



Goaltide
A Prelims IAS Academy

Goaltide Daily Quiz (consolidation)

**August 2020
Part - II**

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Q1. Consider the following statements regarding **Mission Innovation**.

1. It is a global initiative announced at COP 21, 2015 working to accelerate clean energy innovation.
2. India is a member of this Mission.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Like you can escape anything, but if you leave any questions related to environment, big problem. Two important things in this question:

- a. Question is related to environment
- b. India is a member.

Mission Innovation (MI) is a global initiative of 24 countries and the European Commission (on behalf of the European Union) working **to reinvigorate and accelerate global clean energy innovation with the objective to make clean energy widely affordable.**



MI was announced at COP21 on November 30, 2015, as world leaders came together in Paris to commit to ambitious efforts to combat climate change.

Mission Innovation (MI) is a global initiative of 24 countries and the European Commission (on behalf of the European Union). Find out more about our members, including annual progress reports.



Q2. Consider the following provisions regarding declaring wild animals as vermin.

1. The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 define the term 'vermin'.
2. The state government is empowered to declare any animal as vermin.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

If you have followed our Current Affairs, we have covered this topic. You must read. [Click here to read.](#)

Farmers in particular lose their livelihoods, standing crops – when stray animals trample them. So, state governments have sent several requests over the years to the Centre to declare certain species as ‘vermin’, so that they may be hunted and killed without consequence.

The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 does not define the term ‘vermin’. However, its Schedule V contains a list of animals designated ‘vermin’, including rats, crows and foxes.

Section 62 of the Act empowers the Centre to declare wild animals of **any species as ‘vermin’** in any area and for a specified period of time. These animals are deemed to be included in Schedule V, opening them up to be hunted.

62. Declaration of certain wild animals to be vermin.—⁵[The Central Government] may, by notification, declare any wild animal other than those specified in Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II to be vermin for any area and for such period as may be specified therein and so long as such notification is in force, such wild animal shall be deemed to have been included in Schedule V.

Q3. Payments Infrastructure Development Fund aims to:

- a. To develop infrastructure at APMCs to help farmers for easy and transparent transaction
- b. To provide MSMEs credit facilities if they are not able to receive timely payment from big PSUs
- c. To develop easy payment structure for fisheries sector
- d. to subsidize the deployment of Point of Source (PoS) acceptance infrastructure

Solution: d

Explanation:

Again, you have to go through our Current Affairs. [Click here](#) to read this topic.

RBI created a **Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF)** on 05 June 2020, to subsidize the deployment of PoS acceptance infrastructure. The main emphasis of this fund is to increase the infrastructure in Tier-III to Tier-VI centres along with north-eastern parts of India.

June 05, 2020

RBI announces creation of Payments Infrastructure Development Fund

The Reserve Bank announces creation of a Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) to encourage acquirers to deploy Points of Sale (PoS) infrastructure (both physical and digital modes) in tier-3 to tier-6 centres and north eastern states.

Over the years, payments ecosystem in the country has evolved with a wide range of options such as bank accounts, mobile phones, cards, etc. To provide further fillip to digitisation of payment systems, it is necessary to give impetus to acceptance infrastructure across the country, more so in underserved areas.

RBI made an initial contribution of ₹ 250 crores towards the corpus of the fund. This covers half of the fund, with the remaining contribution coming from card issuing banks and Card networks operating in the country. **The fund would be governed by an Advisory Council, which is managed and administered by RBI.**

Q4. West Bank doesn't share boundary with which of the following?

- a. Dead Sea
- b. Jordan
- c. Israel
- d. Syria

Solution: d

Explanation:

See the map below. And also see other places too.



Q5. Convention No. 182 of International Labour Organization (ILO) was recently in news for:

- 50 percent of the countries which have ratified in the past have denotified it.
- First Convention of ILO which has received universal ratification
- First convention which all developed countries have only ratified.
- It has been removed from the List of ILO Conventions.

Solution: b

Explanation:

Recently, **International Labour Organization (ILO)'s convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour also known as Convention No. 182** received universal ratification after the Kingdom of Tonga ratified the same. It means ratification by all the members of an organisation. Convention No. 182 has received ratification from all the 187 members of ILO.

Child Labour

ILO Child Labour Convention achieves universal ratification

All 187 member States of the International Labour Organization (ILO) have ratified the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182).

Link: https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_749858/lang-en/index.htm

Q6. Which among the following climate types are conspicuously absent in the southern hemisphere?

1. Mediterranean Climate
2. Siberian Climate
3. Laurentian Climate
4. British Climate

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Siberian Climate is conspicuously absent in the southern hemisphere because of the narrowness of the southern continents in the high latitudes. Siberian climate is experienced only in the northern hemisphere where the continents within the high latitudes have a broad east-west spread.

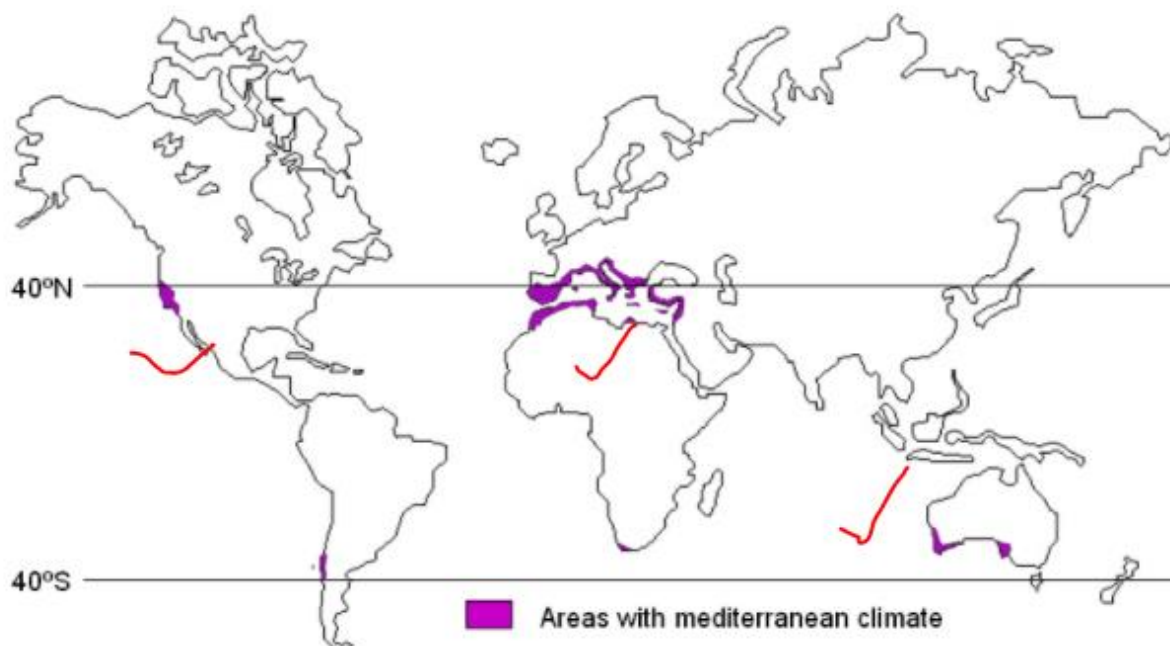


Laurentian Climate is absent in southern hemisphere because only a small section of southern continents extends south of the latitude of 40° S.



Note:

Mediterranean Climate is present in southern Australia, south western tip of Africa and central Chile in southern hemisphere.



British Climate is present in southern Chile and most parts of New Zealand in southern hemisphere.



Q7. With respect to the Amara-Nayaka System, consider the following statements:

1. The Amara-Nayaka System was a major political innovation of Vijaynagar Empire.

2. Amara Nayakas were military commanders, whose main work was to collect revenue.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Amara-Nayaka system you all know, it is from Vijaynagara. The addition is just to make you learn more about it.

The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagar Empire. It is likely that many features of this system were derived from **the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. First statement is correct.**

The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders, who were given territories to govern by the Raya. They collected taxes and other dues from the peasants, crafts persons and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. **Second statement is also correct.**

These contingents provided the Vijayanagar kings with an effective fighting force, with which they brought the entire southern peninsula under their control.

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding intended national determined contributions (INDCs).

1. The concept of INDCs was first coined at Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the UNFCCC in Paris, France.
2. One of the India's INDCs at COP 21, Paris states to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanations:

~~The Birth and Evolution of INDCs~~

The concept of INDCs was first coined during the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) to the UNFCCC in Warsaw, Poland, in November 2013, where the COP decided “to invite all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” (Decision 1/CP.19).

India's INDCs: **I am just mentioning important three INDCs.**

- To reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by **33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level.**
- To achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel- based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low- cost international finance, including from Green Climate Fund.
- To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

Q9. Consider the following pairs.

Organization	Founder
1. Swatantra Party	C. Rajagopalachari
2. Republican Party of India	B. R Ambedkar
3. All India United Kisan Sabha	Sahajanand Saraswati

Which of the pairs is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

Very important part of UPSC exam. We have covered so many such topics in daily Quiz and Test 1.0. Hope, it works in exam.

Organization	Founder
1. Swatantra Party	C. Rajagopalachari

2. Republican Party of India	B. R Ambedkar
3. All India United Kisan Sabha	Sahajanand Saraswati

Q10. Consider the following statements.

1. The qualification of the Finance Commission is provided by The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.
2. The Constitution has given power to Governor to set up State Finance Commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: C

Explanation:

So, to find correct explanations, let's first see below what is mentioned in Constitution.

Article 280 talks about Finance Commission

The President shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a Finance Commission which shall consist of a **Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.**

As per the provisions, we can see that Constitution only talks about Composition. The Qualifications of Finance Commission is provided by the law enacted by the Parliament, i.e., THE FINANCE COMMISSION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1951. **Therefore statement 1 is incorrect.**

Qualifications for appointment as, and the manner of selection of, members of the commission

3. Qualifications for appointment as, and the manner of selection of, members of the commission. The Chairman of the Commission shall be selected from among persons who have had experience in public affairs, and the four other members shall be selected from among persons who--

- (a) are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as Judges of a High Court; or
- (b) have special knowledge of the finances and accounts of Government; or
- (c) have had wide experience in financial matters and in administration; or
- (d) have special knowledge of economics.

Article 243-I talks about State Finance Commission

The **Governor of a State shall**, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, and thereafter **at the expiration of every fifth year**, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations.

243-I. Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position.—(1) The Governor of a State shall, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations to the Governor as to—

Q11. Consider the following statements regarding **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

1. It is one of the main organs of the United Nations.
2. It aims to achieve a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development- economic, social and environmental.
3. It is a Parent Organization of United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:


The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance **the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and**

environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits.

The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) **is a high- level advisory body to the Economic and Social Council.** The Forum was established on 28 July 2000 with the mandate **to deal with indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights.**

 More specifically, the Permanent Forum:

- ▶ provides expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to the Council, as well as to programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations, through ECOSOC;
- ▶ raises awareness and promotes the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues within the UN system;
- ▶ prepares and disseminates information on indigenous issues;
- ▶ promotes respect for and full application of the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration (Art. 42 UNDRIP).

One more information:

The Permanent Forum (UNPFII) is one of three UN bodies that is mandated to deal specifically with indigenous peoples' issues. The others are the **Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** and the **Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.**

Now, one more thing, ECOSOC's annual High-Level Segment includes: Remember these two forums.

High-Level Political Forum provides political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development, and reviews progress in implementing sustainable development commitments

Development Cooperation Forum reviews trends and progress in development cooperation

Q12. **'Positive Pay system'** was recently announced by RBI for:

- a. To merge CRR and SLR monetary tools
- b. To provide 24-hours service to financial institutions at gram panchayats level to provide easy cash flow

- c. To put on hold to NPAs related to MSMEs.
- d. To curb frauds in Cheques transactions

Solution: d

Explanation:

What is Positive Pay mechanism for cheques?

As per the policy statement issued on August 6, 2020, RBI said, "The CTS-2010 standard specifying minimum security features on cheque leaves acts as a deterrent against cheque frauds, while standardisation of field placements on cheque forms enables straight through-processing by use of optical / image character recognition technology. To further augment customer safety in cheque payments and reduce instances of fraud occurring on account of tampering of cheque leaves, it has been decided to introduce a mechanism of Positive Pay for all cheques of value Rs 50,000 and above."

Link: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/wealth/personal-finance-news/rbi-to-introduce-more-security-features-for-cheques-via-positive-pay-mechanism-heres-how-it-will-work/articleshow/77388605.cms?from=mdr>

Q13. The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is set to direct telecom companies to undertake an "information security audit", which among the following is the main objective of this audit?

- a. To access the financial status of the Telecom companies
- b. To access the readiness of telecom companies for 5G trials
- c. To access the service quality of the telecom companies
- d. To check for backdoor and trapdoor vulnerabilities

Solution: d

Explanation:

The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is all set to direct telecom companies to undertake an "information security audit" of their networks and submit the report.

An information security audit is an assessment of the complete network infrastructure which checks for the equipment installed and the latest upgrades done in order to prevent any data leakages.

✓ In a bid to secure the nation's communication networks from China, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is set to direct all the telecom operators in the nation to undertake an "information security audit" of their networks and submit the report by end of October, **reports** Indian Express.

The objective of the audit will be to specifically check for any 'backdoor' or 'trapdoor' vulnerabilities in the networks which can be exploited by adversarial forces to extract and illegally pass on crucial information to varied agencies around the world.

It also checks the data storage and security policies of the company and checks whether all sections of the company adhere to the norms set by the company itself.

Some auditing agencies also launch a controlled bug into the network of the company to check for vulnerabilities and see what all systems are being impacted.

The objective is also to check for 'backdoor' and 'trapdoor' vulnerabilities.

A 'backdoor' or a 'trap door' is a bug installed in the telecom hardware which allows companies to listen in or collect data being shared on the network.

Link: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/eye-on-china-dot-to-direct-full-network-audit-by-telcos-6559030/>

Q14. Mining waste can cause devastating harm to humans and the planet. With an ambition of zero harm, the **first-ever 'Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management'** provides a framework for the safe management of tailings facilities. This framework has been launched by:

- UNCLOS
- UNEP
- UNFCCC Secretariat
- International Labour Organization and World Bank.

Solution: b

Explanation:

Mining waste can cause devastating harm to humans and the planet. With an ambition of zero harm, the first-ever Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management provides a framework for the safe management of tailings facilities.

The Standard was developed through joint efforts by the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

The global Standard provides detailed insights into the entire life cycle of tailing facilities with the aim of helping industry achieve strong social, environmental and technical outcomes. **It addresses the critical issues:**

- *meaningful engagement of project affected people throughout the lifecycle of the mine tailing facility;*
- *raising the bar on human rights related requirements;*
- *strengthening of environmental protection requirements, including stronger attention to the evolving climate change impacts on mine tailing facilities and to restoration;*
- *application of a structured and robust approach to the risk classification of existing and planned facilities;*
- *establishing a governance mechanism for the management of tailing facilities, as well as identifying high level responsibility for the implementation of the standard, in direct communication with the Board;*
- *public disclosure and transparency of information on mine tailing facilities to stakeholders.*

Link: <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-industry-standard-tailings-management>

Q15. Consider the following statements regarding Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

1. The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are made by the Parliament of India under provision mentioned in the Constitution.
2. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
3. President (on the advice of CoM) is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: C

Explanation:

Recently, Ministry of Human Resource Development Renamed as Ministry of Education.

Which of the Rules and constitutional provisions were used for this?

Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 has been amended to the above effect today. The President of India made the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Three Hundred and Fifty Sixth Amendment Rules, 2020 invoking his powers conferred by **clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution of India**.

Conduct of Government Business

77. Conduct of business of the Government of India.—(1) All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules² to be made by the President, and the validity of an order or

instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.

(3) The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

In fact, it was called Ministry of Education until 1985, when the then Government changed its name to HRD Ministry and made several associated Departments its part.

Learn about Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961:

- a. **The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are made by the President** of India under Article 77 of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India. **First statement is incorrect.**
- b. The Ministries/Departments of the Government are created by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules.
- c. The business of the Government is transacted in the Ministries/Departments, Secretariats and offices (referred to as 'Department') as per the distribution of subjects specified in these Rules.
- d. **Each of the Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Second statement is correct.**

Third statement is incorrect.

Who responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961?

The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961 and the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, facilitating smooth transaction of business in Ministries/Departments of the

Government by ensuring adherence to these rules. The Secretariat assists in decision-making in Government by ensuring Inter-Ministerial coordination, ironing out differences amongst Ministries/Departments and evolving consensus through the instrumentality of the standing and ad hoc Committees of Secretaries.

Q16. Consider the following.

1. Krishna River
2. Kolleru Lake
3. Pulicat Lake
4. Godavari River

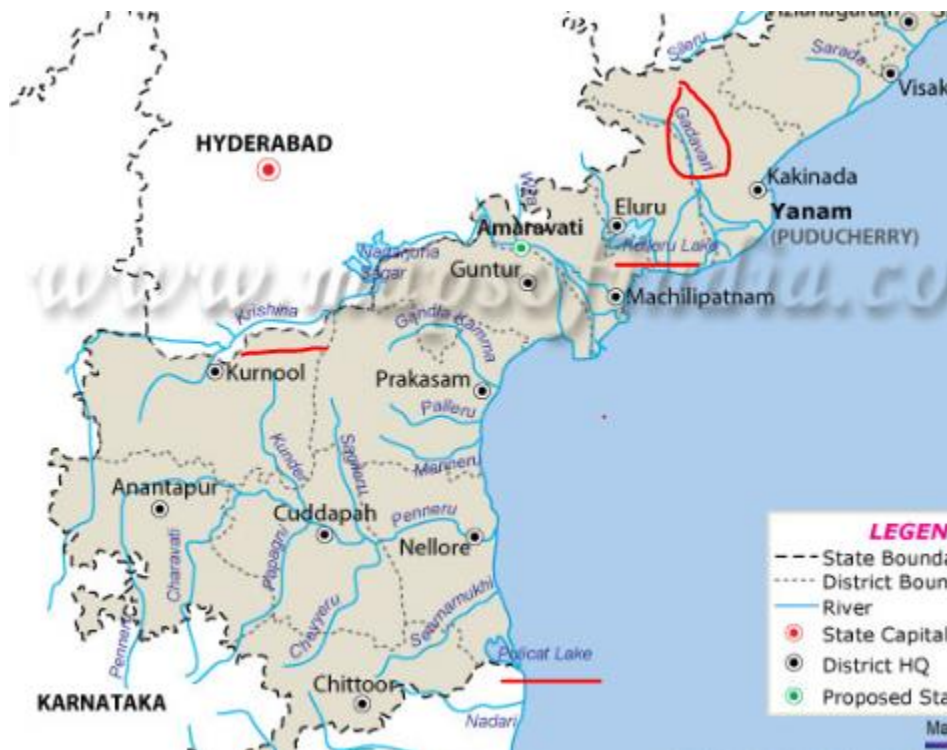
Arrange the above from North to South

- a. 4-2-3-1
- b. 2-4-3-1
- c. 4-2-1-3
- d. 1-2-4-3

Solution: c

The correct sequence is:

Godavari River- Kolleru- Krishna River-Pulicat Lake



Q17. Consider the following statements.

1. Critical Tiger Habitats and Critical Wildlife Habitats both are identified under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
2. Both Habitats are notified by state government in consultation with National Board of Wildlife.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Very important concept.

Critical 'tiger' habitats (CTHs), also known as core areas of tiger reserves—are identified under the Wildlife Protection Act (WLPA), 1972.

(4) Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, the State Government shall, while preparing a Tiger Conservation Plan, ensure the agricultural, livelihood, developmental and other interests of the people living in tiger bearing forests or a tiger reserve,

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “tiger reserve” includes—

(i) core or critical tiger habitat areas of National Parks and sanctuaries, where it has been established, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of tiger conservation, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers, and, notified as such by the State Government in consultation with an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose;

Critical 'wildlife' habitats (CWLHs), on the other hand, are defined only in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

- (b) "critical wildlife habitat" means such areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries where it has been specifically and clearly established, case by case, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of wildlife conservation as may be determined and notified by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests after open process of consultation by an Expert Committee, which includes experts from the locality appointed by that Government wherein a representative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall also be included, in determining such areas according to the procedural requirements arising from sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4;

See below the difference.

Critical 'tiger' habitats	Critical 'wildlife' habitats
Identified under the Wild Life Protection Act (WLPA), 1972	Defined only in the Forest Rights Act, 2006
Notified by state government in consultation with expert committee	Notified with the consent of the Gram Sabhas and affected stakeholders

Q18. How does National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) help in protecting the Indian agriculture?

1. NBA advise the State Governments in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites.
2. NBA directly monitors and supervises the scientific research on genetic modification of crop plants.
3. Application for intellectual Property Rights related to genetic / biological resources cannot be made without the approval of NBA.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

(4) The National Biodiversity Authority may, on behalf of the Central Government, take any measures necessary to oppose the grant of intellectual property rights in any country outside India on any biological resource obtained from India or knowledge associated with such biological resource which is derived from India.

(3) The National Biodiversity Authority may-

(a) advise the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources;

✓ (b) advise the State Governments in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under sub-section (1) of section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites;

Second is wrong.

The top biotech regulator in India for Genetically Modified Organisms is Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC).

Q19. Consider the following statements.

1. Battle of Khanwa was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga.
2. Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi.
3. Battle of Ghaghra was fought between Babur and Medini Rai.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Babur fought the following battles-

- a. First Battle of Panipat (1526) against Ibrahim Lodhi.
- b. Battle of Khanwa (1527) against Rana Sangha of Mewar.
- c. Battle of Chanderi (1528) against Medini Rai of Chanderi.
- d. Battle of Ghaghra (1529) against Muhammad Lodhi (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi).

In 1530, he died

You will see very less architecture, paintings, books during Babur regime, because he was busy only in wars.

Q20. Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as per the Constitution?

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States
2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of the Parliament or that of Legislature of a State
3. A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory
4. A dispute between two or more States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

131. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.—Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute—

(a) between the Government of India and one or more States; or

(b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or

(c) between two or more States,

Q21. In the context of India, consider the following statements regarding 'Compensatory Afforestation'.

1. Whenever forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes, it is mandatory under the EPA, 1986 that an equivalent area of non-forest land has to be taken up for compensatory afforestation.
2. National and State National Compensatory Afforestation Fund has been created under Public Account of India to receive funds for CA and other related activities.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Whenever forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes, it is mandatory under the **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980** that an equivalent area of non-forest land has to be taken up for compensatory afforestation. In addition to this, funds for raising the forest are also to be

imposed on whomsoever is undertaking the diversion. The land chosen for afforestation, if viable, must be in close proximity of reserved or protected forest for ease of management by forest department.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund. If you read how ay body/fund evolved, you will never forget. So, read below.

- a. **In 2002, the Supreme Court (SC) ordered** that a Compensatory Afforestation Fund had to be created in which all the contributions towards compensatory afforestation and net present value of land had to be deposited. This order was made in the case of *TN Godhavarman Vs Union of India* where the SC observed that a lot of funds received for compensatory afforestation remained unutilized with the states.
- b. **In April 2004**, Ministry of Environment and Forests constituted Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to overlook and manage the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) as directed by the SC. **The authority was termed as the 'custodian' of the fund.** Further in 2009, the government ordered that State CAMPAs had to be set up to boost compensatory afforestation at state level and also manage Green India Fund.
- c. Despite all these efforts, CAG report in 2013 revealed that the CAMPA funds remained unutilized. The report stated that between 2006 and 2012, CAF with ad hoc CAMPA grew from ₹ 1,200 crores to ₹ 23,607 crores.
- d. **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 came into force from 30 September 2018.**
- e. The Act established a National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under the Public Account of India and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund under the **Public Account of each state. Second statement is wrong.**
- f. The payments made for compensatory afforestation, net present value and others related to the project will be deposited in the fund.
- g. **The State Funds will receive 90% of the payments while National Fund will receive remaining 10%.** These funds will be regulated by State and National CAMPA. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules were notified in August 2018. All states except Nagaland have set up state CAMPAs following this notification, as of November 2019.

5. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the monies available in the National Fund shall be disbursed and utilised in the following manner, namely:—

Disbursement and utilisation of National Fund.

(a) ninety per cent. of the all monies collected by a State, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and the interest accrued thereon, shall be transferred to the State Fund established in such state under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(b) the balance ten per cent. of all monies collected by the States and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and the interest accrued thereon, and all fresh accrual to the National Fund, as provided in sub-section (4) of section 3, and the interest accrued thereon, shall be utilised for meeting—

Q22. Consider the following statements regarding **Sustainable Development Goals**.

1. The Sustainable Development Goals were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.
2. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs.
3. SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will come into force post 2020 Kyoto Protocol.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution:a

Such questions have become very important. We have covered such questions before also. Never forget. Definitely in some or other way it will appear in your exam.

First statement is correct:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world.

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, **Member States adopted:**

- a. **the outcome document "*The Future We Want*"** in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and
- b. **to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.**
- c. The Rio +20 outcome also contained other measures for implementing sustainable development, including mandates for future programmes of work in development financing, small island developing states and more.

Second statement is also correct.

Today, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, *including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology*, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships and Small Island Developing States. **DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of UN systemwide implementation of the 2030 Agenda** and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs

Third statement is incorrect:

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — **officially came into force**.

Q23. Consider the following statement regarding **International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF)**.

1. It is a UN led agency aims to scale up the mobilization of private capital towards environmentally sustainable investments.
2. India is a member of IPSF.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

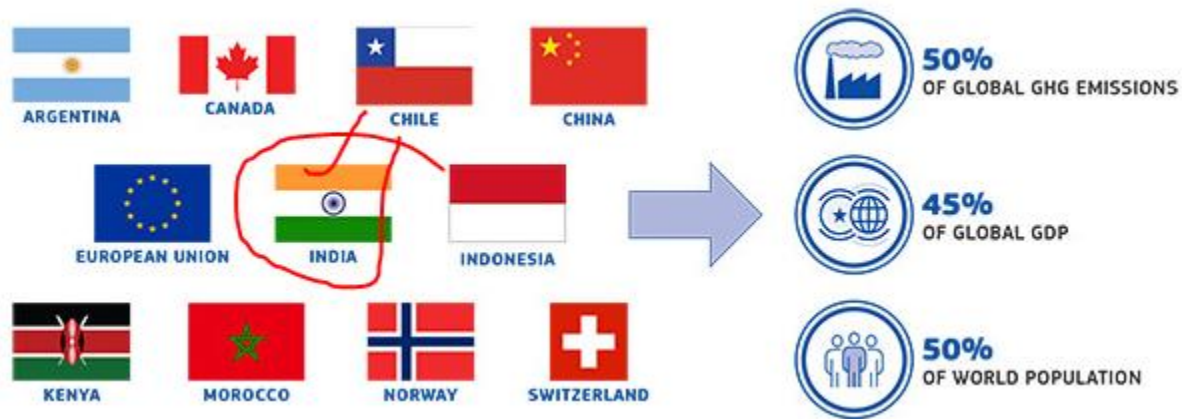
Why important:

- a. Related to Environment
- b. India is a member
- c. Launched recently in 2019

On 18 October 2019, on the margins of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank annual meetings in Washington DC, the **European Union** launched together with relevant authorities of Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, **India**, Kenya and Morocco the International platform on sustainable finance (IPSF).

The ultimate objective of the IPSF is to scale up the mobilisation of private capital towards environmentally sustainable investments. The IPSF therefore offers a multilateral forum of dialogue between policymakers that are in charge of developing sustainable finance regulatory measures to help investors identify and seize sustainable investment opportunities that truly contribute to climate and environmental objectives. Through the IPSF, members can exchange and disseminate information to **promote best practices, compare their different initiatives and identify barriers and opportunities of sustainable finance**, while respecting national and regional contexts. Where appropriate, willing members can further strive to align their initiatives and approaches.

Since its launch, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Singapore and Switzerland also joined the IPSF. Together, the 14 members of the IPSF represent 50% of greenhouse gas emissions, 50% of the world population and 45% of global GDP.



Link: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance/international-platform-sustainable-finance_en

Q24. Consider the following statements regarding Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD).

1. It aims to consolidate Asian strengths and fortify Asia's competitiveness by maximizing the diversity and rich resources evident in Asia.
2. India is a part of this dialogue.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) was inaugurated in June 2002 in Cha-Am, Thailand, where 18 Asian Foreign Ministers met together for the first time.

- a. The ACD is a continent-wide forum, the first of its kind in Asia. More specifically, the ACD aims to constitute the missing link in Asia by incorporating every Asian country and building an Asian Community without duplicating other organizations or creating a bloc against others.
- b. A key principle **is to consolidate Asian strengths and fortify Asia's competitiveness by maximizing the diversity and rich resources evident in Asia.**
- c. The core values of the ACD are positive thinking; informality; voluntarism; non-institutionalization; openness; respect for diversity; the comfort level of member countries; and the evolving nature of the ACD process.

*One important statement they can ask is that are they engaged among themselves only through dialogue?? **You will say NO.** Dialogue, Projects, community level Participations are the dimensions adopted by ACD.*

Since its inception, the ACD has rapidly developed in two dimensions, namely, dialogue and projects.

✓ **On the dialogue dimension**, ACD Ministers have met annually at the ACD Ministerial Meetings to discuss ACD developments, issues of regional cooperation and ways to enhance and solidify Asian unity. In between, Foreign Ministers also meet on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in September to update each other on the progress of ACD project cooperation, to hold constructive discussions on international issues of concern and to strengthen the 'voice of Asia' in the international arena.

✓ **On the projects dimension**, currently, many countries have proposed to be prime movers in 20 areas of cooperation, such as energy, agriculture, biotechnology, tourism, poverty alleviation, IT development, e-education and financial cooperation.

Then third statement comes of is India a member of.

Founding Members			
1. Bahrain	2. Bangladesh	3. Brunei Darussalam	4. Cambodia
5. China	6. India	7. Indonesia	8. Japan
9. Republic of Korea	10. Lao PDR	11. Malaysia	12. Myanmar
13. Pakistan	14. Philippines	15. Qatar	16. Singapore
17. Thailand	18. Vietnam		

Link: <http://www.acd-dialogue.org/about-acd.html>

Q25. We can find India +ASEAN (10 members) together in:

1. Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC)
2. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
3. RCEP

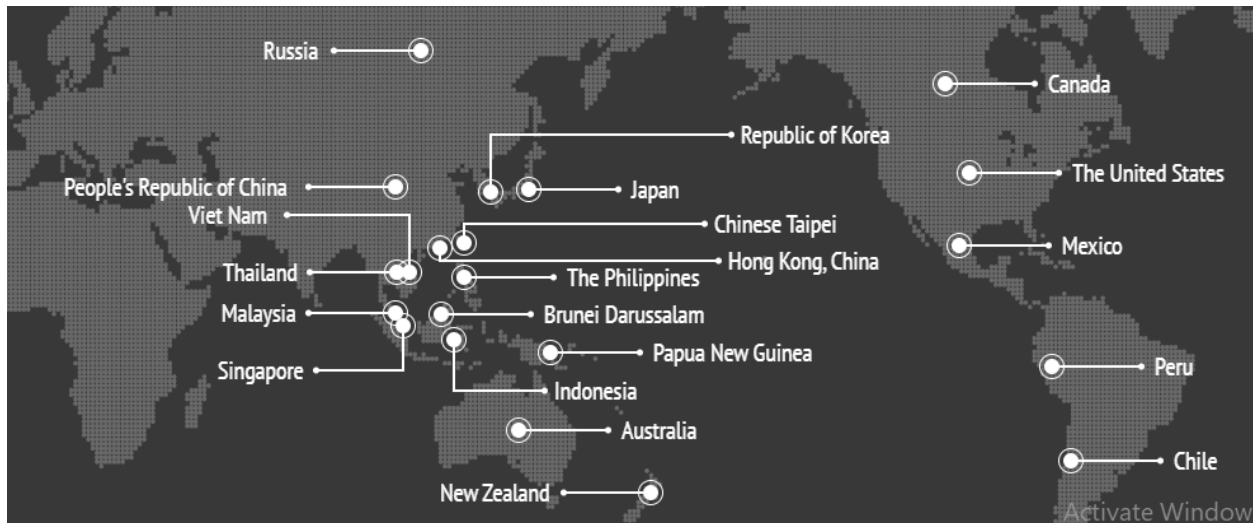
Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

APEC members: **India is not a member.**



Mekong Ganga Cooperation: The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) is an initiative by six countries – **India and five ASEAN** countries, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Not All 11 members of ASEAN.

RCEP: India is not part of it.

Q26. Consider the following National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries.

1. Gangotri National Park
2. Great Himalayan national Park
3. Buxa Tiger Reserve

Which of the above National Parks belong to states **through which River Ganga Passes?**

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

To solve this question, you need to first find the states through which river Ganga flows.

River Ganga flows through five states: **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.**

Gangotri National Park is a national park in Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand. It is correct.

Buxa Tiger Reserve is in West Bengal. It is correct.

Great Himalayan National Park is in Himachal Pradesh. And we know, Ganga doesn't pass through Himachal Pradesh.

So correct option is 1 and 3 only.

Q27. Which of the following items for part of the **Capital receipt of a State Government** in India?

1. Borrowing from the RBI and commercial banks through sale of Treasury bills
2. Interest receipts on account of loans forwarded by the State Government
3. Receipts obtained from the sale of shares in State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Statement 1: It is incorrect

If the question asked for the capital receipt of the Central govt, it could have been right if the govt. was raising resources through the sale of treasury bills.

But state governments cannot issue treasury bills (which are money market instruments), they can only issue long-term capital market instruments, i.e. state development loans (SDLs) which are a parallel instrument to G-secs (Central government).

Statement 2: It is a part of revenue receipts.

Understand one thing:

When govt. raises funds either by incurring a liability or by disposing off its assets, it is called a capital receipt, for e.g. govt borrowing from Public Provident Fund (PPF) which is actually people's money, so once the money is borrowed, the govt. owes money to people.

Capital receipts may be debt creating (for e.g. borrowing from foreign govt.) or non-debt creating (for e.g. disinvestment).

The main items:

- a. Loans raised by the government from the public which are called market borrowings
- b. Borrowing from the RBI and commercial banks and other financial institutions through the sale of treasury bill

- c. Loans received from foreign governments and international organizations, and recoveries of loans granted by the central government.
- d. Other items include small savings (Post-Office Savings Accounts, National Savings Certificates, etc.), provident funds
- e. **Receipts obtained from the sale of shares in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Third statement is also correct.**

Q28. Innovative Multidisciplinary Partnership to Accelerate Community Transformation and Sustainability (IMPACTS) is recently seen in news with respect to:

- a. India and Russia
- b. India and Sweden
- c. India and Canada
- d. India and Norway

Solution: c

Explanation:

PTI | Aug 10, 2020, 17:41 IST



PTI/AFP photo



NEW DELHI: India and Canada discussed ways to ramp up cooperation in science and technology by strengthening existing international connections, sharing best practices, and initiating new collaborations between governments and institutions, a statement said on Monday.

The statement follows a conference organised virtually

by the India-Canada Centre for Innovative Multidisciplinary Partnership to Accelerate Community Transformation and Sustainability (IC-IMPACTS) on August 6.

Link: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-canada-discuss-ways-to-strengthen-collaboration-in-science-and-technology/articleshow/77463677.cms>

Q29. As per the provisions mentioned in the Constitution, consider the following statements.

1. An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.
2. The person elected to fill the vacancy of the President shall be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

~~62.~~ **Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.**—(1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy; and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 56, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he

Q30. With regard to **Secretariat of Parliament**, consider the following.

1. The recruitment and service conditions of the Secretariat are regulated by the presiding officer of the House.
2. Secretary-general of the Secretariat is appointed by the President

Select the correct code

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

98. Secretariat of Parliament.—(1) Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament.

(2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.

(3) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (2), the President may, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People or the Chairman of the Council of States, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the House of the People or the Council of States, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause.

Secretariat of Parliament:

Each House of Parliament has separate secretarial staff of its own, though there can be some posts common to both the Houses. **Their recruitment and service conditions are regulated by Parliament. First statement is incorrect.**

The secretariat of each House is headed by a secretary-general. He is a permanent officer and is appointed by the presiding officer of the House. **Second statement is incorrect.**

Q31. 'Supply Chain Resilience Initiative' recently have been proposed to:

- To reduce dependence on China by securing supply chains
- To improve logistics infrastructure for effective functioning of supply chain
- To improve agriculture supply chains post COVID-19 to support farmers worldwide
- To improve supply chain infrastructure for MSMEs around the world post COVID-19.

Solution: a

Explanation:

Economy / Global Economy

India, Japan, Australia keen to boost supply chain security by reducing reliance on China

- The Supply Chain Resilience Initiative will look to secure supply chains and reduce dependence on China in wake of the disruptions caused by the coronavirus
- The supply chain initiative could also eventually be expanded to include the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean)

Link: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/india-japan-and-australia-are-said-to-seek-supply-chain-pact-11598004898649.html>

Q32. Consider the following statements regarding **Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)**.

1. It promotes transfer of climate technologies at the request of developing countries for climate-resilient development.
2. It is the operational arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Environment related Network and related to UNFCCC. It is important.

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) promotes the accelerated development and transfer of climate technologies* at the request of **developing countries** for energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient development.

~~CTCN~~'s Core Services

1. Provide technical assistance to developing countries to enhance transfer of climate technologies
2. Provide and share information and knowledge on climate technologies
3. Foster collaboration and networking of stakeholders on climate technologies

The CTCN is the operational arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism. The CTC is hosted by the UN Environment in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Conference of Parties mandates...

"that the Climate Technology Centre shall facilitate a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks, organizations and initiatives with a view to engaging the participants of the Network effectively"

- ☒ COP 15 (Copenhagen) 2009: Political agreement regarding a "Technology Mechanism"
- ☒ COP 16 (Cancun) 2010: Technology Mechanism established (Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network)
- ☒ COP 17 (Durban) 2011: Terms of reference of the CTCN; Criteria for the selection of the host of the Climate Technology Centre (CTC)
- ☒ COP 18 (Doha): Formal selection of UNEP-UNIDO-led consortium, as host of the CTC

Q33. Consider the following statements:

1. MICR code is printed on cheques using MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition technology), which enables fast processing of cheques.
2. An MICR code is a 9-digit code that uniquely identifies the bank and branch participating in an Electronic Clearing System (ECS).

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

✓ 2. What is MICR?

MICR code is a code printed on cheques using MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition technology). This enables identification of the cheques and which in turns means faster processing. ✓

An MICR code is a 9-digit code that uniquely identifies the bank and branch participating in an Electronic Clearing System (ECS).

✓ It comprises of 3 parts:

- The first three digits represent the city (City Code). They are aligned with the PIN code we use for postal addresses in India.
- The next 3 digits represent the bank (Bank Code)
- The last 3 digits represent the branch (Branch Code)



Just for information, also see what is IFSC:

1. What is IFSC?

IFSC code is used by electronic payment system applications such as real-time gross settlement (RTGS), NEFT and Centralised Funds Management System (CFMS). This code is mandatory for fund transfers from one bank account to another. Every bank branch will have a unique code and no two branches (even of the same bank) will ever be the same.

In an IFSC code, the first 4 digits of the IFSC represent the bank and last 6 characters represent the branch. The 5th character is zero.

For State Bank of India's (SBI) 11-digit IFSC code, the first four letters will be 'SBIN', and the last 6 digits will represent a specific branch code. For example, the IFSC code of the SBI branch at 23, Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001, is SBIN0005943. Here, 005943 is the branch code.

Q34. Consider the following statements regarding Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

1. It is a credit linked subsidy programme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
2. It is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) at national level.
3. It aims to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment project.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

GUIDELINES ON PRIME MINISTER'S EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

1. The Scheme

Government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP will be a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME). The Scheme will be implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME as the single nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme will be implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The Government subsidy under the Scheme

2. Objectives

- (i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- (ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.
- (iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- (iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

Nature of assistance

The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible in manufacturing sector is ₹ 25 lakhs and in the business/service sector, it is ₹ 10 lakhs.
 Categories of Beneficiary's Rate of subsidy under PMEGP (of project cost)
 Area (location of project/unit) General category 15%(Urban), 25%(Rural), Special 25%(Urban), 35%(Rural)
 (including SC/ ST/ OBC/ Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas, etc.)
 The balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by the banks in the form of term loan and working capital.

2. Eligibility

- Individuals with age of 18 years or more
- Passing standard VIII is required for a project above Rs 5 lakh in the service sector and above Rs 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector
- Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act- 1860
- Production based co-operative societies
- Self-help groups and charitable trust

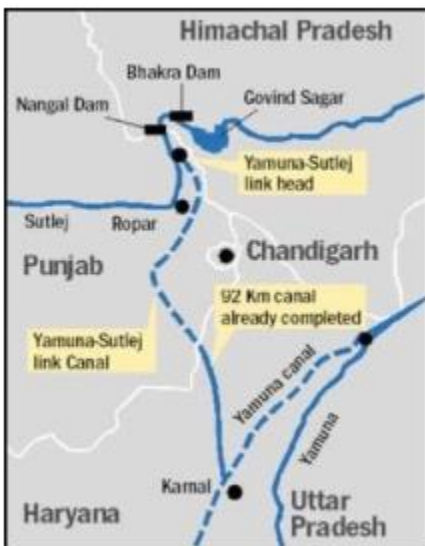
Q35. Sutlej-Yamuna Link canal issue, often seen in the news, is a historic issue between

- Punjab and Haryana
- Punjab and J&K
- Rajasthan and U.P
- J&K and Himachal Pradesh

Solution: a

Explanation:

Satluj Yamuna Link Canal or SYL as it is popularly known, is an under-construction 214-kilometer long canal in India to connect the Sutlej and Yamuna rivers. **It defines river water sharing between the states of Punjab and Haryana.**



Link: <https://scroll.in/latest/970740/sutlej-yamuna-link-canal-row-punjab-will-burn-if-forced-to-share-water-with-haryana-says-cm#:~:text=The%20Satluj%20Yamuna%20Link%20has,and%20Kashmir%2C%20Rajasthan%20and%20Delhi.>

Q36. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is a constitutional body mandated to keep a watch on the system of governance in the country, to ensure the best use of taxpayers' money. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The salary and conditions of service of the CAG are mentioned in the Indian Constitution.
2. The CAG can be removed on the same ground as that of a Supreme Court judge.
3. The CAG can be appointed as a Vice-Chancellor of the State Universities after retirement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Statement 1 is incorrect: The salary and conditions of service of the CAG is laid down by Indian Parliament by law and these are not liable to variation to his disadvantage during his term in office. The Parliament has enacted the Comptroller and Auditor- General's (Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

~~DPC ACT, 1971~~
The comptroller and auditor general's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service)
Amendment ACT, 1971
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
Contents

Statement 2 is correct: The CAG is appointed by the President and holds office for 6 years or till the age of 65 whichever is earlier. He can be removed by the President of India on same grounds and manner as a Supreme Court Judge. He can also resign by writing to the President.

Statement 3 is incorrect: After retirement, the **CAG is not eligible for any office under the Government of India or a State Government.** Hence, the CAG cannot be appointed as a Vice-Chancellor of the State Universities.

Q37. With reference to the term of a Governor's office in an Indian State, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Governor has no security of tenure of office.

2. The Constitution does not lay down any grounds upon which a Governor may be removed by the President.
3. The Supreme Court has held that the pleasure of the President in removal of the Governor is subject to judicial review.

Select The correct code.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Governor has no security of tenure and no fixed term of office. He may be removed by the President at any time.

Statement 2 is correct: The Constitution does not lay down any grounds upon which a Governor may be removed by the President.

Statement 3 is correct: The Supreme Court held that the pleasure of the President is subject to judicial review, in B.P. Singhal vs. Union of India 2010 case.

government. The Supreme Court's interpretation In 2010, a constitutional bench of the Supreme Court interpreted these provisions and laid down some binding principles (B.P. Singhal v. Union of India). In this case, the newly elected central government had removed the Governors of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Goa in July, 2004 after the 14th Lok Sabha election. When these removals were challenged, the Supreme Court held:

1. The President, in effect the central government, has the power to remove a Governor at any time without giving him or her any reason, and without granting an opportunity to be heard.
2. However, this power cannot be exercised in an arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable manner. The power of removing Governors should only be exercised in rare and exceptional circumstances for valid and compelling reasons.
3. The mere reason that a Governor is at variance with the policies and ideologies of the central government, or that the central government has lost confidence in him or her, is not sufficient to remove a Governor. Thus, a change in central government cannot be a ground for removal of Governors, or to appoint more favourable persons to this post.
4. A decision to remove a Governor can be challenged in a court of law. In such cases, first the petitioner will have to make a prima facie case of arbitrariness or bad faith on part of the central government. If a prima facie case is established, the court can require the central government to produce the materials on the basis of which the decision was made in order to verify the presence of compelling reasons.

If you are fresher read the provisions of the Constitution given below:

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor

153. Governors of States.—There shall be a Governor for each State:

⁶[Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more States.]

154. Executive power of State.—(1) The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

(2) Nothing in this article shall—

(a) be deemed to transfer to the Governor any functions conferred by any existing law on any other

authority; or

(b) prevent Parliament or the Legislature of the State from conferring by law functions on any authority subordinate to the Governor.

155. Appointment of Governor.—The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

156. Term of office of Governor.—(1) The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(2) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Q38. Which among the following are the points of differences between the Inner Core and the Outer Core of the Earth?

1. Composition
2. State of Matter
3. Direction of Spin
4. Thickness
5. Temperature

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 1, 2 and 4 only
- c. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

d. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Point (1) is not correct: Both the inner and the outer cores are composed of nickel and iron.

Point (2) is correct: The liquid outer core is composed of a molten mix of iron and nickel, whereas the inner core is in solid state of matter.

Point (3) is correct: The inner core rotates in an easterly direction, at a speed greater than the Earth 's rotation, whereas the outer core rotates in a westerly direction. This movement of both the cores is pulled by the Earth 's magnetic field.

Point (4) is correct: The thickness of inner core is 1200 km whereas the thickness of outer core is 2250 km.

Point (5) is correct: The temperature of inner core is 5000° C whereas the temperature of outer core is 2200° C.

Q39. In the context of India, a weaker Rupee exchange rate might lead to which of the following consequences?

1. Current Account Surplus
2. Capital Account Deficit

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Explanation:

A weaker rupee would make exports competitive and imports costlier. India imports much of its energy needs, especially oil. A weak rupee will make these imports costly. Higher fuel prices will also drive up inflation - and consequently, interest rates - which will smother the economic growth. Also, today, bulks of Indian exports have a fair share of import components. A weaker currency, thus, may not necessarily make India export competitive.

Thus, a weaker rupee would make India's essential imports costly, which would offset any increase in the value of exports. So, statement (1) is not correct.

Any volatility in currency is disliked by investors. A weaker rupee reduces the value of investments of foreign investors in terms of their domestic currency. Also, it also raises borrowing costs for Indian firms, which in turn would dampen external borrowings. Therefore, **a weaker Rupee might lead to capital account deficit. So, statement (2) is correct.**

Q40. In the context of the 'Funds of Government of India', consider the following statements about the Public Account of India:

1. All revenues received by the Government and all loans raised by the issue of treasury bills come under the Public Account of India.
2. There is a legislative control over the use of funds from the Public Account of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Part XII of the Indian Constitution deals with the government finance which is organized under three funds. Under **article 266(1)**, all revenues received by the Government of India or any state, all loans raised by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all money received by the Government in repayment of loans shall form the **Consolidated Fund of India**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Public Account, which does not involve revenues or debt of the Governments but other public money that does not belong to the Government as such. Thus there is **no legislative control over the use of funds from the Public Account**, and it is this lack of legislative control that makes the article 266(2) somewhat intriguing, and this is what also makes it vulnerable to misuse and subject to many aberrations in our financial system.

266. Consolidated Funds and public accounts of India and of the States.—(1) Subject to the provisions of article 267 and to the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the assignment of the whole or part of the net proceeds of certain taxes and duties to States, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled “the Consolidated Fund of India”, and all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled “the Consolidated Fund of the State”.

(2) All other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State shall be credited to the public account of India or the public account of the State, as the case may be.

The Public Account of India is a constitutionally created fund to park certain specially mobilised financial resources of the central government.

Moneys held by Government in Trust as in the case of Provident Funds, Small Savings collections, income of Government set apart for expenditure on specific objects like road development, primary education, Reserve/Special Funds etc. are kept in the Public Account.

Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be finally paid back to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorization for such payments is, therefore, not required, except where amounts are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund with the approval of Parliament and kept in the Public Account for expenditure on specific objects, in which case, the actual expenditure on the specific object is again submitted for vote of Parliament for withdrawal from the Public Account for incurring expenditure on the specific object.

Q41. Consider the following statement regarding Millennium Alliance (MA) Partnership.

1. It is a Public-Private Partnership aims to encourage innovations that have the maximum developmental impact in a cost efficient and effective manner.
2. India is a part of this Alliance.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The MA is a consortium of partners (Public-Private Partnership) aims to:

Identify game changing innovations

The Alliance intends to identify breakthrough innovations that address long felt developmental issues in a more effective and/or economical manner.

Rigorously test promising solutions

The Alliance encourages innovators to rigorously test and evaluate their innovative solutions and select those that have the maximum developmental impact in a cost efficient and effective manner.

Scale innovations that work

The Alliance aims to support innovations with wider societal appeal and help scale it to a level that it reaches and affects the needy population.

MA Partners



Department of Science and Technology

India is one of the top-ranking countries in the field of basic research. Indian Science has come to be regarded...



FICCI

FICCI is the rallying point for free enterprises in India. It has empowered Indian businesses, in the changing times, to shore up their competitiveness...



USAID

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the independent U.S. agency that provides economic, development, and humanitarian assistance...

Q42. The 'National Strategy for Financial Education 2020-2025' (NSFE) was recently released by:

- Niti Aayog
- Reserve Bank of India
- Ministry of HRD
- Ministry of Finance

Solution: b

Explanation:

ECONOMY

RBI's National Strategy for Financial Education



Sandeep Khanwalker @ANALYTICALVIEWS
AUG 23, 2020, 11:52 IST

✓ RBI'S National Strategy for Financial Education: 2020-2025

RBI has recently unveiled its strategy for financial education in the next five years(2020-25). This is a very important document which emphasis on Financial literacy for financial inclusion and thereby enabling the general public to make informed financial decisions for their own well-being.

The strategy is well-drafted and elaborates how the stated objectives shall be achieved in the next five years. The 5-C Approach to be adopted is as under—

Content,
Capacity
Community
Communication and
Collaboration among various stakeholders.

Link: <https://www.news18.com/news/business/rbi-releases-nsfe-2020-25-suggests-action-plan-to-promote-financial-education-2804857.html>

Q43. With reference to TRIFOOD project, consider the following statements:

1. It aims at enhancing the income of tribals through better utilization and value addition to the Minor Forest Produces collected by the tribal forest gatherers.
2. 'TRIFOOD' project is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' welfare.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Arjun Munda ~~virtually~~ launches 'Trifood Project'



New Delhi, Aug 20 (UNI) Union Tribal Affairs Minister Arjun Munda e-launched the tertiary processing centres of 'Trifood Project' of TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Raigad, Maharashtra and Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh here on Thursday.

~~Being~~ implemented by TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with Ministry of Food Processing (MoFPI), TRIFOOD aims to enhance the income of tribals through better utilization of and value addition to the MFPs collected by the tribal forest gatherers. To achieve this, as a start, two Minor Forest Produce (MFP) processing units will be set up.

Link: <http://www.uniindia.com/arjun-munda-virtually-launches-trifood-project/india/news/2130058.html>

Q44. Consider the following statements regarding The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC).

1. It is a large system of ocean currents that carry warm water from the tropics northwards into the North Atlantic.
2. It disturbs the balance between heat and energy distribution around the earth.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) is a large system of ocean currents that carry warm water from the tropics northwards into the North Atlantic.

How does the AMOC work?

The AMOC is a large system of ocean currents, like a conveyor belt, driven by differences in temperature and salt content – the water's density. As warm water flows northwards it cools and some evaporation occurs, which increases the amount of salt. Low temperature and a high salt content make the water denser, and this dense water sinks deep into the ocean. The cold, dense water slowly spreads southwards, several kilometres below the surface. Eventually, it gets pulled back to the surface and warms in a process called "upwelling" and the circulation is complete.

This global process makes sure that the world's oceans are continually mixed, and that heat and energy are distributed around the earth. This, in turn, contributes to the climate we experience today.

You can watch video here: You will get clarity.

<https://youtu.be/eu7ZDi2wHqY>

Q45. Thumbimahotsavam', sometimes seen in the news, is the first-ever State Dragonfly Festival being organized in

- a. Kerala
- b. Tamil Nadu
- c. Karnataka
- d. Andhra Pradesh

Solution: a

Explanation:

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM , AUGUST 21, 2020 18:42 IST
 UPDATED: AUGUST 21, 2020 19:02 IST

IT | A | A | A

Joint initiative of WWF-India State unit, Society for Odonate Studies, and Thumbipuranam

WWF-India State unit has joined hands with the Society for Odonate Studies (SOS) and Thumbipuranam for the first-ever State Dragonfly Festival in Kerala, christened Thumbimahotsavam 2020.

This is part of a national dragonfly festival being organised by the WWF India, Bombay Natural History Society & Indian Dragonfly Society in association with the National Biodiversity Board, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme and IUCN - Centre for Environment Conservation.

Link: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/kerala-to-host-dragonfly-festival/article32414553.ece>

Q46. Consider the following statements regarding National Security Act, 1980.

1. The National Security Act was promulgated during the Indira Gandhi government.
2. Both Central and State Government has power under this Act to detain a person.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The National Security Act was promulgated on September 23, 1980, during the Indira Gandhi government and its purpose is "to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith". It applies to the entirety of India, except Jammu and Kashmir. As per the National Security Act, the grounds for preventive detention of a person include:

- A. acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, or the security of India.
- B. regulating the continued presence of any foreigner in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India.
- C. preventing them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of the State or from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order or from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community it is necessary so to do.

3. Power to make orders detaining certain persons.—(1) The Central Government or the State Government may,—

(a) if satisfied with respect to any person that with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, or the security of India, or

(b) if satisfied with respect to any foreigner that with a view to regulating his continued presence in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India,

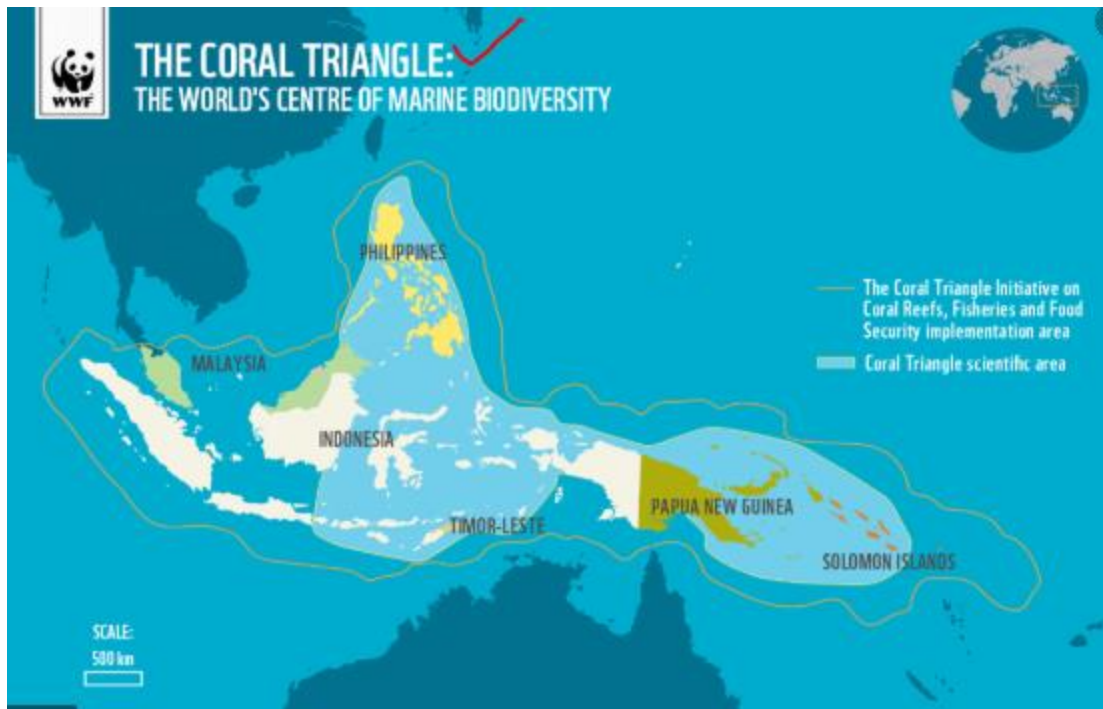
it is necessary so to do, make an order directing that such person be detained.

Q47. In which of the following regions 'Coral triangle' lies?

- a. Indian Ocean
- b. Caribbean Sea
- c. Equatorial West Pacific Ocean
- d. Atlantic Ocean

Solution: c

Explanation:



What is the Coral Triangle?

The Coral Triangle is one of the most important reef systems in the world. It covers 132,636 km across six countries; Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.

It occupies just 1.5% of the world's total ocean area, but represents 30% of the world's coral reefs.

It has the highest coral diversity in the world - 76% of the world's coral species are found here. Fifteen of are endemic to the region, which means they aren't found anywhere else.

It is also home to the highest diversity of coral reef fishes in the world. Thirty-seven percent of the world's coral reef fish species, and 56% of the coral reef fishes in the Indo-Pacific region live here.

Q48. Which of the following are envisaged by the **Right against Exploitation** in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1, 2 and 4 only

- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 1 and 4 only
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: c

Explanation:

Right against ~~Exploitation~~

23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.—(1) Traffic in human beings and ~~begar~~ and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

Abolition of untouchability comes under Right to Equality. Easily eliminate. So, left with only option c.

Protection of the interests of minorities comes under Cultural and Educational Rights.

Q49. In the context of India History, “Tabernacle of New Dispensation” founded by:

- a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- c. Keshub Chandra Sen
- d. Birendra “Thomas” Roy.

Solution: c

Explanation:

“Tabernacle of New Dispensation” already has been asked by UPSC indirectly in options. You should know if appearing for October 4 exam. We have also covered in our Test Series.

In 1868, Keshub laid the foundation stone of his new church, the Tabernacle of New Dispensation.

Q50. Consider the following pairs.

Organizations	Positions held
1. Hind Mazdoor Sabha	R.S. Ruikar, first President

2. Constituent Assembly	Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Member
3. Ghadar Party	Sohan Singh Bhakna, President

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Hind Mazdoor Sabha was asked in UPSC PRELIMS 2018.

Hind Mazdoor Sabha: R.S. Ruikar as the first President, Com. Ashok Mehta as the General Secretary and Com. G.G. Mehta and V.S. Mathur as Secretaries. Ms. Maniben Kara and Com. T.S. Ramanujam were elected as Vice-Presidents of HMS and Com. R.A. Khedgikar as the Treasurer

Ghadar Party / President

Sohan Singh Bhakna



In 1913, Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called Ghadar Party. The members of this party were the immigrant sikhs of US and Canada. Oct 20, 2011

S C Majumdar was the member of Constituent Assembly.

Q51. Consider the following statements regarding **International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)**.

- 1. It is UN led formal partnership between nations and organizations which strives to preserve coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world.
- 2. India is a member of this initiative.

Select the correct code.

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

Solutions: b

Explanations:

Just two months before the Mauritius oil spill; **the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), a long-standing partner of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), adopted a Recommendation** to safeguard the future of coral reefs. It recognizes the vulnerability of coral reefs to climate change, ocean acidification, land-based pollution such as nutrients and sediments from agriculture, sea-based pollution, overfishing, among other activities. Can be important this year. Learn.

Three important points for every organizations:

- a. It is UN body or not?
- b. India is a member or not?
- c. It aims to what?

The International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) is an informal partnership between Nations and organizations which strives to preserve coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world.

Although the Initiative is an informal group whose decisions are not binding on its members, its actions have been pivotal in continuing to highlight globally the importance of coral reefs and related ecosystems to environmental sustainability, food security and social and cultural wellbeing. The work of ICRI is regularly acknowledged in United Nations documents, highlighting the Initiative's important cooperation, collaboration and advocacy role within the international arena.

ICRI Members include a mix of governments, non-governmental organizations and international organizations. Founding Members include **Australia, France, Japan, Jamaica, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America**. Today, ICRI counts close to 90 members and its membership is steadily growing. And yes, India is a member.

Q52. Which of the following correctly defines **Advance Authorization Scheme**?

- a. It aims to maintain a continuous supply chain of raw materials to prevent demand supply mismatch.
- b. It aims to improve logistics of a nation to decrease price of goods at consumer level.

- c. It aims to provide MSMEs easy credit facilities post COVID-19
- d. It allows duty free import of inputs, which are physically incorporated in export product.

Solution: d

Explanation:

An **Advance Authorisation** is issued to allow duty free import of inputs, which are **physically incorporated in export product** (making normal allowance for wastage). In addition, fuel, oil, energy, catalysts which are consumed/ utilized to obtain export product, may also be allowed. DGFT, by means of Public Notice, may exclude any product(s) from purview of Advance Authorisation.

Imports of commodities under this scheme are exempted from the payment of basic customs duty, additional customs duty, education, anti-dumping duty, and safeguard duty. However, imports for supplies covered under specific supplies are not exempted from the payment of applicable anti-dumping and safeguard duty.

Q53. Consider the following statements regarding National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

1. NABARD Act was passed during priministership of Smt. Indira Gandhi.
2. Kisan Credit Card Scheme has been formulated by NABARD.
3. Union Minister is the chairman of NABARD.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

NABARD came into existence on 12 July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI and refinance functions of the then Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). **It was dedicated to the service of the nation by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 05 November 1982.** Set up with an initial capital of Rs.100 crore, its' paid-up capital stood at Rs.14,080 crore as on 31 March 2020. Consequent to the revision in the composition of share capital between Government of India and RBI, NABARD today is fully owned by Government of India. **First Statement is correct.**

[Learn about Kisan Credit Card Scheme:](#) Second statement is correct.

In a bid to provide term loan for agricultural needs of the farmers, Indian banks introduced Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme in August 1998. **The model of KCC scheme was prepared by NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) that met the recommendations of RV Gupta Committee.** The KCC is available at all Indian banks, regional rural banks and the co-operative banks. **The KCC scheme has short-term credit limits for crops and term loans.** Farmers having KCC credit are covered under personal accidental insurance up to Rs 50,000 for permanent disability and death and up to Rs 25,000 for other risks. **Under this scheme, farmers can avail collateral free loan up to Rs 1 lakh**

Third statement is incorrect:

NABARD's affairs are governed by a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors are appointed by the Government of India in consonance with NABARD Act. **Chairman is not Union Minister.**

Shri G R Chintala

Chairman

National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development,
Mumbai

Q54. 'Gupkar Declaration', often seen in the news, is related to which of the following state/UT of India?

- a. Nagaland
- b. West Bengal
- c. Andaman and Nicobar
- d. Jammu and Kashmir

Solution: d

Explanation:

They will never ask this. But found in every news article. See once.



Farooq Abdullah

ANI SRINAGAR: Political parties in Kashmir on Saturday unanimously resolved to fight for restoration of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir as it existed pre-August 5, 2019, saying the measures taken were "spitefully shortsighted" and "grossly unconstitutional".

The parties reiterated that they are bound, wholly, by the contents of the 'Gupkar Declaration', a resolution issued after an all-party meeting on August 4, 2019 at the Gupkar residence of NC president Farooq Abdullah.

Q55. Ladakh shares boundary with:

1. Pakistan
2. Afghanistan
3. China
4. Turkmenistan

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Ladakh shares boundary with Pakistan, China and Afghanistan.



Q56. Consider the following statements regarding the **National legislation to protect the environment in India.**

1. Right to clean and healthy environment is recognized as Fundamental Right in Indian Constitution.
2. Fundamental Duties added by 44th Constitutional talks about duty to protect and improve the natural environment
3. The Department of Environment was established in India in 1980 to ensure a healthy environment for the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Here third statement will be unknown to most of you. But no worries. **If you know statements 1 and 2**, you can solve this question.

First statement is correct.

According to Article 21 of the constitution, "no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law". Article 21 has received liberal interpretation from time to time after the decision of the Supreme Court in *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*, (AIR 1978 SC 597). Article 21 guarantees fundamental right to life. Right to environment, free of danger of disease and infection is inherent in it. Right to healthy environment is important attribute of right to live with human dignity. The right to live in a healthy environment as part of Article 21 of the Constitution was first recognized in the case of *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. State*, AIR 1988 SC 2187 (Popularly known as Dehradun Quarrying Case). It is the first case of this kind in India, involving issues relating to environment and ecological balance in which Supreme Court directed to stop the excavation (illegal mining) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In *M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 1086 the Supreme Court treated the right to live in pollution free environment as a part of fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Fundamental Duties are added by 42nd Amendment. Statement 2 is incorrect.

The **forty second amendment** Clause (g) to Article 51A of the Indian constitution made it a **fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment**. : *"It shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and have compassion for living creatures."*

There is a directive, given to the State as one of the **Directive Principles of State Policy** regarding the protection and improvement of the environment. *Article 48A states "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country"*.

The department of Environment was established in India in 1980 to ensure a healthy environment for the country. This later became the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1985. This Ministry has overall responsibility for administering and enforcing environmental legislations and policies.

Q57. With reference to **Manipuri Sankirtana**, consider the following statements:

1. It is a song and dance performance.
2. Cymbals are the only musical instruments used in the performance.
3. It is performed to narrate the life and deeds of Lord Krishna.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect. *If you are an experienced player, you can easily eliminate this question. So many instruments are used here. See below.*

The Manipuri classical style of singing is called **Nat** - very different from both north and south Indian music, this style is immediately recognizable with its high pitched open throated rendering with particular type of trills and modulations. The main musical instrument is the **Pung** or the Manipuri classical drum. There are also many other kinds of drums used in Manipuri dance and music. The Pena, a stringed instrument is used in **Lai Haraoba** and **Pena** singing. Various kinds of **cymbals** are used in Sankirtana and Ras. The flute is also used to accompany vocal singing.

Sankirtana is one of the few important Indian heritages inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Sankirtana performers narrate the lives and deeds of **Krishna** through ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur. **So, both 1 and 3 are correct.**

With the arrival of Vaishnavism in the 15th century A.D., new compositions based on episodes from the life of Radha and **Krishna** were gradually introduced. It was in the reign of King Bhagyachandra that the popular **Rasleela** dances of Manipur originated. It is said, that this 18th century philosopher king conceived this complete dance form along with its unique costume and music in a dream. Under successive rulers, new **leelas**, and rhythmic and melodic compositions were introduced.

Manipur dance has a large repertoire, however, the most popular forms are the **Ras**, the **Sankirtana** and the **Thang-Ta**. There are five principal **Ras** dances of which four are linked with specific seasons, while the fifth can be presented at any time of the year. In Manipuri Ras, the main characters are Radha, **Krishna** and the **gopis**.



Radha and **Krishna**

The themes often depict the pangs of separation of the **gopis** and Radha from **Krishna**. The **parengs** or pure dance sequences performed in the **Rasleela** dances follow the specific rhythmic patterns and body movements, which are traditionally handed down. The **Ras costume** consists of a richly embroidered stiff skirt which extends to the feet.

Q58. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- anyone residing in India.
- a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- any citizen of India.

Solution: c

Explanation:

Q.3. If I am not registered as a voter in any Constituency, can I contest election?
Ans. No

For contesting an election as a candidate a person must be registered as a voter. Sec 4 (d) of Representation People Act, 1951 precludes a person from contesting unless he is an elector in any parliamentary constituency. Section 5 (c) of R. P. Act, 1951 has a similar provision for Assembly Constituencies.

Also go through important link of ECI : <https://eci.gov.in/faqs/elections/contesting-for-elections/faqs-contesting-for-elections-r4/>

Q58. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019?

1. A 'transgender person' is the one whose gender does not match with the gender assigned at birth.
2. The District Magistrate will issue the certificate of identity, indicating the gender as 'transgender'.
3. The Act provides for the National Council for Transgender Persons chaired by Union Minister to advise the Central Government on the formulation of policies and programmes.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

First Statement:

(k) "transgender person" means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman (whether or not such person has undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy or such other therapy), person with intersex variations, genderqueer and person having such socio-cultural identities as *kinner*, *hijra*, *aravani* and *jogta*.

Second Statement:

CHAPTER III

RECOGNITION OF IDENTITY OF TRANSGENDER PERSONS

4. (1) A transgender person shall have a right to be recognised as such, in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Recognition of identity of transgender person.
- (2) A person recognised as transgender under sub-section (1) shall have a right to self-perceived gender identity.
5. A transgender person may make an application to the District Magistrate for issuing a certificate of identity as a transgender person, in such form and manner, and accompanied with such documents, as may be prescribed: Application for certificate of identity.
- Provided that in the case of a minor child, such application shall be made by a parent or guardian of such child.
6. (1) The District Magistrate shall issue to the applicant under section 5, a certificate of identity as transgender person after following such procedure and in such form and manner, within such time, as may be prescribed indicating the gender of such person as transgender. Issue of certificate of identity.

Third Statement:

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TRANSGENDER PERSONS

16. (1) The Central Government shall by notification constitute a National Council for Transgender Persons to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it, under this Act. National Council for Transgender Persons.
- (2) The National Council shall consist of—
- (a) the Union Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Chairperson, *ex officio*;
- Functions of Council. 17. The National Council shall perform the following functions, namely:—
- (a) to advise the Central Government on the formulation of policies, programmes, legislation and projects with respect to transgender persons;
- (b) to monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and programmes designed for achieving equality and full participation of transgender persons;
- (c) to review and coordinate the activities of all the departments of Government and other Governmental and non-Governmental Organisations which are dealing with matters relating to transgender persons;
- (d) to redress the grievances of transgender persons; and
- (e) to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

Q59. Consider the following statements regarding The International Whaling Commission (IWC).

1. It is a UN launched commission set up under legally binding Convention.
2. India is a member of this commission.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

UN has nothing to do with it.

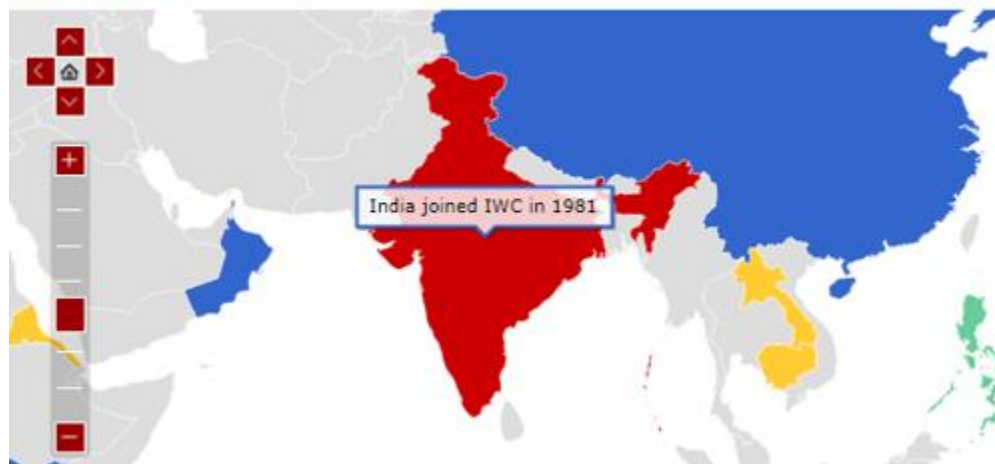
~~History~~ and purpose

The IWC was set up under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling which was signed in Washington DC on 2nd December 1946. The preamble to the Convention states that its purpose is to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry.

To read the text of the Convention, click [here](#).

An integral part of the Convention is its legally binding 'Schedule'. The Schedule sets out specific measures that the IWC has collectively decided are necessary in order to regulate whaling and conserve whale stocks.

Member Map



Q60. Which of the following officer has the power to disqualify a Member of the Legislature for occupying an 'Office of Profit'?

- a. The Chief Election Commissioner
- b. The President
- c. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- d. The Leader of the House concerned whose Member is to be disqualified

Solution: b

Explanation:

Article 102(1)(a) of the Constitution of India recognizes "holding any Office of Profit under the government" a ground for disqualification from being a Member of Parliament (MP) as well as contesting parliamentary elections to be chosen as an MP.

102. Disqualifications for membership.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

¹[(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;]

(b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

(e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

⁴[103. **Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members.**—(1) If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final.

Q61. Consider the following statements regarding Geographical Indications.

1. GI Act in India is administered by Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. The registration of a geographical indication is valid for a period of 10 years
3. Apart from agricultural products and food items, human skills such as art and craft can also qualify as a GI.
4. Intellectual Property Appellate Board has been constituted to hear appeals against the decisions of the Registrar under the GI Act, 1999 of India.

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only

- b. 1, 2 and 3 only
- c. 2, 3 and 4 only
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: d

Explanation:

First statement is correct.

In India, The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act was passed in December 1999 and came into effect in 2003. **It comes under the purview of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**

Second statement is correct.

The registration of a geographical indication is valid for a period of 10 years. It can be renewed from time to time for further period of 10 years each.

Third statement is correct.

Apart from agricultural products and food items, human skills such as art and craft which are unique to a particular area, made out of locally available natural resources and even industrial products can also qualify as a GI.

Fourth statement is correct.

Intellectual Property Appellate Board has been constituted by a Gazette notification of the Central Government in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 15th September 2003 to hear appeals against the decisions of the Registrar under the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Q62. Consider the following Pairs.

Latest GI Tags Products	Belongs to
1. Sohrai – Khovar Painting	Odisha
2. Telia Rumal	Telangana
3. Arumbavur Wood Carvings	Tamil Nadu

Select the correct pairs.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

See all the latest GI Tags from the link given below.

Latest GI Tags Products	Belongs to
Sohrai – Khovar Painting	Jharkhand
Telia Rupal	Telangana
Arumbavur Wood Carvings	Tamil Nadu

Link:

http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/GI_Application_Register_10-09-2019.pdf

Q63. Consider the following statements regarding languages in India.

1. All six classical languages of India are regional, i.e. they belong to particular region.
2. Ministry of HRD is responsible for laying criteria for conferring the status of Classical Language in India.
3. The first and last language accorded the status of classical language in India are Tamil and Odia respectively.
4. Apart from English and Hindi, no classical language till now has been accorded with the status of National language.

Select the correct code.

- a. 3 and 4 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1 and 2 only

Solution: c

Explanation:

Everyone knows about Classical Languages- Name of all languages. Here, I have tried to make it bit tricky and needs your presence. If you are enjoying and solving together, you will get wrong here.

While Hindi and English are the official languages of the Central Government for communication and administrative purposes, **no language in India has been conferred the status of the national language. Fourth statement is incorrect.**

As per Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India, 22 languages have been recognised as Scheduled languages. Also, till date, **six languages have been conferred the status of 'Classical Language' in India.**

The first language to be accorded with that status is Tamil. Tamil was declared classical language back in 2004. In the following year, Sanskrit was accorded with the status. In 2008, Telugu and Kannada were conferred with the status followed by Malayalam in 2013. **Odia is the latest addition to the list and received the status in 2014. Third statement is correct.**

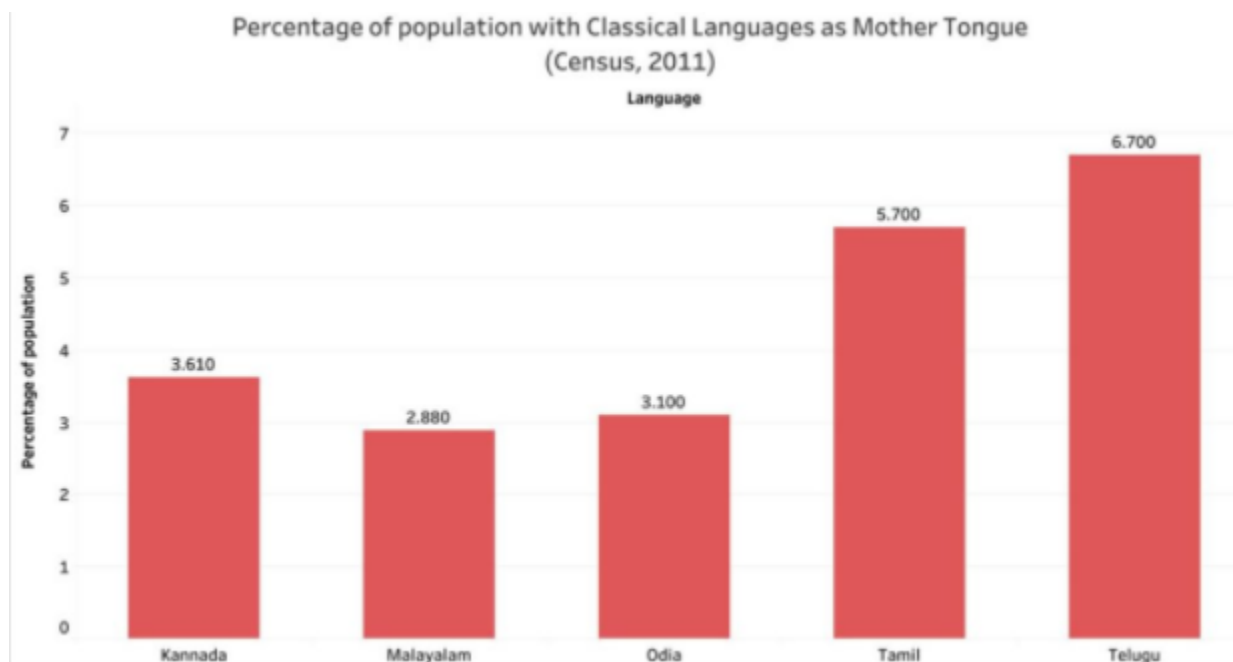
Of the six classical languages, five of them are regional languages **except for Sanskrit** which is not specific to any region. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam are Dravidian languages while Sanskrit and Odia are Indo-Aryan languages. **First statement is incorrect.**

Second statement is incorrect.

According to the Ministry of Culture, the norms for according status of classical language are that the language should have a recorded history of more than 1500 years with ancient valuable literature recorded in it. Further, the language has to be original and not derived from another speech community. The guidelines of the government are as follows:

- A. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years
- B. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers
- C. The literary tradition to be original and not borrowed from another speech community
- D. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots

As per 2011 census, the percentage of total population whose mother tongue is recorded as one of these classical languages is in the following chart. Per centage of Sanskrit is very low, so not included in chart.



Now, any question on classical language, no problem at all. All minute details covered under this.

Q64. The 'Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage', often seen in the news, is associated with

- a. Climate change
- b. Nuclear arms race
- c. Space diplomacy
- d. Poverty alleviation

Solution: a

Explanation:

The COP established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Loss and Damage Mechanism), to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change at **COP19 (November 2013) in Warsaw, Poland.**

Functions of the Loss and Damage Mechanism:

1. Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts, by facilitating and promoting:

2. Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders by:

3. Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, to enable countries to undertake actions, pursuant to 3/CP.18 (para. 6) including by:

Q65. Consider the following pairs.

Harvest Festivals	Belongs to
1. Wangala	Nagaland
2. Nuakhai Juhar	Maharashtra
3. Nabanna Festival	West Bengal

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Harvest Festivals	Belongs to
Wangala	Meghalaya
Nuakhai Juhar	Odisha and Eastern regions of India
Nabanna Festival	West Bengal

Q66. Noliasahi and Venkatraipur regions were recently in news, commonly for:

- Newly discovered caves
- Water harvesting sites
- Designated as Tsunami Ready' villages
- Uranium sites in Odisha

Solution: c

Explanation:

Read our Current Affairs section plus Daily Quiz. You won't find any trouble in solving any relevant UPSC questions. [Click here](#) to read.

Two coastal villages in Odisha have been declared the first two 'Tsunami Ready' villages in the Indian Ocean Region. The recognition was given by the **Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO** for the preparedness of the local community in two villages – **Noliasahi** in Jagatsinghpur district and **Venkatraipur** in Ganjam district – against tsunamis.

The certification recognizes the two communities' success at organizing and completing collaborative tsunami preparedness initiatives involving community leaders, national and local emergency management agencies, and citizen groups.

Tsunami Ready recognition is achieved through satisfying multiple initiatives. These include *conducting a community tsunami-risk reduction programme, designation and mapping of tsunami hazard zones, public display of tsunami information, easily understood tsunami evacuation maps, outreach and public education materials, participation in mock drills, community emergency plans, and the presence of reliable 24-hour early warning system.*

Who administers Tsunami Ready Programme?

The Tsunami Ready Programme is administered by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) through its Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS).

✓ About the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) promotes international cooperation and coordinates programmes in marine research, services, observation systems, hazard mitigation, and capacity development in order to understand and effectively manage the resources of the ocean and coastal areas. By applying this knowledge, the Commission aims to improve the governance, management, institutional

capacity, and decision-making processes of its Member States with respect to marine resources and climate variability and to foster sustainable development of the marine environment, in particular in developing countries.

Q67. Consider the following statements regarding INSPIRE Programme.

1. The scheme proposed by the Department of Science & Technology.
2. The basic objective of INSPIRE to help students mostly girls of backward regions to pursue their higher studies in Science and Innovations and Research.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

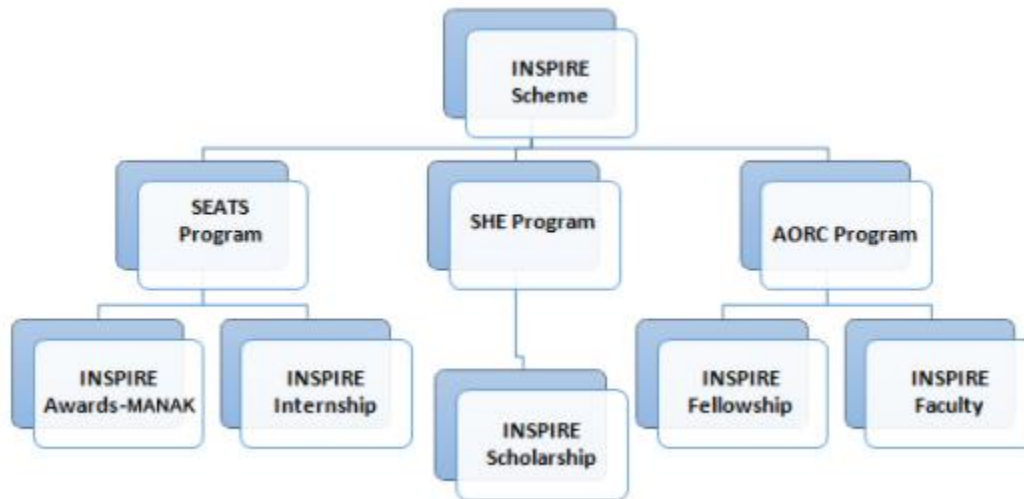
Explanation:

Innovation of Science Pursuit for Inspire Research (INSPIRE) is one such innovative scheme proposed by the **Department of Science & Technology** for attraction of talent to science. The **basic objective of INSPIRE would** be to *communicate to the youth population of the country the excitements of creative pursuit of science and attract talent to the study of science at an early stage and build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the Science & Technology system and R&D base.*

INSPIRE Scheme has included three programs and five components. They are:

- a. Scheme for Early Attraction of Talents for Science (SEATS)
- b. Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) and

- c. Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC). The schematic diagram of the programme is shown below:



Q68 Consider the following nations.

1. Bhutan
2. Nepal
3. Bangladesh

Which of the above nations shares **same number of boundaries with India states?**

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Indian states that touch the border with **Nepal** are **Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Sikkim**.

Bangladesh shares border with five Indian states: **West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam**.

Bhutan boundaries Indian states of **Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, and Sikkim**.



Q69. Nasik inscriptions describes the achievements of:

- Chandragupta-1
- Kanishka
- Gautamiputra Satakarni
- Pushyamitra Sunga

Solution: c

Explanation:

Nasik inscriptions describes the achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Q70. Consider the following statements.

- Article 30 of the Constitution provides for the protection of citizens having distinct language.
- There are currently 24 official languages to be listed in the Eight schedule of Indian Constitution.
- As per the provision mentioned in the Constitution, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English Language.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 3 only
- None.

Solution: c

Explanation:

Its Article 29, NOT 30. Those who have done wrong in this statement, today don't sleep unless you take Constitution of India and read from Article 19 to 30.

29. Protection of interests of minorities.—(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.—(1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

There are currently **22 official languages** to be listed in the sixth schedule of Indian Constitution.

YES, it is mentioned in Constitution, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English Language.

Article 348. Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.-

1. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides-
 - a. All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court,
 - b. the authoritative texts-
 - i. of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State.
 - ii. Of all Acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or the Governor of a State, and
 - iii. Of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under this Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State, shall be in the English language.

Q71. Consider the following statements regarding Airports Authority of India.

1. Airports Authority of India (AAI) was constituted by an Act of Parliament.
2. It fixes the charges to be levied upon the flights using the Airport Infrastructure for landing or navigation and using Indian Airspace to flyover.
3. Development and Maintenance of international and domestic airports is on the main function of AAI.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Don't simply read like, if there is AAI, it means it does all activities related to airport. Very careless approach of such reading. Whenever you find any Body/organization in news, go through its original website and read. Believe us you will never forget the basic functions and about that body. Do this.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) was constituted by an Act of Parliament and came into being on **1st April 1995** by merging erstwhile National Airports Authority and International Airports Authority of India. The merger brought into existence a single Organization entrusted with the responsibility of creating, upgrading, maintaining and managing civil aviation infrastructure both on the ground and air space in the country.

THE AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA ACT, 1994

ACT NO. 55 OF 1994

[12th September, 1994.]

An Act to provide for the constitution of the Airports Authority of India and for the transfer and vesting of the undertakings of the International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority to and in the Airports Authority of India so constituted for the better administration and cohesive management of airports and civil enclaves whereat air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated and of all aeronautical communication stations ¹[for the purposes of establishing or assisting in the establishment of airports] and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, commencement and application.—(1) This Act may be called the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

The functions of AAI are as follows:

- a. **Design, Development, Operation and Maintenance of international and domestic airports and civil enclaves. Third statement is correct.**
- b. Control and Management of the Indian airspace extending beyond the territorial limits of the country, as accepted by ICAO.
- c. Construction, Modification and Management of passenger terminals.
- d. Development and Management of cargo terminals at international and domestic airports.
- e. Provision of passenger facilities and information system at the passenger terminals at airports.
- f. Expansion and strengthening of operation area, viz. Runways, Aprons, Taxiway etc.
- g. Provision of visual aids.
- h. Provision of Communication and Navigation aids, viz. ILS, DVOR, DME, Radar etc.

In India, the DGCA determines the charges to be levied on International flights for using Indian Airspace.

Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is the regulatory body for Civil Aviation in India which discharges various functions including – Certifying the Airports, registration of aircrafts, licensing, formulating standards for air safety, investigating incidents, Coordinating with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) etc.

**The DGCA fixes the charges to be levied upon the flights using the Airport Infrastructure for landing or navigation and using Indian Airspace to flyover.
SECOND STATEMENT IS INCORRECT.**

Q72. Consider the following statements regarding Credit Information Companies.

1. In India, Credit Information Companies in India need to obtain license from SEBI.
2. It is compulsory for all the credit institutions (i.e. Banks, NBFCs and other Financial Institutions) become member of a Credit Information Company.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

May be new question for you but it is important one. Read solutions. Don't skip.

Lending money is fraught with risks. Whether it is loans or credit cards, banks & other financial institutions run the risk of the debtors defaulting on credit. In order to mitigate such situations, due diligence is exercised in evaluating the credit worthiness of the customer before extended any offer of loan or a credit card. **This process of evaluation is assisted by the services of Credit Information Companies (CIC)**, which assist the banks in determining the credit worthiness of the customers who applied for a loan or a credit card.

Statement 1 is wrong and 2 is correct.

Section 3, of CIC Act, 2005 clearly prohibits any company from carrying out the business activity of credit information, without having the Certificate of Registration from RBI. Hence it is mandatory to apply and obtain for this certificate from RBI.

Section 3. Prohibition to commence or carry on business of credit information.

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no company shall commence or carry on the business of credit information without obtaining a certificate of registration from the Reserve Bank under this Act.

The conditions which needs to be satisfied by the companies to receive the Certification of Registration from RBI, are laid out in Section 5 of CIC Act, 2005.

- The Company should have the minimum capital structure as under:
 - Authorized Capital – minimum Rs. 30 crores
 - Issued Capital – minimum Rs. 20 crores
 - Paid up Capital – not less than 75 % of Issues Capital
 (The conditions of capital structure is provided in Section – 8)
- The management of the company should not be prejudiced towards the interests of specified users, clients, borrowers or other CICs.
- Any other conditions which RBI considers to be necessary to ensure that the applicant company' business would not be detrimental/prejudicial to public interest, banking policy, credit system, individuals or other CICs.

Statement 2 is correct.

Section 15 of CIC Act stipulates that it is compulsory for all the credit institutions (i.e. Banks, NBFCs and other Financial Institutions) become member of a Credit Information Company.

Section 15. Credit institution to be member of a credit information company.

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

(1) Every credit institution in existence on the commencement of this Act, before the expiry of three months from such commencement or within such extended period, as the Reserve Bank may allow on its application and subject to being satisfied about the reason for extension, shall become member of at least one credit information company.

Currently there are **4 authorized Credit Information Companies in India.**

- a. Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited – CIBIL
- b. Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited
- c. Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited
- d. CRIF High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited

Q73. Consider the following statements regarding Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

1. It is Headquartered in Beijing, China.
2. All members have equal voting Power.
3. AIIB provides both sovereign-backed loans and non-sovereign-backed loans.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c



Explanation:

First statement is correct.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia. **Headquartered in Beijing**, it began operations in January 2016 and have now grown to 103 approved members worldwide.

Third statement is correct.

AIIB provides both sovereign-backed loans and non-sovereign-backed loans.

 **Funding** 

Which members will receive financial support?

Any AIIB member can submit a proposal for funding. We can lend to members beyond Asia if the project delivers a clear benefit to the region.

What is the difference between sovereign-backed loans and nonsovereign-backed loans?

Sovereign-Backed financing is considered a loan to, or guaranteed by a member. Nonsovereign-Backed financing includes any financing to or for the benefit of a private enterprise or a subsovereign entity (such as a political or administrative subdivision of a member or a public sector entity) that is not backed by a guarantee or counter-guarantee and indemnity provided by the member to the Bank.

Voting power is not same: Second statement is incorrect.

MEMBERS	MEMBERSHIP DATE	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS		VOTING POWER	
China	Dec 25, 2015	Amount (million USD):	29,780.4	Number of  Votes:	300,055
		Percent of Total:	30.7827%	Percent of Total:	26.5974%

India	Jan 11, 2016	Amount (million USD):	8,367.3	Number of Votes:	85,924
		Percent of Total:	8.6489%	Percent of Total:	7.6164%

Q74. India's longest passenger ropeway was formally inaugurated recently. It has been built on which of the following rivers of India?

- Ganga
- Brahmaputra
- Godavari
- Cauvery

Solution: b

Explanation:

India's longest passenger ropeway over the Brahmaputra river was formally inaugurated in Assam's Guwahati city.

India's longest river ropeway inaugurated in Guwahati

India's longest passenger ropeway over the Brahmaputra river was formally inaugurated in Assam's Guwahati city by state finance minister Dr Himanta Biswa Sarma on Monday.



Hemanta Kumar Nath

Guwahati

August 24, 2020 UPDATED: August 24, 2020 17:26 IST



Q75. Consider the following statements about Biodiversity Heritage Sites:

- They are declared under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- Most number of Biodiversity Heritage Sites have been declared in Karnataka.
- The State Government can notify areas of biodiversity importance as Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- None

Solution: c

Explanation:

Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHSs) are declared by the State Government in consultation with local bodies under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

Biodiversity heritage sites

37.(1) Without prejudice to any other law for the time being in force, the State Government may, from time to time in consultation with the local bodies, notify in the Official Gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as biodiversity heritage sites under this Act.

(2) The State Government, in consultation with the Central Government, may frame rules for the management and conservation of all the heritage sites.

(3) The State Government shall frame schemes for compensating or rehabilitating any person or section of people economically affected by such notification.

Maximum number is from Karnataka.

Q76. Which of the following parameters have been used by the 15th Finance Commission for the vertical devolution of taxes?

1. 1971 Population Census
2. Demographic Performance
3. The geographical area of a State
4. Forest Cover
5. Tax Effort
6. Income Distance



Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 2, 3, 5 and 6 only
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Solution: c

Explanation:

Table 1: Criteria for devolution (2020-21)

Criteria	14 th FC 2015-20	15 th FC 2020-21
Income Distance	50.0	45.0
Population (1971) 	17.5	-
Population (2011)	10.0	15.0
Area	15.0	15.0
Forest Cover 	7.5	-
Forest and Ecology	-	10.0
Demographic Performance	-	12.5
Tax Effort	-	2.5
Total	100	100

Sources: Report for the year 2020-21, 15th Finance Commission; PRS.

The forest cover and population census of 1971 were used in the devolution done by the 14th Finance Commission while the 15th Finance commission has relied on income distance, the population of census 2011, area of the state, forest and ecology, demographic performance, and tax effort.

Q77. Consider the following statements.

1. All States have to mandatorily constitute all the three tiers of Panchayats irrespective of their size and population.
2. There is no provision for reservations for the OBCs in Panchayats as per the Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect as the **intermediary level body need not be constituted in smaller States (with a population less than 20 lakhs)**. See below.

Central Government Act

Article 243B in The Constitution Of India 1949

✓ 243B. Constitution of Panchayats

(1) There shall be constituted in every State, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of this Part

✓ (2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs

OBC reservation in Panchayats have been a policy step from states **and not provided in the constitution as such**. This is a step taken by each state based on their requirement on the upliftment of the backward class. **The Constitution only mentions about reservation for SC and ST.**

Q78. Consider the following statements with reference to Office of Profit:

1. It is neither defined in the Constitution of India nor Representation of the People Act, 1951.
2. The power of disqualification for holding it is conferred upon the Election Commission of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not correct**?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The word 'office of profit' has not been defined in the Constitution or the Representation of the People Act of 1951.

The President, in consultation with the Election Commission, disqualifies a member who is holding an office of profit. **Second statement is incorrect.**

⁴[103. **Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members.**—(1) If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.]

Q79. Consider the following statement with reference to Judicial Review:

1. It is essential for maintaining Judicial Supremacy.
2. It is a device for protecting the rights of the people and strengthening democracy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

EXPLANATION:

Judicial Review is a process under which the Executive actions or the Legislative statutes are subject to review by the higher Judiciary. A court with authority for Judicial Review may invalidate Laws, Acts and governmental actions that are incompatible with a higher authority: an Executive decision may be invalidated for being unlawful or a statute may be invalidated for violating the terms of a Constitution. It has been playing an important and desired role in the protection and development of the Constitution. It has helped the Supreme Court of India in exercising its constitutional duties as the final interpreter of the Constitution. **Judicial Review is essential for maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution (and not Judicial Supremacy). So, statement 1 is not correct.**

Judicial Review is a device for protecting the rights of the people and hence strengthens democracy. So, statement 2 is correct.

Q80. The Code on Wages 2019', recently in the news, aims at achieving the goals envisaged under:

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy
2. The Preamble
3. The Fundamental Rights

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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


Solution: d

Explanation:

If you are experienced enough can do this question right. Newcomers may face problems.

The foundation of National Code on Wages, 2019 lies in the **Directive Principles** of the Constitution of India, which endeavor to secure to “all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities”. **So, statement (1) is correct.**

The Code **prohibits gender discrimination** in matters related to wages and recruitment of employees for the same work or work of similar nature. It is in line with **Article 14 (Right to Equality)** and the goal of achieving **social, economic, and political justice** enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution.

 **Gender discrimination:** The Code prohibits gender discrimination in matters related to wages and recruitment of employees for the same work or work of similar nature. Work of similar nature is defined as work for which the skill, effort, experience, and responsibility required are the same.

The implementation of a 'National Minimum Wage' may help reduce these differences and provide a basic standard of living for all employees across the country. **So, statements (2) and (3) are also correct.**

Q81. Consider the following rivers.

- 1. Chenab
- 2. Jhelum
- 3. Indus
- 4. Satluj

Which of the above rivers flow through newly formed Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Every singly, we try to give you something, in which you lack conceptual clarity, you have skipped, you have overlooked that. And important is every such topics is in our list. We will cover every such topic.

The newly formed UTs, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh is very important for this year exam. **High probability question may come.**

Only Chenab and Jhelum pass through Jammu and Kashmir UT.





Satluj, you can see in above maps, flows below Ravi, so it far away from Jammu and Kashmir. Satluj river doesn't cross Jammu and Kashmir. It enters India in Himachal Pradesh.

Satluj rises from beyond Indian borders in the Southern slopes of the Kailash mountain near Mansarover lake from Rakas lake, as Longchen Khabab river (in Tibet).

Flowing northwestward and then west southwestward through Himalayan gorges, **it enters and crosses the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh** before beginning its flow through the Punjab plain near Nangal, Punjab state. Continuing southwestward in a broad channel, it receives the Beas River and forms 65 miles (105 km) of the India-Pakistan border before entering Pakistan.

Hope, now you are clear with rivers now. These are small things but great learning.

Q82. Consider the following statements regarding National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

1. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has set the target of 20-30% reduction of air pollution by 2024.
2. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) will execute this nation-wide programme.
3. Policies and programmes under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) will be subsumed under NCAP.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: C

Explanation:

Introduction: Vey important for any schemes or programmes.

Air Quality failing to meet the prescribed national air quality standards is recognized for causing adverse health impact on human health, agricultural production and ecosystem. Rapidly expanding economy and migration of people to urban centers in India is a significant factor for the deterioration of ambient air quality, particularly in metropolitan areas in the country. In order to combat the challenge of unhealthy air quality in regional and urban areas in India, Government has taken number of significant positive measures which inter-alia include setting and revising of national ambient air quality and industrial emission standards, establishment of National Air Quality Monitoring Programme, stringent regulation of vehicular emissions and introducing fuel quality norms, enhanced penetration of LPG etc. to name a few. These measures are expected to curb the escalating pollution levels to an extent. However, with the availability of monitoring data from increasing number of non-attainment cities, the need was felt to intensify the efforts for well-planned technological actions and solutions for improving the air quality in the country.

Moving forward in this direction, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has come up with this National Clean Air Program (NCAP) as a national-level strategy document prescribing the actions for reducing the levels of air pollution at city and regional levels in India. Acknowledging the Trans boundary impact of air pollution, actions are also proposed for evolving effective regional and global coordination mechanism.

NCAP is the first ever effort in the country to frame a national framework for air quality management with a time-bound reduction target. **It proposes a framework to achieve a national-level target of 20-30 per cent reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by between 2017 (BASES YEAR) and 2024 .**

Second statement is correct.

6.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF NCAP

1. The CPCB shall, in consonance with the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and in particular with the provision of Section 16(2)(b) of the Act, execute the nation-wide programme for the prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution within the framework of the NCAP.

Third statement is incorrect.

Policies under NAPCC won't be subsumed, but it will be integrated and mainstreamed with NCAP.

6.5 APPROACH

1. Collaborative, multi-scale and cross-sectoral coordination between the relevant central ministries, state governments and local bodies.
2. Mainstreaming and integrating the existing policies and programmes of the including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and other initiatives of Government of India in reference to climate changes.
3. With reference to NAPCC the main focus will be on mainstreaming the initiatives under five national missions of NAPCC viz. National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Mission for a Green India and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

Q83. India-Bangladesh collaboration/involvement can be observed in:

1. Sonamura-Daudkandi waterway route
2. Teesta River Dispute
3. Rampal Maitree Power Plant

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

The inland waterways Sonamura-Daudkandi route connecting Tripura to Bangladesh will have its first trial run in September.

Teesta River Dispute you already know. Other Projects:

The monitoring mechanism is expected to assist in timely completion of several ongoing projects, including the Rampal Maitree Power Plant, India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline, and rail links between Akhaura-Agartala, Chilahati-Haldibari and Khulna-Mongla rail line that are to be completed by 2021.

Q84. With reference to river Teesta, consider the following statements:

1. The source of river Teesta is the same as that of Brahmaputra, but it flows through Sikkim.
2. River Rangeet originates in Sikkim and it is a tributary of river Teesta.
3. River Teesta flows into Bay of Bengal on the border of India and Bangladesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Its 2017 or 2018 UPSC Prelims Question. **Now, we will teach how to approach it.**

Now, in this question, second statement is most difficult part as Rangeet is a tributary of Teesta and we are not supposed to know the origin of all such tributaries. So, most of the students will not try to attempt.

But it doesn't matter if you know about Rangeet or not, if you know rest two statements, your problem will be solved.

Teesta originate in Sikkim and Brahmaputra, you know well, not in Sikkim. **So, first statement is wrong.** Now you are left with b and c options.

In statement 3, **Teesta meet Brahmaputra before Bay of Bengal, it is wrong statement.**

So, correct answer is b. We don't know anything about b, but we can find correct answer. This will go for several questions in UPSC, don't skip such questions.

Q85. Consider the following pairs.

Paintings	Belongs to
1. Pattachitra Painting	Odisha
2. Thangka Paintings	Manipur
3. Warli Paintings	Maharashtra

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Paintings	Belongs to
Pattachitra Painting	Odisha

Thangka Paintings	Sikkim, Tibetan Buddhist style
Warli Paintings	Maharashtra

Thankg-TA is a martial art of Manipur. Don't get confused.

Huyen langlon is an Indian martial art from Manipur. Huyen langlon consists of two main components: **thang-ta (armed combat)** and sarit sarak (unarmed fighting).

Q86. The appointment of District judges in a State are made by

- The governor in consultation with the High Court of the State
- Chief Minister in consultation with the High Court of the State
- Chief Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- Governor in consultation with the President

Solution: a

Explanation:

Article 233 of the Constitution states that:

Appointments and promotion of district judges in any state shall be made by the Governor of the state in consultation with the high court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such state. So, option (a) is correct.

CHAPTER VI.—SUBORDINATE COURTS

233. Appointment of district judges.—(1) Appointments of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of, district judges in any State shall be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.

(2) A person not already in the service of the Union or of the State shall only be eligible to be appointed a district judge if he has been for not less than seven years an advocate or a pleader and is recommended by the High Court for appointment.

Q87. Consider the following pairs.

Chemical	Item
1. Bisphenol A	Food Packaging
2. Polytetrafluoroethylene	Non-stick pans
3. Formalin	Fish

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only

- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3.

Solution: d

Explanation:

Bisphenol A (BPA) is a chemical component present in polycarbonate plastic used in the manufacture of certain beverage containers and many food and beverage can liners. BPA-based plastic bottles are generally clear and tough. In cans, BPA-based liners form a barrier between the food and the can surface that prevents corrosion of the can and migration of metal into the food. People are exposed to low levels of BPA because very small amounts may migrate from food packaging into foods or beverages. **Hence, the pair (1) is correct.**

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is used as a non-stick coating for pans and other cookware. **Hence, the pair (2) is correct.**

Formalin (formaldehyde in water) is a common adulterant in fish. Traders and suppliers use it to extend the storage life of fresh or chilled fish and artificially improve the sensory attributes. **Hence, the pair (3) is correct.**

Q88. With reference to judicial developments during British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. A Supreme Court of Judicature was established in Bengal under the Pitt's India Act, 1784.
2. A Federal Court was established to settle inter-state disputes under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The British introduced modern elements of judiciary based on the rule of law in India. The beginning of Indian codified common law is traced back to 1726 when a Mayor's Court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were established by the East India Company. This was the first sign of Company's transformation from a trading company to a ruling power with the

added flavor of new elements of the Judiciary. **The chronological development of the judiciary during British rule in India:**

- a. Establishment of two court for resolving disputes – civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzadari Adalats by Warren Hastings (1772-85).
- b. **Establishment of Supreme Court of judicature in Bengal under the Regulating Act, 1773. So, Statement (1) is not correct.**
- c. Abolition of the District Fauzadari Court and setting up of Circuit Courts at Calcutta, Decca, Murshidabad and Patna by Lord Cornwallis (1786-93).
- d. Abolition of Circuit Courts and transfer of the functions of the abolished courts to the collectors under the supervision of the commissioner of revenue and circuit by Lord William Bentinck (1828-33).
- e. Preparation of a civil Procedure Code of 1859, an Indian Penal Code of 1860, and a Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 by Macaulay Commission.
- f. **Establishment of a Federal Court (set up in 1937) with appellate and advisory jurisdiction under the Government of India Act, 1935. So, Statement (2) is correct.**

Q89. Consider the following Pairs.

Organizations	Founder
1. Seva Sadan	Behramji Malabari
2. Dharma Sabha	Debendranath Tagore
3. Prarthana Samaj	M.G. Ranade

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Organizations	Founder
1. Seva Sadan	Behramji Malabari
2. Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Deb
3. Prarthana Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang

Behramji M. Malabari (1853-1912) was a Parsi social reformer who founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 along with Diwan Dayaram Gidumal. He spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus. It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act regulating the age of consent for females. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**

Radhakant Deb founded Dharma Sabha in 1830. It was an orthodox society which stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati. However, it favoured the promotion of Western education, even for girls.

Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905) founded Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839. He joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1842 and gave a new life to it. **So, pair 2 is not correctly matched.**

In 1867, **Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj** in Bombay. Mahadeo Govind Ranade (1842-1901), joined it in 1870. He was not the founder of Prarthana Samaj. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q90. Consider the following statements.

- At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together.
- If at the time of commencement of the first session of the year, the Lok Sabha has been dissolved and the Rajya Sabha has to meet, then the Rajya Sabha can have its session without the President's Address.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

~~87. Special address by the President.~~—(1) At the commencement of³[the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year] the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Article 87 deals with Special Address by the President and provides that the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session of each year and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Article 87(1) originally required the President to address both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of every session. *The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, amended this provision.*

~~7. Amendment of article 87.~~—In article 87 of the Constitution,—
(1) in clause (1), for the words "every session", the words "the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year" shall be substituted;

No other business is transacted till the President has addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together.

~~No other business is transacted till the President has addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together.~~ In *Syed Abdul Mansur Habibullah v. The Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly*, AIR 1966 Cal. 363, the Calcutta High Court in connection with article 176 regarding the Governor's Address observed:

~~If a Legislature meets and transacts legislative business without the preliminary address by the Governor, when required under article 176 its proceedings are illegal and invalid and may be questioned in a Court of Law.~~

But.

If at the time of commencement of the first session of the year, the Lok Sabha has been dissolved and the Rajya Sabha has to meet, **then the Rajya Sabha can have its session without the President's Address.** During the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1977 and 1991, the Rajya Sabha had its sessions on 1 February 1977 and 3 June 1991, respectively without the President's Address.

Link: https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/rsat_work/CHAPTER%E2%80%947.pdf