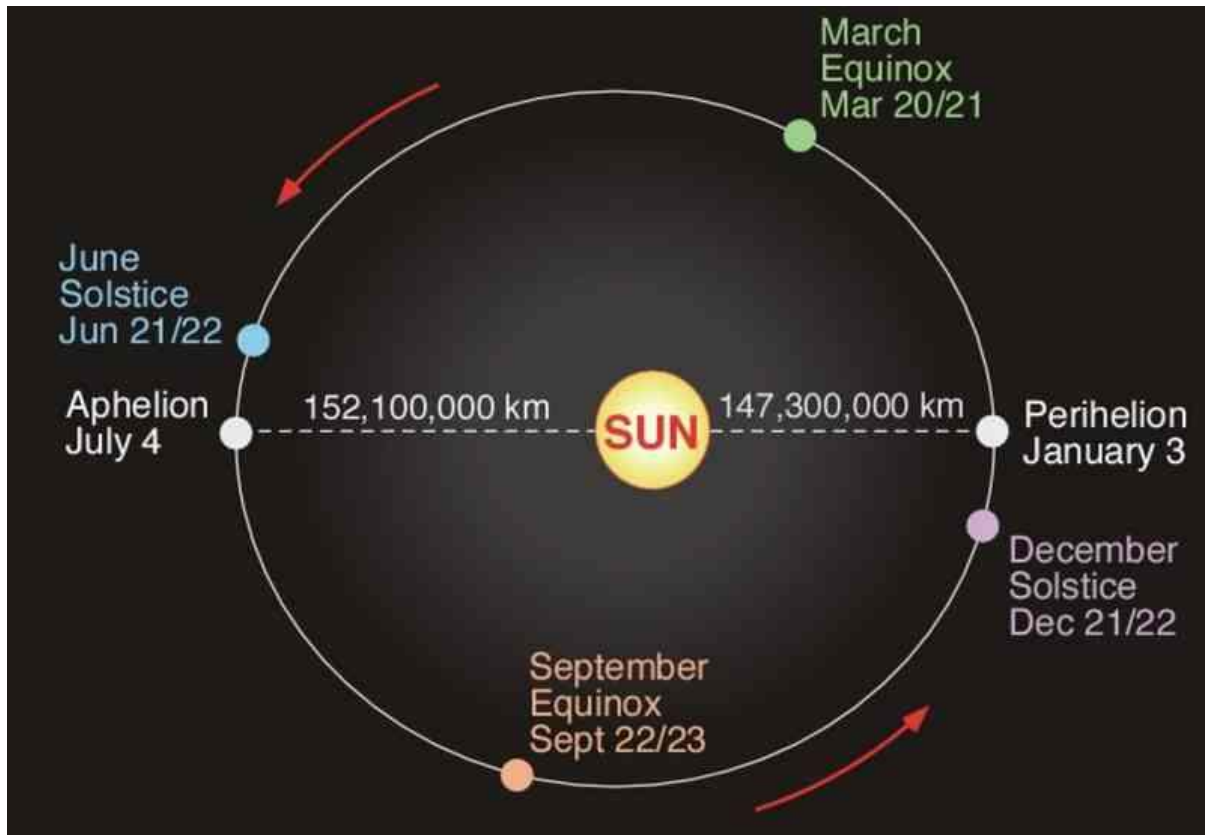
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana PMMSY is a flagship scheme of the Government of India (GoI). The scheme is for the focused and sustainable development of the fisheries sector in the country. It has been launched by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

- PMMSY aims to enhance fish production by an additional 70 lakh tonne and increase fisheries export earnings to Rs.1,00,000 crore by 2024-25.
- The scheme focuses to double the incomes of fishers and fish farmers and to reduce post-harvest losses from 20-25% to about 10%.
- The scheme also aims to generate an additional 55 lakhs direct and indirect gainful employment opportunities in the fisheries sector and allied activities.
- PMMSY will address critical gaps in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernization. It will strengthen traceability, value chain, establishing a robust fisheries management framework, and fishers' welfare.
- PMMSY envisage several interventions like Aquaculture in saline/alkaline areas, fishing vessel insurance, Nucleus Breeding Centres, support for new/up-gradation of fishing vessels/boats, Bio-toilets, E-Trading/Marketing, Sagar Mitras, Integrated Aqua parks, Aquatic Laboratories Network and Extension Services, Fisheries and Aquaculture start-ups, Incubators, Integrated coastal fishing villages development, Traceability, Certification and Accreditation, RAS, Biofloc & Cage Culture, Fisheries Management Plans, etc.

Q.20) Solution (c)

On 3rd January, the sun is closest to the Earth. This position is called Perihelion.

Earth orbits the Sun in an elliptical path, which means that there is 1 point of the path when the Sun is at its closest to the Earth and 1 point when it is furthest away.



The Earth is closest to the Sun, or at the perihelion, about 2 weeks after the December Solstice, when it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere. Conversely, the Earth is farthest away from the Sun, at the aphelion point, 2 weeks after the June Solstice, when the Northern Hemisphere is enjoying warm summer months.

Q.21) Solution (d)

Toddy Palm – Native: Africa

Touch me not Plant – Native: Brazil

Datura/Mad Plant – Native: Tropical America

Water Hyacinth – Native: South America

Q.22) Solution (d)

A rare orchid species — *Eulophia obtusa* — also known as ground orchid has been rediscovered in India on a routine inspection in Dudhwa National Park (Uttar Pradesh).

It was last recorded in 1902 in Uttarakhand.

Q.23) Solution (a)

Madurai is located on the banks of river Vaigai.

Q.24) Solution (c)

India's own eco-label Beach Environment & Aesthetics Management Services (BEAMS) was recently launched.

Ministry: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

The flag #IAMSAVINGMYBEACH was e-hoisted simultaneously at the eight beaches recently recognized as blue flag beaches.

Key takeaways

- Objective: (1) To reduce pollution in coastal waters; (2) To promote sustainable development of beach facilities; (3) To protect & conserve coastal ecosystems & natural resources.
- BEAMS (Beach Environment & Aesthetics Management Services) is a highly acclaimed program under MoEFCC's ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone Management) project.
- The program will ensure sustainable development of coastal regions.
- This program promotes beach recreation in absolute harmony with nature.

Q.25) Solution (c)

The above entities are dwarf Planets.

Dwarf planets are the celestial bodies which have taken spherical shape under their own gravity and follow a fixed orbit around the sun. However, they are small enough that they have not cleared their orbits of other smaller entities.

Pluto lost its status as a planet in 2006 and was put in the category of dwarf planet.

Q.26) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
On November 04, 2019, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Indo Pacific Oceans' Initiative (IPOI) at the East Asia Summit held in Bangkok, Thailand. As an open global initiative.	IPOI draws on existing regional cooperation architecture and mechanisms to focus on seven central pillars conceived around Maritime Security; Maritime Ecology; Maritime Resources; Capacity Building and Resource Sharing; Disaster Risk Reduction and Management; Science, Technology and Academic Cooperation; and Trade Connectivity and Maritime Transport.

THINK!

- ASEAN's Outlook on Indo-Pacific

Q.27) Solution (b)

The Treaty on Open Skies entered into force on January 1, 2002, and currently has 35 party states. It establishes a program of unarmed aerial surveillance flights over the entire territory of its participants. The treaty is designed to enhance mutual understanding and confidence by giving all participants, regardless of size, a direct role in gathering information about military forces and activities of concern to them.

Q.28) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Some of the benefits of using an UPI interface (like BHIM app) are:

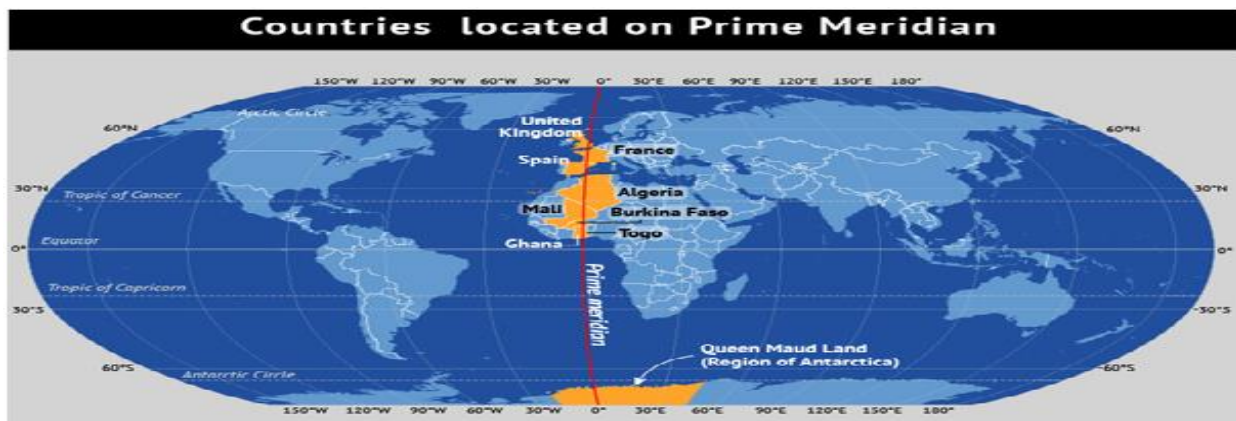
- Bill Sharing with friends
- Best answer to Cash on Delivery hassle, running to an ATM or rendering exact amount
- Merchant Payment with Single Application or In-App Payments

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- Utility Bill Payments, Over the Counter Payments, Barcode (Scan and Pay) based payments
- Donations, Collections, Disbursements Scalable
- Raising Complaint from Mobile App directly
- **Though cash backs are available on certain payments, it is not true in all cases.**

Q.29) Solution (d)

Clue: Greenwich Meridian has to pass either through Spain or Portugal, not both. So it could help you easily eliminate two options.



Q.30) Solution (c)

8888 Uprising – Myanmar

Hirak Movement (Revolution of Smiles) – Algeria

Yellow Vests - France

Q.31) Solution (b)

Note: question asks for incorrect statement/s.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
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Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
A Money Bill may only be introduced in Lok Sabha, on the recommendation of the President.	It must be passed in Lok Sabha by a simple majority of all members present and voting. Following this, it may be sent to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations, which Lok Sabha may reject if it chooses to. If such recommendations are not given within 14 days, it will be deemed to be passed by Parliament.	While all Money Bills are Financial Bills, all Financial Bills are not Money Bills. For example, the Finance Bill which only contains provisions related to tax proposals would be a Money Bill. However, a Bill that contains some provisions related to taxation or expenditure, but also covers other matters would be considered as a Financial Bill.	The Speaker certifies a Bill as a Money Bill, and the Speaker's decision is final. Also, the Constitution states that parliamentary proceedings as well as officers responsible for the conduct of business (such as the Speaker) may not be questioned by any Court.

Q.32) Solution (d)

Deficit financing is inherently inflationary. Since deficit financing raises aggregate expenditure and, hence, increases aggregate demand, the danger of inflation looms large.

Typically, RBI would directly monetize deficits by buying short-term Treasury Bills (T-Bills). Alternately, RBI could simply credit Government of India (GOI)'s accounts with itself by punching in a couple of codes in its core electronic accounting system.

By doing so, RBI expands what is called High Powered Money or Base Money (or M₀, in technical parlance). Why is expansion of M₀ "bad"? The common wisdom of the sages is that it creates high inflation, as more money chases same goods.

Q.33) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- **Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG)** was created in 1974, in response to the Indian nuclear test (**Project Smiling Buddha**). It is a multilateral export control regime with 48 members. It is a Group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons.
- The NSG first met in November 1975 in London, and is thus popularly referred to as the **“London Club”**.
- **Namibia** is the fourth-largest producer of uranium and it agreed to sell the nuclear fuel to India in 2009. However, that hasn't happened, as Namibia has signed **Pelindaba Treaty**, which essentially controls the supply of uranium from Africa to the rest of the world. If India joins the NSG, such reservations from Namibia are expected to melt away.
- China has been refusing to dilute its stand on India's entry into the elite Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), asserting that New Delhi must sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty to gain entry as there is no precedent for the inclusion of non-NPT countries.

Q.34) Solution (d)

India is not part of any of the mentioned organisations/agreements.

Q.35) Solution (a)

An Information Utility is a professional organization (which is registered with IBBI under Section 210 of IBC, 2016 as per the eligibility criteria prescribed) that will collect financial information, get the same authenticated by other parties connected to the debt & store the same and provide access to the Resolution Professionals, Creditors and other stake holders in the Insolvency Resolution Process, so that all stake holders can make decisions based on the same information.

NeSL is India's first Information Utility and is registered with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) under the aegis of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC).

Q.36) Solution (d)

Fiscal drag is an economic term whereby inflation or income growth moves taxpayers into higher tax brackets. This in effect increases government tax revenue without actually increasing tax rates.

Q.37) Solution (d)

The correct pairs are given below

Cities	Countries
1. Minsk	Belarus
2. Beirut	Lebanon
3. Helmand	Afghanistan
4. Taipei	Republic of China (Taiwan)

Q.38) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

Government of India Act of 1935 The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules
Features of the Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.• It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.• It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.• It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.

- It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).
- It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.
- It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.
- It provided for the **establishment of a Reserve Bank of India** to control the currency and credit of the country.
- It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a **Provincial Public Service Commission** and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- It provided for the **establishment of a Federal Court**, which was set up in 1937.
- **Federal Railway Authority was established:** The Government of India Act, 1935 established a Federal Railway Authority, which was vested with the control of the railways. It was to be a seven member body. The authority was created to ensure freedom from the control of ministers and councillors. The idea was to assure the British stakeholder, that their investment in railways is safe.

Q.39) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The constitution provides that the Speaker's salary and allowances are not to be voted by the Parliament and are to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.	Except for the no-confidence motion, all other motions which come before the House come only after the Speaker permits them.	The Speaker is placed very high in the Warrant of Precedence in the country i.e. at rank 6. (Vice-President/Chairman of Rajya Sabha's rank is 2). The Speaker presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.

Q.40) Solution (c)

Note: question asks for incorrect statement/s.

Basic Information:

- **Political democracy:** In this, political power of the state is equally shared by the citizens. Citizens have the real power to legislate, which they perform by delegating this function to their elected representatives.
- **Social democracy:** It means maintaining free market system with regulations so as to take care of the welfare needs of the citizens. It can be seen in mixed economy as seen in India. Here the government takes responsibility of providing social services without eliminating the role of market.
- **Economic democracy:** It means everybody who contributes to the production is entitled to have his share of wages and allowances. Here, every contributor/worker have a say in the decision making process as to what to produce, how to produce, where to distribute, what should be the price etc. However, right to job is neither a fundamental right nor a part of economic democracy.
- **Direct democracy or pure democracy** is a form of democracy in which people decide on policy initiatives directly. This differs from the majority of currently established democracies, which are representative democracies. A referendum is a direct and universal vote in which an entire electorate is invited to vote on a particular proposal and can have nationwide or local forms. This may result in the adoption of a new policy or specific law.

Q.41) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- **The Administrative Reforms Commission** (1968) recommended that the report of the governor regarding the president's rule has to be objective and also the governor should exercise his own judgment in this regard.
- **The Rajamannar Committee** (1971) recommended the deletion of Articles 356 and 357 from the constitution of India. The necessary provisions for safeguards against arbitrary action of the ruling party at the Centre under Article 356 should be incorporated in the constitution. The Rajamannar Committee emphasised that the governor of the state should not consider himself as an agent of the centre but play his role as the constitutional head of the State.

- **The Sarkaria Commission** (1988) recommended that Article 356 should be used in very rare cases when it becomes unavoidable to restore the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State. The commission recommended that before taking action under Article 356, a warning should be issued to the state government that it is not functioning according to the constitution.
- **Justice VenkataChaliah Commission** (2002) recommended that Article 356 must be used sparingly and only as a remedy of the last resort after exhausting all actions under Articles 256, 257 and 355.
- **The Punchhi commission** recommended that these Articles 355 and 356 be amended. It sought to protect the interests of the States by trying to curb their misuse by the Centre.

Q.42) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Warli Tribe and their paintings

- Warli Tribes are spread across Thane, Nashik and Dhule districts of **Maharashtra**.
- Warli are nature worshippers.
- Warli art stems from their belief system shaped by their centuries-old subsistence on forest land.
- They did not have a written word until recent times and their art was a way of transmitting their belief systems from one generation to the next.
- Their drawings revolve around community traditions, the tools they use and their association with nature.



Q.43) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA)

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- The Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) is a United States federal law that imposed sanctions on **Iran, North Korea, and Russia**.
- It includes sanctions against countries that engage in significant transactions with Russia's defense and intelligence sectors.
- India could face US sanctions for purchasing high-value military defense items, in particular, state-of-the-art S-400 Triumf missile defense system, from Russia under the act. India is set to receive its first delivery of the system in 2020.

Q.44) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Adi Shankara sought Unification of deities: He sought to unify the different groups of Hindus fighting over the gods of Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesh, Surya and Shakti, through Panchayatana form of worship , the simultaneous worship of five deities. He also explained that all deities were but different forms of the one Brahman, the invisible Supreme Being. But statement in the question mentions ' all religions ', hence statement becomes incorrect.	As per Shankara philosophy, Moksha/Salvation could be attained solely through concentration of the mind. Hence his work of philosophy is often referred to as the 'Jnana Marga'.

Q.45) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Rule of Law	Rule by law
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rule of Law should not be equated with law and order. The breakdown of law and order is a temporary phenomenon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rule by law can become an instrument of oppression and it can give legitimacy to

<p>Breakdown of Rule of Law means collapse of good governance and breakdown of constitutional machinery in a State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of a law is necessary but that is not sufficient. The law must have a certain core component which guarantees the basic human rights and the human dignity of every person. 	<p>the enactment of laws which may grossly violate basic human rights.</p> <p>Some examples as how rule by law can be misused</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi Germany put Jews in concentration camps and thereafter sent them to the gas chambers. The justification offered was that there was a law which empowered such acts to be done. But that was rule by law, not Rule of Law. During the apartheid regime in South Africa, repressive and racially discriminatory laws against the black majority were sought to be justified on the basis of enacted laws.
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Q.46) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Legal Tender Money: This is a form of money, which can be paid in discharge of a debt up to a certain limit and beyond this limit, a person may refuse to accept the payment and no legal action can be taken against. Coins are limited legal tender in India. Unlimited Legal Tender Money: In this form of money, which can be paid in discharge of a debt of any amount. A person who refuses to accept this money a legal action can be taken against. Paper notes/currency is unlimited legal tender in India. 	<p>Non-Legal Tender-Money: It is a form of money, which is generally accepted, but legally is not bound to accept it. Such as cheques, bank drafts, bills of exchange, postal orders etc. are not legal tenders and are accepted only at the option of the creditor, lender, or seller. It is also called the optional money because it does not have legal backing and their acceptance is optional.</p>

Q.47) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Objectives served by a money market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The money markets not only help in the storage of short-term surplus funds but also help in lowering short term deficits. • Money markets help the central bank in regulating liquidity in the economy. • Money market assists the short-term fund users to fulfil their needs at a very reasonable rate. • It helps in the development of capital market and trade and industry. • Money markets help in designing effective monetary policies. • It also facilitates in streamlined functioning of commercial banks. • The money market instruments prove helpful to the government in borrowing short-term funds on the basis of treasury bills at low interest rates. Besides, it would lead to inflationary pressures in the economy if the Government had to issue paper money or borrow from the central bank. • The money market brings a balance between the demand and supply of loan able funds by allocating saving into investment channels.

Q.48) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
FLW creates a moral hazard, where farmers tend to delay their loan repayment, in speculation of having a loan waiver. This impacts the credit culture and moral attitude among the	FLW creates crowding out effect, as large amount of resources are meant to waive off the loans rather than for investment in productive usage. It would also leave banks with reduced	With lesser credibility of farmer's loan repayment, banks try to avoid lending them loans in the first place.	Farm loan waiver has a de-stressing effect on the farmers, but it's a positive impact not an ill impact on farmers.

bankers and farmers respectively.	resources for lending.		
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Q.49) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The Gulf crisis 1990 led to spike in crude oil prices, thus deteriorating the forex reserves in RBI
- Increased imports with uncompetitive exports made the former costlier.
- Rupee trade (payment for trade was made in rupees) with the Soviet Bloc was an important element of India's total trade up to the 1980s. However, the introduction of Glasnost and Perestroika and the break-up of the Eastern European countries led to termination of several rupee payment agreements in 1990-91. As a consequence, the flow of new rupee trade credits declined abruptly in 1990-91.
- Rising Current Account Deficit. India's current account deficit (CAD) had already touched 2.7% of the GDP in 1988-89. From mid-1990, financing the CAD became arduous. Traditional sources of financing started drying up. The main factor contributing to the rising current account deficit was decline in the growth of net invisible earnings.
- Huge depreciation in the exchange rate of the rupee. The crisis was caused by currency overvaluation; the current account deficit, and investor confidence played significant role in the sharp exchange rate depreciation.
- Reduced tourism due to instability in the region, reduced forex earnings
- Workers in Gulf region returned back to home due to Gulf war, hence reduced the remittances
- NRI deposits, which contributed significantly to bridge the CAD, had also started flowing out.
- By end-December 1990, foreign exchange reserves were enough for only three weeks of imports.

Q.50) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- A company is considered either organised or unorganised based on the prevailing employment conditions.

- The sectors are divided into primary, secondary and tertiary based on the nature of economic activity undertaken.
- It is the ownership of the enterprises that decide whether a particular setup is a public or private sector.
- Number of workers employed in the enterprise help classify it as a large/medium/small/micro enterprise.

Q.51) Solution (c)

Dead Sea:

The Dead Sea is bordered by Jordan to the east and Israel and the West Bank to the west. It lies in the Jordan Rift Valley, and its main tributary is the Jordan River. It is 80 km long and 18 km wide. The depth is 400 m below normal sea level and at certain points is twice as deep.



Q.52) Solution (b)

The concept of the whip was inherited from colonial British rule. It is used in parliamentary parlance often for floor management by political parties in the legislature.

- A whip is a written order that political party issue to its members for being present for an important vote, or that they vote only in a particular way. The term is derived from the old British practice of “whipping in” lawmakers to follow the party line.
- They are vital in maintaining the links between the internal organisation of the party inside the Parliament. A whip is also an important office-bearer of the party in the Parliament.
- In India, all parties can issue a whip to their members. Parties appoint a senior member from among their House contingents to issue whips. This member is called a Chief Whip, and he/she is assisted by additional Whips.
- The office of ‘whip’, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.
- There are some cases such as Presidential elections where whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) on whom to vote.

Q.53) Solution (b)

Namath Basai is a unique programme being carried out in Attappady, Kerala.

- Under it, tribal children are taught in their mother tongue.
- The programme is being implemented by the SamagraShiksha Kerala (SSK).
 - SSK is a programme for the school education sector (pre-school to class 12).
 - Aim: To improve school effectiveness.
- It offers pre-recorded classes through a YouTube channel.
- It is available in three tribal languages of the Irula, Muduka and Kurumba tribes.
- It is being introduced in tribal belts of Wayanad and Idukki as well.
- Classes are offered in the Oorali, Mutuvan and Paniya languages in Idukki.

Q.54) Solution (c)

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

- It was established in 1994. It is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.
- It is the only convention stemming from a direct recommendation of the Rio Conference's Agenda 21.
- To help publicise the Convention, 2006 was declared "International Year of Deserts and Desertification".
- Focus areas: The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found.
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the nodal Ministry for this Convention.

Q.55) Solution (b)

A three day long festival of Baul songs named Indo-Bangla Baul Music Festival was concluded in Dhaka which was organised to observe the 129th death anniversary of Baul saint Fakir Lalon Shah.

- Baul Music is a form of folk music, unique to Bangladesh and West Bengal of India.
- The word Baul means "afflicted with the wind disease" and the Baul singers are traditionally wandering minstrels singing their particular form of folk music.
- The lyrics and music are soul searching, quite comparable to the genre of Sufi music.
- In 2005, the Baul tradition of Bangladesh was included in the list of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

Q.56) Solution (a)

- The Multidisciplinary Drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAiC) is an international research expedition to study the physical, chemical, and biological processes that coupled the Arctic atmosphere, sea ice, ocean, and ecosystem.
- MOSAiC is the first year-round expedition into the central Arctic exploring the Arctic climate system.
- During the year-round operation of research, the distributed regional network of observational sites will be set up on the sea ice surrounding the ship icebreaker RV Polarstern.

- The icebreaker RV Polarstern is a German Research Vessel which is mainly used for research in the Arctic and Antarctica.
- The results of MOSAiC will contribute to enhance understanding of the regional and global consequences of Arctic climate change and sea-ice loss and improve weather and climate predictions.
- The project has been designed by an international consortium of leading polar research institutions, under the umbrella of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC).

Q.57) Solution (a)

- Ghumot is a traditional percussion instrument played during Ganesh Chaturthi aarties (prayers).
- It forms integral part of Goan folk, religious and temple music, both Hindu and Christian.
- It is basically designed clay pot, with both sides open, bigger opening has skin of monitor lizard (locally known as gaar) stretched taut across pot's mouth, forming drumhead.
- It is also used in Goan temples during spring season in orchestra called as Suvani Vadan.
- In recent years monitor lizard skin is replaced with skin of she-goat (female goat) to protect this endangered monitor lizard

Q.58) Solution (d)

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has found a rare Scorpionfish (*Scorpaenopsis neglecta*) from Sethukarai coast in the Gulf of Mannar.

- This for the first time the particular species is discovered alive in Indian waters.
- It has been deposited in the National Marine Biodiversity Museum of the CMFRI.

Neurotoxic:

- The fish is called 'scorpionfish' because its spines contain neurotoxin.
- Neurotoxins are chemical substances that are poisonous to the nervous system.
- Neurotoxins work by disrupting chemical signals sent between neurons and paralyzing the whole system.
- Generally snakes i.e. King Cobra and marine snakes have these types of venom
- When the spines pierce an individual, the venom gets injected immediately.

About the Scorpionfish:

- Scorpionfish belong to the family Scorpaenidae which are mostly marine fish that includes many of the world's most venomous species.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

- It was established by the Government of India in 1947 under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and later it joined the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) family in 1967.
- It is a leading tropical marine fisheries research institute in the world, headquartered in Kochi, Kerala.

Q.59) Solution (a)

- The Nile delta is situated in northern Egypt, where the river Nile reaches the Mediterranean Sea.
- The Okavango Delta is a vast inland river delta in northern Botswana.
- The Feni river, forms part of the India-Bangladesh border, originates in the South Tripura district, passes through Sabroom town on the Indian side, and meets the Bay of Bengal after it flows into Bangladesh.

Q.60) Solution (b)

“Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayta Yojana (VISVAS Yojana)” is for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and OBC Self Help Groups/Individual member with annual family income up to Rs. 3 Lakh.

It has been introduced by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Q.61) Solution (d)

- The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) is an intergovernmental body created in 1984 to protect the interests of the Western Indian Ocean islands.
- It consists of Madagascar, Comoros, La Réunion (French overseas territory), Mauritius and Seychelles.

- The Commission has five observers — India, China, European Union (EU), Malta and International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF).
- OIF is a 54 french speaking nations collective.



Q.62) Solution (a)

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the second largest intergovernmental organization after the United Nations with a membership of 57 states.

- It is the collective voice of the Muslim world. It endeavors to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among various people of the world.
- It was established upon a decision of the historical summit which took place in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on the 25th of September 1969.
- The OIC has permanent delegations to the United Nations and the European Union.
- It is headquartered at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- India is not a member of the OIC.

Q.63) Solution (a)

- Internal debt is that part of the total debt that is owed to lenders within the country. It is the money the government borrows from its own citizens.
- The government borrows by issuing the Government Bonds and T-Bills (Treasury Bills). It also includes the Market borrowings by the government.
- The government bonds and T-Bills are traded in the market which is also known as Gilt Market.
- Gilt-edged securities refer to high-grade bonds that some national governments and private organizations issue in an effort to generate revenue.
- These vehicles were originally issued by the Bank of England.
- These instruments got their names because the certificates were printed on paper stock with gilded edges.
- Gilt-edged securities are favored by investors who seek predictable returns, with little risk of default.

Q.64) Solution (a)

- 'Operation Twist' is RBI's simultaneous selling of short-term securities and buying of long term securities through open market operations (OMO). Under this mechanism, the short-term securities are transitioned into long-term securities.

How does RBI manage 'Operation Twist'?

- This operation involves buying and selling government securities simultaneously in order to bring down long-term interest rates and bolster short-term rates.
- There is an inverse relationship between the bond prices and their yields. As the central bank buys long-term securities (bonds), their demand rise which in turn pushes up their prices.
- However, the bond yield comes down with an increase in prices. Yield is the return an investor gets on his (bond) holding/investment.
- The interest rate in an economy is determined by yield. Thus, lower long-term interest rates mean people can avail long-term loans (such as buying houses, cars or financing projects) at lower rates.
- This also results in a dip in the expected returns from long-term savings which tilts the balance from saving towards spending. Hence, cheaper retail loans can help encourage consumption spending which is the largest GDP component in the economy.

Q.65) Solution (c)

A depreciating rupee could put inflationary pressure on the domestic economy.

- The rising landed cost price of crude oil has resulted in the rise in prices of petroleum and diesel which in turn has increased the cost of transportation of goods that also include many food items.
- The devaluation will also increase the prices of imported inputs, particularly those for which there are no alternative domestic sources of supply.
- These import dependent sectors can face a rise in the cost of production which can affect output expansion.
- Many domestic companies that have taken dollar loans will also face significantly higher servicing costs.
- Decrease in export rate due to depreciating rupee

Q.66) Solution (c)

- Imports at a low or zero rate of duty: A TRQ is a mechanism that allows a set quantity of specific products to be imported at a low or zero rate of duty.
 - TRQs are established under trade agreements between countries. They do not function as an absolute limit on the quantity of product that may be imported.
 - The “TRQ commitment” does not apply any limits on the quantity per se of import of a product, but applies a higher rate of duty for that specific product once imports up to the “TRQ commitment” have been reached.
- Two-tiered tariff: Essentially, a TRQ is a two-tiered tariff instrument.
 - Imports entering within the quota portion of a TRQ are subject to a lower tariff rate called the tariff quota rate or TRQ rate.
 - The later imports that are unable to make it to the quota’s quantitative threshold face a much higher tariff rate, which is normally the MFN tariff.
- MFN tariffs are what countries promise to impose uniformly on imports from other members of the WTO.
- In other words, TRQ is a limit on the quantity eligible for lower or zero duty.

Q.67) Solution (d)

Ribonucleic Acid

- RNA is a polymer of ribonucleotides and an important biological macromolecule that is present in all biological cells.
- It is principally involved in the synthesis of proteins, carrying the messenger instructions from Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), which itself contains the genetic instructions required for the development and maintenance of life.

RNA differs from DNA in three basic respects:

- RNA employs uracil as a nitrogenous base, in place of the thymine used in DNA.
- RNA nucleotides possess a hydroxyl group at the 2nd position, while DNA is deoxygenated at that position to a proton.
- RNA is more often found single-stranded than DNA, which is typically completely base-paired into a double helix.

MicroRNAs:

- These are short non-coding Ribonucleic Acids (RNAs) containing 20–24 nucleotides that participate in virtually all biological pathways in animals.
- They play important roles in many cancers, in carcinogenesis, malignant transformation and metastasis.

Oncomirs:

- The miRNAs associated with cancer are called Oncomirs.
- They affect cancer growth through inhibiting or enhancing the functions of certain proteins.
- Oncomirs affect cancer by suppressing the performance of tumour-suppressing agents which can prevent the growth and spread of cancer cells and sometimes prevent tumour growth itself.

Q.68) Solution (a)

Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) is the usage and licensing fee that telecom operators are charged by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). It is divided into spectrum usage charges and licensing fees, pegged between 3-5 percent and 8 percent respectively.

Q.69) Solution (c)

- The SATYABHAMA Portal has been launched to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the Science and Technology Programme Scheme.
- Under the Science and Technology Programme Scheme, the Ministry of Mines promotes research in applied geosciences, mineral exploration, mining and allied areas, mineral processing, optimum utilization and conservation of the mineral resources of the country.
- The Ministry of Mines provides funds to Academic institutions, universities, national institutes and R&D institutions recognized with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (under the Ministry of Science & Technology) for implementing R&D projects.
- This portal will allow online submission of project proposals along with monitoring of the same and utilisation of funds.
- The portal has been designed, developed and implemented by the National Informatics Centre (NIC).
- The portal is also integrated with NGO Darpan Portal of NITI Aayog

Q.70) Solution (c)

- Bharat Bond Exchange-Traded Fund is India's first corporate bond Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)
- The ETF will comprise a basket of bonds issued by the CPSEs, CPSUs, CPFIs, and other government organisations.
- The unit size of the bond has been kept at just ₹1,000 so that even retail investors can invest.
- Each ETF will have a fixed maturity date and initially they will be issued in two series, of 3 years and 10 years. Each series will have a separate index of the same maturity series.
- Index will be constructed by an independent index provider – National Stock Exchange.

Q.71) Solution (c)

- Government of India has launched UMMID (Unique Methods of Management and Treatment of Inherited Disorders) initiative to tackle inherited genetic diseases of newborn babies.
- The programme will be implemented through government hospitals to regularise the use of cutting edge scientific technology and molecular medicine to achieve Universal Health Coverage for all.
- The initiative is designed on the concept of 'Prevention is better than Cure'.
- In India's urban areas, congenital malformations and genetic disorders are the third most common cause of mortality after prematurity & low birth weight issues and infections in newborns.
- A very large population and high birth rate, and consanguineous marriage favoured in many communities are some of the important reasons for the high prevalence of genetic disorders in India.

The UMMID initiative aims:

- To establish NIDAN (National Inherited Diseases Administration) Kendras to provide counselling, prenatal testing and diagnosis, management, and multidisciplinary care in Government Hospitals wherein the influx of patients is more.
- To produce skilled clinicians in Human Genetics,
- To undertake screening of pregnant women and newborn babies for inherited genetic diseases in hospitals at aspirational districts.
- To create awareness about genetic disorders amongst clinicians and to establish molecular diagnostics in hospitals.

The three components of UMMID Initiative

- Fellowship in genetic Diagnostic
- NIDAN Kendras
- Prevention of genetic disorder in aspirational districts

Q.72) Solution (d)

- The establishment of NSIL was announced in Budget 2019.
- It functions under the administrative control of Department of Space (DOS).

- One of the mandates of NSIL is to mass-produce and manufacture the SSLV and the more powerful PSLV in partnership with the private sector in India through technology transfers.
- Its aim is to use research and development carried out by ISRO over the years for commercial purposes through Indian industry partners.

It differs from ISRO's existing commercial arm Antrix Corporation:

- Antrix will handle ISRO's commercial deals for satellites and launch vehicles with foreign customers.
- NSIL will deal with capacity building of local industry for space manufacturing.

Q.73) Solution (b)

- Adjournment motion is introduced only in the Lok Sabha to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.
- It involves an element of censure against the government, therefore Rajya Sabha is not permitted to make use of this device
- It is regarded as an extraordinary device as it interrupts the normal business of the House. It needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.
- The discussion on this motion should last for not less than two hours and thirty minutes.
- However, right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is subject to the following restrictions. i.e. It should:
 - Raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance.
 - Not cover more than one matter.
 - Be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.
 - Not raise a question of privilege.
 - Not revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session.
 - Not deal with any matter that is under adjudication of court.
 - Not raise any question that can be raised on a distinct motion.

Q.74) Solution (b)

- The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is the agency of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India responsible for administering laws regarding foreign trade and foreign investment in India.
- DGFT is a government organization in India responsible for the formulation of Exim guidelines and principles for Indian importers and Indian exporters of the country.
- Before 1991, DGFT was known as the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (CCI&E).
- DGFT is responsible for implementing the Foreign Trade Policy or Exim Policy with the main objective of promoting Indian exports.
- The shift was from prohibition and control of imports/exports to promotion and facilitation of exports/imports, keeping in view the interests of the country.
- Officials DGFT works in close coordination with other related economic offices like Customs Commissionerate's, Central Excise authorities, DRI authorities and Enforcement Directorate.
- It has 36 regional offices and an extension counter at Indore.
- All regional offices provide facilitation to exporters in regard to developments in international trade, i.e. WTO agreements, Rules of Origin and anti-dumping issues, etc. to help exporters in their import and export decisions in an internationally dynamic environment.

Q.75) Solution (d)

- The Ousteri Lake also referred to as Oussudu Lake is a man-made lake situated about 10 km from Puducherry.
- It is recognized as one of the important wetlands of Asia by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).
- It is not included in the list of Ramsar sites in India
- The structure of the lake is complex consisting of water, wetland and mudflats.
- Lake acts as the single largest catchment of fresh water in Puducherry.
- The vegetation of the lake (ranges from small herbs to trees) supports migratory avifauna as well as native birds during summer and winter.

Q.76) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Correct	Correct
The Department of Food and Public Distribution under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has sent letters to States Governments/UTs to include all eligible disabled persons under the National Food Security Act 2013. Section 38 of the Act mandates that the Central Government may from time to time give directions to the State Governments for effective implementation if the provisions of the Act. The Department advised all States/UTs to ensure that all disabled persons, who are eligible as per identification criteria of beneficiaries under NFSA, are covered under the National Food Security Act 2013 and they get their entitled quota of food grains under NFSA & PMGKAY as per provisions of the Act.	The Section 10 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 provides for coverage of persons under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana in accordance with the guidelines applicable to the said scheme and the remaining households as priority households in accordance with such guidelines as the States Government may specify.

Q.77) Solution (d)

World Economic Outlook (WEO) is released by the IMF.

Q.78) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
GPFLR responds directly to the Bonn Challenge to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.	The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) was launched in 2003 by IUCN, WWF and the Forestry Commission of Great Britain. GPFLR is a proactive network that brings together

	governments, organisations, communities and individuals with a shared goal.
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Q.79) Solution (b)

As of now, we have subsidies for LPG and Kerosene. Petrol and Diesel are sold at market prices.

The Union Budget for 2020-21 provides for Rs 39,264 crore subsidies for the two fuels (Rs 35,605 crore on LPG subsidy and Rs 3,659 crore on kerosene) compared to Rs 34,110 crore in the previous fiscal year.

Kerosene subsidy will be phased out soon.

Q.80) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The doctrine of precedent is a common law doctrine where judges are required to decide cases based on the judgment that has already decided by the courts placed higher in the hierarchy of courts.	Precedents are an established source of law. They are sources which can be used in further cases with similar facts.

Q.81) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Supreme Court can review its own petition.	Foreign lawyers cannot carry out any litigation or non-litigation work in India on a permanent basis Supreme Court made certain modifications to the high court judgements, making allowances for foreign law firms to offer legal

	advice on foreign laws, but only on a temporary “fly in and fly out” basis.
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Q.82) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
RBI allows full conversion of Rupee into foreign currencies and foreign currencies into Rupee for any transactions under current account of Balance of Payment.	RBI does not allow conversion of Rupee into foreign currencies and foreign currencies into Rupee for transactions under capital account of Balance of Payment.

Q.83) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Small units are kept out of GST. Businesses up to an annual turnover of Rs 40 lakh are GST exempt. This was at Rs 20 lakh at introduction.	Manufacturing units with a turnover up to Rs 1.5 crore can avail of the composition scheme and pay just 1 per cent tax. The earlier limit for manufacturing units was Rs 75 lakh with a 2 per cent tax rate. Service providers can also avail the composition and pay a flat 6 per cent tax.

Q.84) Solution (a)

Substantial concessions are extended to the agriculture sector under GST. Agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, machinery have seen a considerable reduction in rates. Other inputs such as cattle/poultry/aquatic feeds are kept at the nil rate. Agricultural produce such as vegetables, fruits, flowers and foodgrains are exempt from GST. Dairy products — milk, curd, lassi, buttermilk — are also exempt. Minor forest produce such as lac, shellac and sisal leaves are also exempt. Silk cocoon, raw silk, wool, jute fibre are nil rated. In the pre-GST era, many of these were in the 5 per cent slab.

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Please note that there is a difference between exempt from GST and 'Nil' Rated. For zero-rated goods and services, you don't charge or collect GST/HST, but you can still claim ITCs for them on your GST/HST return. For exempt goods and services, you also do not charge or collect GST/HST and you cannot claim Input Tax Credits.

Q.85) Solution (b)

In the eighteenth century, the French revolutionaries used the slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' to revolt against the landed feudal aristocracy and the monarchy.

Source: 11th Political Theory NCERT – Page 32.

Q.86) Solution (d)

All three are WTO Compliant.

Q.87) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) under which a mechanism would be created for reimbursement of taxes/ duties/ levies, at the central, state and local level, which are currently not being refunded under any other mechanism, but which are incurred in the process of manufacture and distribution of exported products.	It has replaced the current Merchandise Exports from India Scheme, which is not in compliance with WTO norms and rules.

Q.88) Solution (d)

It was rediscovered from the Sikkim Himalayas near the Teesta river valley region after a gap of nearly 136 years.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/plant-thought-to-be-extinct-for-more-than-135-years-found/article31954998.ece>

Q.89) Solution (c)

India-UK Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO) was established in January 2005.

The JETCO has been conceived as a business driven institutional framework to enhance trade and investment between the two countries.

JETCO provides a forum to UK companies to enhance their links and develop new partnerships with India business and decision makers.

Q.90 Solution (d)

Import substitution is the government strategy that emphasizes replacement of some agricultural or Industrial imports to encourage local production for local consumption rather than producing for export markets. Import substitutes are meant to generate employment, reduce foreign exchange demand, stimulate innovation and make the country self-reliant in critical areas such as food, defence and advance technology.

Q.91) Solution (c)

India joined international and multi-stakeholder initiative Global Partnership for Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) on artificial intelligence as its founder member.

GPAI will bring together experts from the industry, civil society, governments, and academia to collaborate to promote responsible evolution of AI.

This body is supported by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris.

Q.92) Solution (d)

India is one of the five countries that either did not sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) or signed but withdrew – India, Israel, Pakistan, South Sudan, North Korea, Pakistan.

India has not signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Q.93) Solution (d)

The Fujiwhara effect, sometimes referred to as the Fujiwara effect, Fujiw(h)ara interaction or binary interaction, is a phenomenon that occurs when two nearby cyclonic vortices move around each other and close the distance between the circulations of their corresponding low-pressure areas.

Q.94) Solution (d)

According to research by Loughborough University, 3D printers consume approximately 50 to 100 times more energy than injection molding, when melting plastic with heat or lasers.

3D printers used in enclosed places such as homes can generate potentially toxic emissions and carcinogenic particles according to researchers at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Counterfeiting is one the most significant disadvantages of 3D printing. Anyone with a product blueprint can forge products very quickly. Patent violations will increasingly become more common, and identifying counterfeited items will become practically impossible.

Q.95) Solution (a)

The Information and Broadcasting (I&B) Ministry has proposed bringing under its purview the contents being streamed on the several over-the-top (OTT) platforms.

At present, OTT platforms that are digitally streamed falls under the domain of the Ministry of Information and Technology (IT).

Q.96) Solution (d)

DNA replicates and stores genetic information. It is a blueprint for all genetic information contained within an organism.

DNA is found in the nucleus, with a small amount of DNA also present in mitochondria.

Q.97) Solution (c)

A singularity is a point in space where there is a mass with infinite density. This would lead to a spacetime with an infinite curvature. Singularities are predicted to exist in black holes by Einstein's theory of general relativity, which is a theory that has done remarkably well at matching experimental results

In the centre of a Black Hole is a gravitational singularity, a one-dimensional point which contains a huge mass in an infinitely small space, where density and gravity become infinite and space-time curves infinitely, and where the laws of physics as we know them cease to operate.

Q.98) Solution (d)

T cell, also called T lymphocyte, type of leukocyte (white blood cell) that is an essential part of the immune system. T cells are one of two primary types of lymphocytes—B cells being the second type—that determine the specificity of immune response to antigens (foreign substances) in the body.

T cells originate in the bone marrow and mature in the thymus. All lymphocytes begin their development in the bone marrow.

Q.99) Solution (d)

Several 'gene editing' technologies have recently been developed to improve gene targeting methods, including CRISPR-Cas systems, transcription activator-like effector nucleases (TALENs) and zinc-finger nucleases (ZFNs).

Q.100) Solution (a)

Anti-tuberculosis drug – bedaquiline, pretomanid, and linezolid (BPaL).